

Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing



**Trade &
Investment**
Crown Lands

Adopted
27 September
2015



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Issue	Date	Description	Author	Review
A	20.10.11	Preliminary Draft Plan of Management	MD	PB
B	12.12.12	Second Draft Plan of Management	MD	JP
C	20.5.13	Third draft Plan of Management	JP	RF
D	07.07.14	Fourth Draft Plan of Management	JP	PB
E	19.1.15	Amended Draft	JP	RF

Table 1 – Versions

Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

September 2015

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Foreword

Wingecarribee Shire Council as land owner for Jordan's Crossing and Trust Manager for Bundanoon Oval has prepared a Plan of Management for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing in Bundanoon.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are managed by separate legislative requirements and as such this Plan of Management has been prepared to comply, in the case of Jordan's Crossing, with the Local Government Act 1993, as amended and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and in the case Bundanoon Oval with the Crown Land Act 1989 and Principles of Crown Land Management Handbook 2001.

The main reason for preparing a Plan of Management that covers the two reserve's is to meet Councils statutory obligations and to provide a single land use management tool that reflects a consistent management approach to the open space area.

This plan has been prepared and developed to reflect the needs of:

- Council and Crown Land's as owners/managers of the land;
- All user groups;
- Local residents;
- Visitors and tourists

Following endorsement of the draft Plan of Management by Wingecarribee Shire Council and the NSW Trade & Investment - Crown Land the draft Plan of Management will be placed on exhibition for public comment.

An extended 42 day period of public exhibition will provide an opportunity for the community and other stakeholders, to express opinions, provide information and suggest alternatives to the proposed management strategies.

On closure of the period of public exhibition, and after consideration of submissions received, Council and NSW Trade & Investment - Crown Lands, may decide to amend the draft Plan of Management, or adopt it without further amendment. If significant changes are required to the draft Plan, a process of further consultation, re-drafting and public exhibition will occur.

Once adopted by the Minister, Council as Trust Manager for Bundanoon Oval and land owner of Jordan's Crossing should only approve uses, activities, developments or maintenance practices that are consistent with the Plan of Management and any other relevant statutory control governing the use of the land.

Acknowledgements

Traditional Land Owners

Council recognises the Gundungarra and Dharawal people, as our nation's first people and the traditional custodians of the lands of the Wingecarribee. It acknowledges the contribution of elders past and present into the management of these lands. Wingecarribee Shire Council commits to the continued engagement of the custodians in decisions which affect their traditional lands.

Preparation of the Plan of Management

The cost of preparing the Plan of Management for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing has been funded entirely by Wingecarribee Shire Council.

This Plan of Management has been prepared by Wingecarribee Shire Council with support by Consultant Micris Management Services Pty Ltd.

Numerous individuals and groups have contributed valuable ideas and information in the preparation of this Plan of Management and their efforts are gratefully acknowledged.

This includes:

Wingecarribee Shire Council

Mark Pepping, Peter Byrne, Greg Bray, Joshua Patterson,
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Peter Rocca, Sydney Finlay

Glow Worm Glen Tract Committee

Denise Turner, Anna Perston

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Lisa Noble

Bundanoon Tennis Club

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Bundanoon Highlanders Rugby Union Club

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Looking After Bundanoon

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Archaeological Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. What is a Plan of Management

A Plan of Management is a document that provides the framework for the management and development of public land.

A Plan of Management can be developed for a variety of parcels of public land; however in the case of Wingecarribee Shire Council they predominantly relate to Community Land and Crown Land under Council's care, control and management.

Wingecarribee Shire Council's Plans of Management aim to provide both Council and the community with a series of practical management guidelines and strategies for the effective short and long-term management of the land.

1.2. What is included in this Plan of Management?

This Plan of Management is divided into the following sections.

Section	What is covered
1. Introduction	Background to the Plan of Management, community consultation
2. Description of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing	Location & context, history, ownership, condition assessment, uses site plan
3. Physical Characteristics	Locational Characteristics, drainage, riparian, flora & fauna, indigenous assessment
4. Legislation and Statutory Requirements	Council's strategic direction, community land requirements, Crown Land requirements
5. Basis for Management	Management principles, community values roles and vision
6. Strategies and Actions Plans	Strategies and actions to resolve management issues identified
7. Master Plan	Concept Master Plan developed as a result of community consultation
8. Implementation and Review	Implementation and monitoring of the Plan of Management
9. Funding and Grant Resources	Funding
10. Statutory Provision	Statutory provisions
11. References	References

Table 2 - Structure of the Plan of Management

1.3. Role of a Plan of Management

The Plan of Management for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing aims to contribute towards Council and the State of NSW achieving its strategic goals, and vision for the reserves by ensuring consistency with Council's other policies, plans and codes, and maintaining a strategic vision and consistent approach to open space management across the Wingecarribee Local Government Area.

Put simply, this Plan of Management is a land use management tool that will guide the use and development of the Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing precinct.

The Plan of Management will provide Council with a survey of its current resources, identify issues affecting the public open space and outline how that open space is intended to be used, improved and managed in the future, while assisting Council to budget and source funds for future maintenance, improvement and development.

1.4. What is Community Land?

Wingecarribee Shire Council owns and manages a variety of land. All the land that Council's own or manage, with five exceptions is called 'public land' under the *Local Government Act, 1993*.

The five types of land that are not included in Councils' collection of 'public land' are:

- Land to which the Crown Land Act 1989 applies;
- A Regional Park under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
- Land subject to the Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902
- A Common; and
- A public road, including roadside reserves.

Public land must be classified as one of two forms of public land, either as 'Community land', or as 'Operational land'.

Jordan's Crossing, Bundanoon is an example of Community classified land.

The requirements of a Plan of Management for Community classified land as detailed within the *Local Government Act 1993* and where they can be found in this Plan of Management are listed in Table 3.



Photo 1 - Community land known as Jordan's Crossing

Requirement of the Local Government Act	How this plan satisfies the Act
The category of community land	Sect 4
The objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land	Sect 6
A means for assessing the achievement of the plans objectives and performance targets	Sect 6
A description of the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land	Sect 2
A description of the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements	Sect 2
The purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used	Sect 4
The purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease, licence or other estate	Sect 4
A description of the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development	Sect 4
The core objectives for management of community land for the category nominated	Sect 4
Public hearing in relation to proposed plans of management	Sect 4
Leases, licences or other estates in respect of community land	Sect 4

Table 3 - Contents of a Plan of Management for Community Land

1.5. What is Crown Land?

Crown Land is public land owned and managed by the State Government or Reserve Trust for the benefit of the people of NSW. Crown Reserves such as Bundanoon Oval, Bundanoon are generally managed by Reserve Trust Boards, Local Councils or State Government Departments. In the case of Bundanoon Oval a Section 355 Management Committee is in place to liaise with Wingecarribee Shire Council as Trust Manager.

A Crown Land Plan of Management may be initiated by Reserve Trusts, NSW Trade & Investment, Crown Land or the Minister responsible for the Crown Land Acts. In this instance Wingecarribee Shire Council has sought and gained approval from the Minister to commence the Plan of Management process for Bundanoon Oval.

The requirements of a Plan of Management for Crown Land are outlined within the Crown Land Act 89, Crown Land (General) Regulation 2005, and detailed in Table 4.



Photo 2 - Crown Land known as Bundanoon Oval

Requirement of the Crowns Land Act 1989	How this plan satisfies the Act
The requirements for referral of the draft plans as detailed in <i>Section 113</i> are met	Section 1
The objects of the Act as detailed in <i>Section 10</i> have been included	Section 4
The Plan of Management satisfies the principles of Crown Land management as detailed in <i>Section 11</i>	Section 3
The identification of suitable uses for the Reserve as detailed in <i>Section 33</i>	Section 2
The role and functions of the Reserve Trust as detailed in <i>Sections 92 to 95</i>	Section 4
Provisions of the Act for sale, lease or mortgage of Crown Land, or granting an easement or a licence as detailed in <i>Section 102</i>	Section 5
Uses for which temporary licences may be granted as detailed in <i>Section 108</i>	Section 5
The Plan of Management is required to be prepared by the Reserve Trust under <i>Section 112</i>	This Plan of Management has been prepared by Wingecarribee Shire Council as Trust Manager of Bundanoon Oval
The Plan of Management is required to address any issues required by the Minister for Natural Resources, Land & Water as detailed in <i>Section 112</i>	No issues or requirements have been received by the Minister
Report requirements to be prepared by the Reserve Trusts as detailed in <i>Section 122</i> of the <i>Crown Land Regulation 2006</i>	Section 4
In the event that the Reserve Trust proposes to use the Reserve for any additional purpose as detailed in <i>Section 121A</i> , the Draft Plan is required to deal with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the Reserve, and any buildings or other improvements on the Reserve • Existing use of the Reserve, and of any buildings or other improvements on the Reserve • The nature and scale of the proposed additional purpose • The nature, scale and term of any lease, licence or other arrangement that is intended to be granted or entered into in relation to the additional purpose • Any submissions made in relation to the Draft Plan resulting from the consultation process and public exhibition requirements (<i>Section 113</i>) 	No additional purposes have been proposed by the Reserve Trust
Adoption of a Plan as detailed in <i>Section 114</i> is to be met	At the conclusion of the exhibition period the Minister's consent is to be affixed to this Plan of Management

Table 4 - Contents of a Plan of Management consistent with Crown Land Act 1989

1.6. The Process of Preparing this Plan of Management

1.6.1. The Principles of the Planning Process

The process of preparing this Plan of Management is based on a number of principles employed by Wingecarribee Shire Council and NSW Trade & Investment – Crown Land and follows the guidelines as set out in the *Public Land Management* – Department of Local Government, 2000 and the *Crown Land Act 1989*.

A summary of the principles of the planning process used by Wingecarribee Shire Council appear as:

- Using community values as a basis for management;
- Adopting a consultative approach, incorporating input from a variety of stakeholders; including Council officers, Government Authorities and the local community;
- Providing analysis of site specific information;
- Providing practical recommendations which are achievable in the short term; and
- Incorporating a Landscape Master Plan

1.6.2. The Process for Drafting a Plan of Management

Division 2 of the Local Government Act 1993 – Use and Management of Community Land outlines the requirements involved in developing a Draft Plan of Management for community land.

Once a Plan of Management is in draft format, the plan is placed on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days, with a further 14 days allowed for written comments. (This Plan of Management will be exhibited for 42 days).

The development of this Plan of Management for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing may be divided into four phases.

The **first phase**, understanding the site, this phase includes reviewing the background of the site incorporating all reports, historical information and correspondence relating to the site, a detailed site analysis including a site survey.

The **second phase** covers all consultation and workshops with all major stakeholders and user groups including any Government Agency with an interest in the site.

The **third phase** covers the preparation and review of the Plan of Management and Master Plan.

The **final phase** covers the exhibition, review of public submissions, Council endorsement of the plan and adoption by the Minister for Natural Resources, Land & Water.

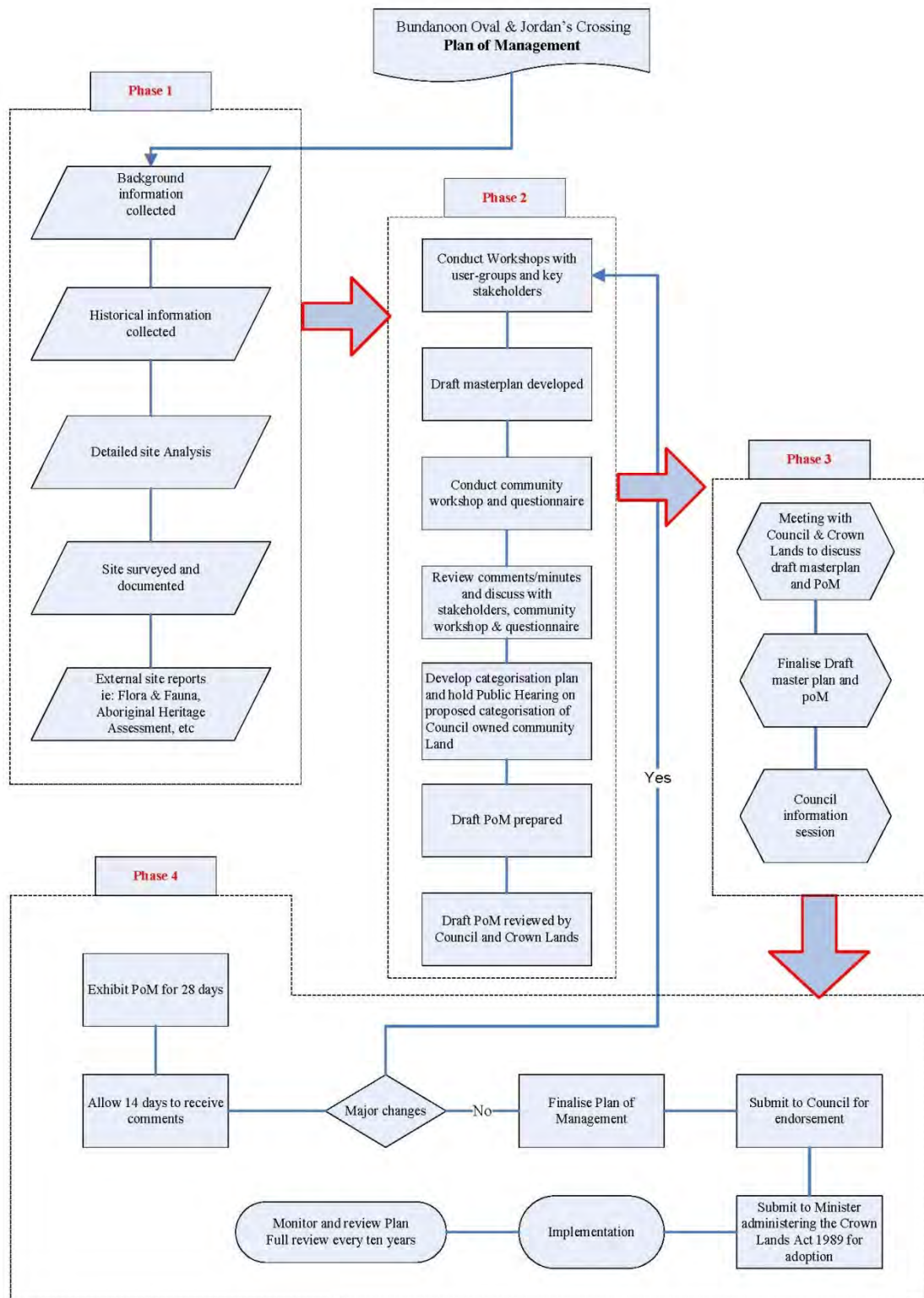


Figure 1 - Plan of Management Flow Chart

1.6.3. **Community Engagement**

Wingecarribee Shire Council actively seeks the involvement of the community in the preparation of its Plans of Management to ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 & Crown Land Act 1989*.

The provision of multiple engagement opportunities at a variety of levels has ensured genuine consultation with a broad cross section of the community.

The Plan attempts to identify and reflect the community values as well as, aiming to address current and emerging community needs.

Community consultation is a vital component in the preparation of this Plan of Management as such an extended 42 day period of public exhibition was conducted following endorsement of the draft Plan of Management by Council and NSW Trade & Investment - Crown Lands.

1.6.4. **Methods of Communication**

A number of individual meetings with key stakeholders and community workshops were conducted. The workshops were designed to promote the broader communities opportunity for active involvement in the development of the Plan of Management and Master Plan.

Workshop/meetings	Date
Initial meeting with Council	02 nd August 2011
Meeting with Council	26 th August 2011
Committee stakeholder workshop <i>Bundanoon Highland Gathering Committee (Brigadoon); Bundanoon Community Association; Bundanoon Parks & Ferndale Reserve Management Committee</i>	14 th September 2011
Sports club stakeholder workshop <i>Bundanoon Highlands Rugby League Club; Highlands District Cricket Association; Bundanoon Tennis Club; Bundanoon Croquet Club; Bundanoon Bowling Club; Swimming Clubs</i>	15 th September 2011
Community group workshop <i>Looking after Bundanoon</i>	15 th September 2011
Advocacy group workshop <i>Highlands Trails</i>	15 th September 2011
Bushcare stakeholder workshop <i>Currabunda Bushcare Group; Stingray Swamp Landcare Group; Glow Worm Glenn Bushcare Group</i>	20 th September 2011
Workshop with Council	28 th September 2011
Community workshop	5 th October 2011
Sport & Recreation presentation	6 th October 2011
Environment Committee presentation	19 th October 2011
Highlands Trails	28 th October 2011
Meeting with Brigadoon Committee	16 th November 2011
Council presentation	30 th November 2011
Meeting with NSW Trade & Investment – Crown Lands	06 th December 2011
Looking after Bundanoon	09 th February 2012
Currabunda Wetlands Committee	01 st March 2012
Public Hearing 1 - Bundanoon Club	12 th July 2012
Highland Trails	25 th July 2012
Public Hearing 2 - Soldiers Memorial Hall	14 th August 2012

Table 5 - Stakeholder and Community Workshops

2. DESCRIPTION OF BUNDANOON OVAL & JORDAN'S CROSSING

2.1. Location and Context

Bundanoon takes its name from a term used by the local aborigines to describe the spectacular deep gullies that drop from the sandstone escarpments of the Morton National Park.

Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing is located in the village of Bundanoon within the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. The Southern Highlands lies to the southwest of Sydney on top of the escarpment overlooking the South Coast. The Southern Highlands lies within a one and a half hour drive of Sydney and Canberra, and two and a half hours from the South Coast (Batemans Bay).

The Southern Highlands is a rural area mixed with larger towns and small historic villages. Bundanoon is located at the southern boundary of the Shire approximately 38 km southwest of Mittagong and 18 km from Moss Vale.

Bundanoon Oval is located on Erith Street and Jordan's Crossing is located on Ellsmore Road. The rear of the two Reserves intersects providing a direct linkage between Erith Street and Ellsmore Road. Bundanoon Oval covers an area of approximately 9.2 ha and Jordan's Crossing covers an area of approximately 3.6 ha. Bundanoon Oval is bounded by Erith Street to the south, a newly created residential subdivision to the north, residential properties and Jordan's Crossing to the west. Jordan's Crossing is bounded by Ellsmore Road to the west, Bundanoon Oval to the east and residential properties on the north and south of the site.

The majority of the land surrounding Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing is low and medium density residential. The catchment area is made up of a variety of different land uses including residential areas, rural areas, business and community land.

Bundanoon has retained its village atmosphere with a streetscape that reflects its heritage as a bustling resources centre (timber, stone and coal) and tourist location in the early part of last century. Recently the town plays host to Australia's largest Scottish gathering with the annual Brigadoon' festival attracting approximately 10,000 supporters. Bundanoon also attracts over 2,000 cycling enthusiasts annually for the *Highland Fling* mountain bike competition, as well as seasonal community events like the *Garden Ramble* and *Winterfest*.



Figure 2 - Location Map of Bundanoon within the Southern Highlands



Figure 3 - Location and context of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing



Figure 4 - Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing as covered by this Plan of Management

2.2. Significance of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are known for their attractive scenery and country village atmosphere and provide both active and passive leisure and recreational activities in a park land setting.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is significant because:

- It is centrally located within the village of Bundanoon;
- Together they have an area greater than 12 hectares;
- It offers visitors a unique and diverse number of leisure and recreational opportunities;
- It is one of only two sporting and recreational parks in Bundanoon; and
- It is a popular and suitable venue for community events

2.3. A Brief History of the Area

Bundanoon was the name the first inhabitants, the Gundungurra people, used to describe the deep and spectacular gullies that so typify the landscape surrounding the present day township.

On the 29th of March 1818 Charles Throsby and his party visited the locality that he recorded in his journal the name of the town as "Bantanoo". In October 1824 Surveyor Harper was ordered to reserve 1200 acres of land in the locality. One of the boundaries of this land was "Boon-doo-noon" Creek, which is where the present spelling of the name was adopted. In the 1830's the country near Bundanoon was known as "Barren Ground".



After the passage of the 1861 *Land Act* selectors began to take up land in the district. In the late 1860's to the early 1870's settlement began in the town of Bundanoon and in 1872 a non-official post office was established with James Cambourn being the first postmaster. A man by the name of Jordan owned some land which the railway ran through so a crossing was made to enable him to reach his house. When a platform was erected it was called "Jordan's Crossing".

Residents petitioned for a change of name in 1880 and on the 2nd of April 1881 the post office and station became known as the town of Bundanoon.



By 1870 the Primitive Methodist Church was established on the corner where the Soldiers' Memorial Hall now stands. This building also served as the first school, with Mrs Dinah Osborne as teacher. A new school of two rooms was built in 1880 and is still used as the school library. The Primitive Methodists moved to a new building in 1885 (now the Uniting Church) and leased the original site to shop owners.

In 1879, Holy Trinity Anglican church was built on its present site. (The timber church was destroyed by bushfire in December 1904 and rebuilt in stone in 1905.) St Brigid's Catholic Church was built in 1895; prior to that, Roman Catholic services were conducted at Sutton Forest.



In the 1870's timber getting became an important industry. By September 1881 the town had two sawmills that worked constantly and a sandstone quarry. Bundanoon also had a butcher shop and two stores. The local people made a complaint as they wanted a township laid out, but this was not possible as proprietors who would not build for themselves nor sell an allotment held the land on either side of the railway line. In 1882 Bundanoon was described as being in an "incipient state".

An 1891 news reports tell of new buildings in course of erection and more land was cleared. At this stage a blacksmith's store, a store for a man named Martin and a fancy goods and

refreshments store were being constructed. In 1911 the first local bakery was established, which meant bread no longer had to be delivered from Moss Vale.

Because of its proximity to impressive natural scenery, Bundanoon started to attract tourists. In the late 1880s, guest houses began to appear and pathways to the scenic sights were constructed. Ultimately Bundanoon became the major holiday resort of the Southern Highlands and a retreat for honeymooners.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing formed part of land originally owned by John Jnr. Loiterton, on 29th April 1862. John Jnr with assistance from his father, selected 83 Acres at Barren Ground (now known as Bundanoon) cleared the land to supply sleepers for the southern railway line, then working south of Mittagong.



By 1869 the lot had been cleared and the railway was moving further south. John sold his land on 9 June 1870 for £80 to Walter Grice who added this now cleared lot to his three other adjacent lots. William Grice also owned the parcel of land where Jordan's Crossing is situated.

Cricket was played in Bundanoon in the 1870's. At a meeting in October 1882 the players decided to re-establish the Erith Cricket Club. In August 1921 a race club was formed and named the Bundanoon Jockey Club with a management committee being appointed and a works committee which inspected the track and decided on improvements.

Bundanoon Oval was dedicated as a Crown Reserve for 'Public Recreation' on the 20 May 1938, with Jordan's Crossing being dedicated as 'Community' land for 'public recreation' sometime after.

The racetrack on the Reserve (*Crown Land where Ferndale Reserve occupies part of the Reserve*) was ploughed and rolled and a new fence erected in 1922. In 1925 there was headway being made with the golf links at Bundanoon with the Terry's Park Links opened for play on the 21st October 1934. The Golf Club was dormant from 1941 due to the war, but play resumed in 1946. In 1951 the clubhouse was burnt down. Bundanoon Park Bowling Club was opened in October 1951 with a bowling green being constructed in 1955 and a clubhouse being erected in 1956.

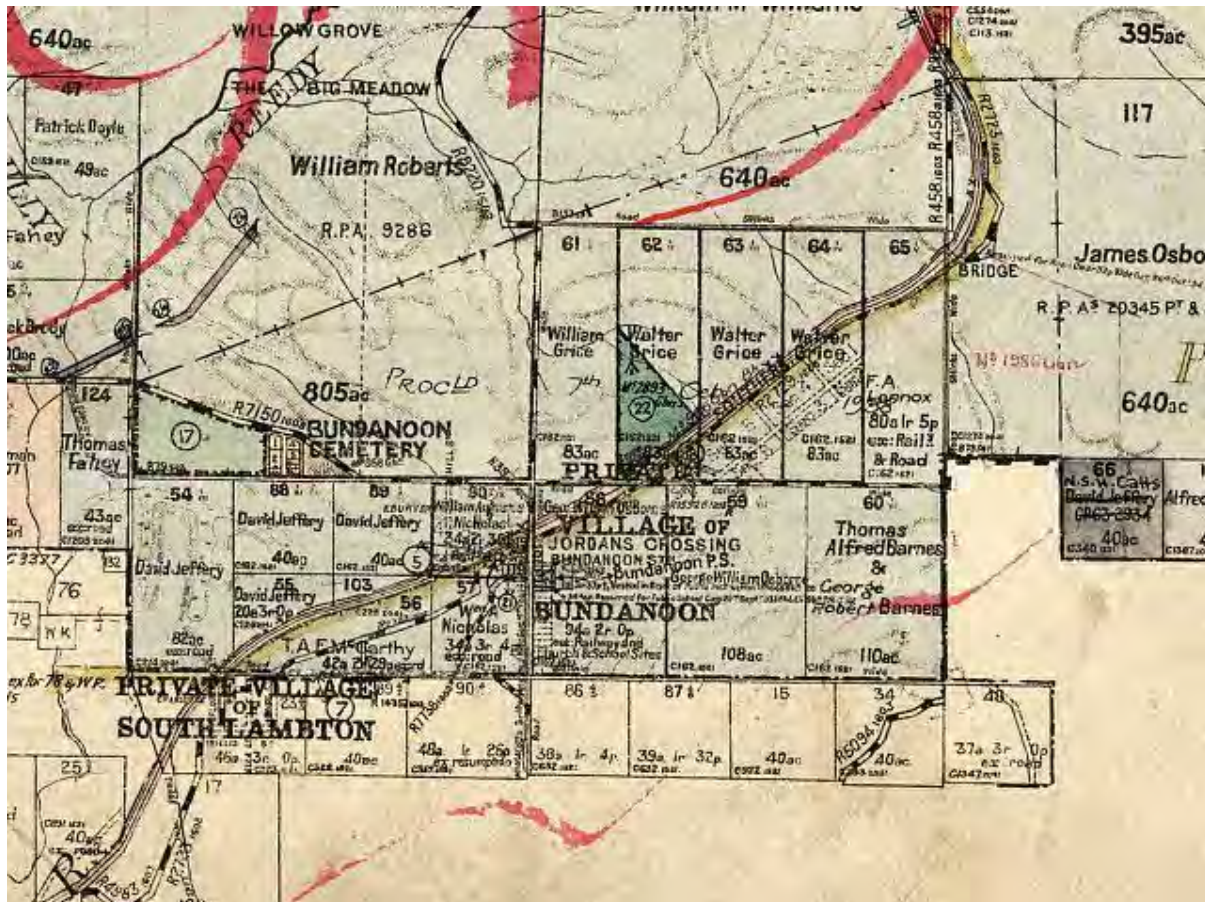


Figure 5 - Parish Map of Bundanoon showing Crown Land (Bundanoon Oval) and where Jordan's Crossing would be located once it would be established in later years.

Source: NSW Dept. of Lands

2.4. Park Name

Jordan's Crossing was officially named by the Geographical Name Board on 15th February 1980.

Bundanoon Oval is not listed with the NSW Geographical Name Register, thus is not named.

This Plan of Management recommends that Council commences the process to officially name Bundanoon Oval. Council is required to investigate and recommend adoption by the *NSW Geographical Name Board*.

Three options for consideration nominated by the community during the course of the public exhibition of this Plan of Management include Bundanoon Oval, Bundanoon Park and Bundanoon Memorial Park.

2.5. Land Ownership

The parcels of land subject to this Plan of Management are owned by Wingecarribee Shire Council and the NSW Trade and Investment - Crown Lands.

Jordan's Crossing is land owned in fee simple by Wingecarribee Shire Council, and is classified as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Bundanoon Oval (Reserve No. 67616) is in the *Parish of Sutton Forest, County of Camden*. The land was reserved for the public purpose of 'Public Recreation' and gazetted on 20th May 1938. Wingecarribee Shire Council was appointed on 16th February 1996 as Reserve Trust manager for the Crown Reserve pursuant to the provisions of the Crown Land Act 1989, and more recently Crown Land (General Reserves) By Law 2006. The *Bundanoon Bowling Club (R67616) Reserve Trust* was named and Wingecarribee Shire Council has been duly appointed to manage the affairs of the Trust consistent with *Section 95* of that Act and appointed a *Section 355 Management Committee* Bundanoon Oval & Ferndale Reserve to manage the community interest of the public space.



Figure 6 - Land Ownership Details for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing

Details	Jordan's Crossing	Bundanoon Oval
Property Details	Lot 119 DP 249197	Lot 4 DP 263733
Features	Open Space; Forms part of EEC; Passive recreation area	Lot 60 DP 909008 Open Space; Access Road; Forms part of EEC; Rugby League & Cricket Field; Amenities & public toilet; Tennis Facility; Bowling Club; Swimming Pool; Passive recreation area
Area (ha)	3.6	9.2
Owner	Wingecarribee Shire Council	Crown
Manager	Wingecarribee Shire Council	Wingecarribee Shire Council
Public Purpose	N/A	Public Recreation
Categorisation	Park/Natural Area	N/A
Easements	Yes	Yes
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation under Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010	

Table 6 - Land ownership Overview of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing

2.6. Existing Infrastructure & Current Uses

2.6.1. Current Facilities

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are multi-purpose Reserves incorporating facilities and features for leisure and recreation. Around 40% of the Reserve is used for structured active recreation/sportsgrounds. The remaining 60% of the Reserve is park land and open space, and is used for unstructured leisure and recreation.

The existing facilities in Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing, their use and conditions are set out in Table 7.



Photo 3 - Bundanoon Club Car park Entrance



Photo 4 - Entrance to Bundanoon Oval



Photo 5 - Bundanoon Club



Photo 6 - Bowling Club Greens



Photo 7 - Bundanoon Club Parking



Photo 8 - Bundanoon Swimming Pool Entrance



Photo 9 - Bundanoon Swimming Pool



Photo 10 - Bundanoon Tennis Clubhouse



Photo 11 - Bundanoon Tennis Courts



Photo 12 - Basketball Court and Skate facilities



Photo 13 - Bundanoon Oval toilets



Photo 14 - Oval BBQ Shelter & BBQ



Photo 15 - Bundanoon Oval field of play



Photo 16 - Tiered timber viewing areas



Photo 17 - Netball Courts



Photo 18 - Cricket training nets



Photo 19 - Cricket pitch on Bundanoon Oval



Photo 20 - Existing BMX facilities



Photo 21 - Timber fence surrounding fields of play



Photo 22 - Spectator seating



Photo 23 - Cycleway - western side



Photo 24 - Service way



Photo 25 - Service Way



Photo 26 - BBQ seating



Photo 27 - Endangered Ecological Community (EEC)



Photo 28 - Southern Highlands Shale Woodland (EEC)



Photo 29 - Habitat within EEC



Photo 30 - Reedy Creek



Photo 31 - Jordan's Crossing Entrance sign



Photo 32 - Jordan's Crossing Playgrounds



Photo 33 - Cycleway through Jordan's Crossing



Photo 34 - Bench seating on Jordan's Crossing



Figure 7 - Existing Site Plan

2.7. Condition Assessment

Condition assessments are utilised by Council as a process for conducting an analysis of the condition of a group of facilities that may vary in terms of age, design, construction method and material.

This analysis is crucial to obtaining baseline data on the condition of existing assets and is completed by walk through inspections, mathematical modelling or a combination of both.

Council uploads this data onto a computerised maintenance management system and uses this data to determine among other things the level of services and replacement and renewal schedules.

2.7.1. Interpretation of building/site condition

Excellent *These assets are in 'as new' condition and require little maintenance or upgrade.*

Good *These assets are well maintained for their age but require on-going maintenance.*

Fair *These assets are suitable for their current use but need repairs, renovations or upgrade.*

Poor *These assets are in poor condition and require maintenance to make them serviceable.*

Area Description	Facility	Condition
Brick entrance	Main entrance off Erith Street to access Tennis Club, Bowling Club, swimming pool, south western end of cycleway.	Fair
Sandstone entrance	Main entrance off Erith Street to access Bundanoon Oval, netball court and the passive area.	Excellent
Sealed access road	There are two access roads within the site. Both access roads are entered via the two entrances off Erith Street and service the Bowling Club, Tennis Club and the picnic shelter and amenities building.	Fair
Unsealed access road	There is a gravel access road that is a continuation of the sealed access road via the sandstone entrance, which flows down towards the entrance to Jordan's Crossing.	Poor
Informal car park	There are two informal parking areas the first is outside the Tennis facility, with the second adjacent to the picnic shelter and public amenities.	Poor
Formal car park	The formal car park services the Bowling Club and is accessed via the brick entrance off Erith Street.	Fair
Children's playground (Jordan's Crossing)	A playground is located adjacent to Reedy Creek on the southern end of Jordan's Crossing.	Fair
Children's playground (Bundanoon Oval)	A playground is located adjacent to the swimming facility on the eastern side of the access road servicing the Bowling Club.	Excellent

Area Description	Facility	Condition
Spectator seating	There is a number of spectator seating located throughout the two reserves while some appear to be in fair condition most are in poor.	Fair to poor
Informal seating	There is informal seating throughout the site made from timber sleepers and logs.	Poor
Boundary fencing	The boundary fence along Erith Street is the traditional school wire mesh fence while the boundary fence along Ellsmore Road is a timber copper log fence	Fair to poor
Internal fencing	There are numerous timber copper log fences located in certain areas throughout the reserve.	Fair
Cycleway	There is a concrete cycleway located on the western side of the two reserves starting from Erith Street adjacent to the skateboard ramps and finishing in Jordan's Crossing at Ellsmore Road.	Excellent
Picnic tables	There is a timber picnic table located on the southern end of Bundanoon Oval in between the public amenities and the netball court.	Poor
Picnic shelter and BBQ	A metal picnic shelter with a metal picnic table and seats and BBQ is located near the public amenities.	Excellent
Timber retaining walls	There are timber retaining walls located around the sports field that appear to be in good condition.	Good
Stairs and pedestrian ramp	Concrete stairs are located near the playground with a steel handrail down the centre and a pedestrian ramp adjacent to the picnic shelter which provides access to the sports field.	Good
Skateboard ramps	A set of concrete skateboard ramps are located within the disused basketball court on the south western corner of the reserve off Erith Street.	Poor
BMX track	A dirt BMX track is located on the eastern side of Bundanoon Oval near the cricket practise nets.	Fair
Netball court	A concrete netball court is located on the south eastern corner of the reserve off Erith Street.	Good
Practice cricket net	A concrete cricket practice pitch with a wire mesh fence is located on the north eastern side of the sports field.	Poor
Cricket pitch	A synthetic cricket pitch is located in the centre of the Rugby Union field.	Excellent
Tennis clubhouse	A small tennis clubhouse is located on the south western side of Bundanoon Oval adjacent to the bowling greens.	Good
Tennis courts and flood lights	There are three tennis courts with wire mesh fencing surrounding the courts and three flood light poles	Good

Area Description	Facility	Condition
	holding two floodlight units.	
Sports field	The sports field currently provides a sporting venue for Rugby Union and Cricket with two flood lights and a timber picket fence sounding most of the sports oval with a concrete swale surrounding most of the oval perimeter.	Good
Public amenities	An amenities building consisting of masonry with Colorbond roof is located on the southern side of the reserve near the swimming pool.	Fair to poor
Swimming pool facility	Bundanoon Swimming Pool is located on the southern side of Bundanoon Oval. Access is via a pedestrian path adjacent to the main entrance on Erith Street, the facility consists of a 25m pool, plant room, amenities, canteen and administration building and associated shade structures.	Fair to Poor
Bowling club and greens	Bundanoon Bowling Club is located on the south western side of the site with two bowling greens, one of which is mostly on private land.	Good to Fair

Table 7 - Condition Assessment

2.8. Key Stakeholders in Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

The engagement of key stakeholders including local residents, and users groups assists Council in identifying the values attached to the land and support the formulation of strategies which aim to protect and enhance values, whilst identifying the issues which may pose a threat.

Organisation	Responsibilities
Wingecarribee Shire Council	Land owner; Reserve Manager; Consent authority; Bookings; Maintenance
NSW Trade and Investment Crown Lands	Land owner; Consent authority
NSW Rural Fire Service	Location of Neighbourhood Safe Place (NSP)
South East Local Land Services	Vegetation and water
Illawarra Aboriginal Local Land Council	Areas of Potential Cultural Significance – permit authority
Bundanoon Parks & Ferndale Reserve 355 Management Committee	Liaise and provide recommendations on site management
Bundanoon Community Association	Community interest group
Bundanoon Highland Gathering Committee	Meet the requirements of licences, user agreements as appropriate for the annual Brigadoon festival.
Sporting Groups Bundanoon Highlanders Rugby League Club Highlands District Cricket Association Bundanoon Cricket Club Bundanoon Tennis Club Bundanoon Bowling Club (including Croquet Club) Bundanoon Swimming Club Inc.	Meet the requirements of leases, licences, user agreements as appropriate
WSC Bushcare	Bushcare regeneration activities
Currabunda Wetlands Group	Wetland regeneration activities

Table 8 - Key Stakeholders in Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

2.9. Use of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are multi-purpose reserves incorporating facilities and features for a variety of unstructured and structured, active and passive leisure, recreational, social and environmental activities.

It is envisaged that the main users of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing will be formal and informal organisations such as social groups, interest groups, organised sporting clubs, social clubs, schools and local residents living within the surrounding area of the site, residents and community groups throughout the Shire and visitors/community groups/sporting clubs from outside of the area.

Council's aim is to promote a healthy and progressive lifestyle for the community of Wingecarribee by fostering and providing multiple opportunities for the use and enjoyment of the open space area.

The type of use and activity approved on Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is to be compatible with the intended function of the land, and the wider community context.

Council and NSW Trade and Investment - Crown Land will consider the types of use and activities that occur on the Reserves if they are considered to be typically associated with the uses defined by the 'public purpose' or category and core objectives of the land.

This Plan of Management does acknowledge that participation rates of existing social, recreational and cultural activities may change and that new activities will develop over time.

When considering any future proposed use and/or activity on the reserve Council and NSW Trade and Investments - Crown Land will have a fundamental intention to encourage a broad range of multipurpose uses and activities.

In this instance future proposals will need to:

1. Meet legislative requirements
 2. Be consistent with the public purpose, category or core objective for the land
 3. Be consistent with Council and NSW Trade and Investment – Crown Land policy
-

While this Plan of Management intends to facilitate and encourage a variety of uses of the reserves, it does not intend to limit the capacity of Council to manage its assets in an alternative way, if an appropriate alternative management framework arises (e.g. the operation of a swimming pool facility through the use of Council staff, contractors or community management committee).

Council and NSW Trade and Investment – Crown Land reserve the right to review any existing management arrangement over the land in the event that the proposed or existing use is deemed to be inconsistent with the public purpose, category or core objectives for the land.

2.10. Existing Informal Activities

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is available to be used for a range of unstructured and informal activities. The appropriateness is largely determined by the needs and expectations of the local community and consistency with any statutory control over the land. The range of informal uses listed below are indicative of current uses however this list is not exhaustive and council encourages a range of uses that are consistent, in the case of

Bundanoon Oval with the gazetted public purpose, and the case of Jordan's Crossing with the Categorisation Plan.

Existing uses include:

- Picnics and barbecues;
- Informal games within the grassed area;
- Unstructured exercise including walking, cycling, etc.
- Family functions; and
- Children's play and informal games in the two playgrounds and on grassed areas;
- Cross-country and athletics;
- Skateboarding (within the designated area only);
- Social activities (such as sports, group functions, etc),
- Sitting and relaxing;
- On leash dog walking (Bundanoon Oval),
- Off leash dog walking (Jordan's Crossing).

2.10.1. Existing Organised Use

Organised sporting uses in Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing for which seasonal user agreements are required are Cricket and Rugby League sporting groups and local schools participating in organised sport. The fields are available for casual sporting games outside pre-booked times.

The Bowling Club, Tennis Club and Bundanoon Swimming Pool are governed by a licence agreement issued by Department of Trade and Investment Crown Land and approved by the Minister for Crown Lands.

The use, management and operation of each of these facilities shall be in accordance with any licence agreement.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing may be used for a range of activities for which a formal user group application or a licence agreement is required.

These activities include:

- Recreational activities – Swimming & Tennis;
- Filming, photography, etc.;
- Educational events;
- Community events (such as Carols in the Park, formal community celebrations, etc.);
- Annual Brigadoon Festival - Bundanoon Highland Gathering;
- Corporate functions;
- School functions and carnivals;
- Training functions;
- Private functions (such as weddings).

2.10.2. Prohibited Uses

Council and NSW Trade and Investment - Crown Land have identified a number of prohibitions that are considered to be inconsistent with the current use of the reserves and may have the potential to negatively impact on the broader community's future use and enjoyment.

In some instances the prohibited activities could be considered consistent with the public purpose of 'public recreation' and current categorisation of the land; however, in this instance the identified prohibitions have been determined based on concerns surrounding the:

- Impact on the general amenity,
- Impacts on public safety, and
- Impacts on the environmental sensitivities.

The prohibited activities in the reserves include:

- Open fires, camping, flying model aeroplanes, motor bikes, horses, cars, golf practice, shooting firearms, and off-leash dog walking in non-approved areas.



Welcome to

BUNDANOON OVAL

PROTECTED ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA

ADDRESS: 64 ERITH STREET, BUNDANOON

**WARNING – Use of this facility may be hazardous.
Please take reasonable care for your safety.**



NO OPEN FIRES



CLEAN UP AFTER
YOUR DOG



NO CAMPING



NO HORSE RIDING



NO GOLF



NO MODEL AIRCRAFT



NO MOTORBIKES

In accordance with Local Government Act Section 632(1), Companion Animals Act 1998 section 14(2) and Smoke-free Environment Act 2000 section 7(1) the above activities are prohibited. Penalties May Apply.



FALLING BRANCHES



SNAKES









In an Emergency call 000

Please contact Wingecarribee Shire Council on (02) 4868 0888 to report asset damage or incidents

ASSET ID # 92
By Order of the General Manager

Figure 8 - Proposed prohibition signage

2.11. Access and Circulation

In accordance with Council's obligation to ensure equality, the site and its facilities will be accessible to all members of the community, regardless of age, sex, socio-economic status or mobility.

Please refer to Figure 9 for access routes and circulation within the Reserves.

2.11.1. Access to the Reserve

The reserves are easily accessible by foot, bicycle, private and authorised vehicles and buses.

(a) Pedestrian

Entry points to the reserve for pedestrians are via Erith Street, Ellsmore Road, Bindar Crescent and Lorna Close. There are two main pedestrian entry points to Bundanoon Oval, which are both on Erith Street, the first is via the sandstone 'Brigadoon' entrance adjacent to the netball court and the second entrance is via the brick entrance in between Bundanoon Pool and the RSL Sub Branch that leads to the Bowling Club. There is also a third informal access adjacent to the concrete skateboard ramps.

The main entrance to the Jordan's Crossing is via Ellsmore Road with two informal entrances off Bindar Crescent and Lorna Close.

There is no formal entrance statement identifying either Bundanoon Oval or Jordan's Crossing. The existing park signage located on the street front is of poor quality and could be redesigned to reflect the charm and character of the Reserve.

(b) Vehicle

Access for vehicles is off Erith Street using either of the two entrances.

There is no direct formal public access past the car park servicing the Bowling Club, except for the provision of access for maintenance or emergency vehicles. However there is direct access into Bundanoon Oval via the sandstone 'Brigadoon' entrance.

There is no established need for the provision of unsupervised vehicle access throughout the Reserve, this Plan of Management recommends managing vehicle access in order to reduce the risk to Park users and reduce the risk of vandalism.



Figure 9 - Circulation Plan

2.11.2. Circulation within the Reserve

(a) Pedestrian

The existing pedestrian access and movement through the Reserve is via a formal concrete cycleway, informal pedestrian paths and desire lines.

The proposed Master Plan will continue to provide pedestrian movement through the Reserve via these formal and informal pedestrian paths and desire lines, and the inclusion of an access track for maintenance activities and leisure and/or recreational use, which will maintain the character and function of the Reserve and ensure the significance of the Reserve is not altered.

(b) Disabled Access

With the exception of the Bowling Club located within Bundanoon Oval, the site does not currently provide adequate disabled access. The landform severely limits the potential to provide access to the Reserve for all levels of mobility. The proposed Master Plan will provide disabled users access to the site by either car or mini-bus (parking spaces are reserved specifically for this user group).



Photo 35- The cycleway is popular for walking

Photo 36 - Newly replaced children's play area at Bundanoon Oval



3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1. Locational Characteristics

Bundanoon lies approximately 680 metres above sea level. Frosts are common in the area and can occur in any month except for January and February. Due to its low topography and sparse vegetative cover, the two Reserves experience strong winds in both winter and summer.

The southern side of the site (off Erith Street) is the highest part of the Reserve with the contours gently falling north towards Currabunda Wetlands (Ellsmore Road end of Jordan's Crossing). Although the site has a gentle fall towards the north, there are areas with large level differences such as the informal track between the flag poles and the cycleway.

3.2. Drainage

'Reedy Creek' is located towards the rear boundary of Bundanoon Oval where the two Reserves meet and continues along the south western side of Bundanoon Oval where it suddenly terminates just prior to the concrete cycleway where a headwall is visible with the creek disappearing under the existing landscape.

The remaining part of 'Reedy Creek' was previously piped in order to address issues surrounding the protection of residential development and the use of Jordan's Crossing as open space for recreation.

The profile and formation of 'Reedy Creek' within Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing has been altered and influenced by human intervention over the years, this can be seen in Figure 10 topographical map where the creek in Jordan's Crossing has been piped.



Photo 37 - Surface water seeping across the cycleway at Jordan's Crossing



Figure 10 - Zone of Wet Ground within Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing

3.3. Riparian Management Zones & Creek Health

A riparian zone is the area of land immediately adjacent to a body of water (such as a river, creek, lake or pond) that influences or is influenced by the water body. Riparian lands form the transition between terrestrial and aquatic environments. Stream ecology and water quality is greatly influenced by riparian zones. Riparian zones perform a number of important functions as described in this section:

3.3.1. Habitat

Riparian zones are important to both aquatic and terrestrial animals. Riparian vegetation provides organic matter to feed invertebrates such as dragonflies and daphnia, which in turn are a food source for frogs and fish. The vegetation also shades and buffers the aquatic environment against high temperatures in summer. Land-based animals use the riparian zone to shelter, hunt and breed. Many animals also use the riparian zones in areas with little remnant vegetation as transport corridors.

3.3.2. Recreational and aesthetic values

Riparian zones are considered to be of inherent value in that the nature and function of the associated creek and/or river is an end unto itself. The values emanating from these areas are important to keep for present and future generations to enjoy and learn from.

3.3.3. Channel shape and bank stabilisation

River and creek banks are vulnerable to erosion from fast flowing water. Riparian vegetation protects the river channel from erosion. Riverbanks that are well vegetated with plants such as rushes and reeds will protect soil by reducing the velocity of the water, trapping sediment and binding the banks. This will reduce or prevent erosion and allow natural pools and riffles to form, creating important habitats for aquatic organisms.

3.3.4. Water quality

Riparian vegetation improves water quality by filtering runoff from the catchment and removing pollutants. Pollutants such as organic and inorganic nutrients, herbicides, pesticides and sediments can all be absorbed or trapped by the vegetation before it enters the water body.

The establishment, values and objectives of riparian zones fall under the following:

- (a) Water Management Act, 2000 and Water Management Amendment, 2005;
- (b) Native Vegetation Act, 2003;
- (c) Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995;
- (d) Local Government Act 1993;
- (e) Fisheries Management Act, 1994.

Council's Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 Natural Resources Sensitivity Map shows all watercourses within the Wingecarribee Local Government Area.

The watercourses have been classified into one or more of three (3) nominated categories, depending upon the nature and function of each watercourse (as referenced from the *Riparian Corridor Management Study 2004* prepared by *Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources*).

Council's Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 - Natural Resources Sensitivity Map - Sheet NRS_008 has identified the tributary from Reedy Creek that flows through Jordan's Crossing & Bundanoon Oval as a Category 3 riparian zone.

3.3.5. **Category 3 – Bank Stability and Water Quality**

As implied, the overarching objectives are to prevent accelerated rates of soil erosion and to enhance water quality. This Category may have limited habitat value, but contributes to the overall basic health of a catchment. While an open water course emulating some natural stream function is the preferred option, it is recognised, for example, that the practicality and economics of developing urban land may make this difficult. It is this Category of watercourse where it may be possible to negotiate trade-offs. This category is coloured blue when mapped.

These categories reflect their relative environmental significance and potential function within the landscape and are hierarchical, with Category 1 being of the highest value, and being achieved by a larger group of management requirements, and Category 3 being of the lesser value and being achieved by a reduced suite of management requirements as summarised below:

Management Requirements and Minimum Environmental Objectives for Riparian Land	Category 3 Bank Stability and Water Quality
Delineate Riparian zone on a map and zone appropriately for environmental protection	If resources available
Provide a minimum Core Riparian Zone (CRZ) width	10 m from top of Bank/or piping
Provide additional width to counter edge effects on the urban interface (i.e. Vegetated Buffer)	generally not required
Provide continuity for movement of terrestrial and aquatic habitat	where appropriate
Rehabilitate/re-establish local provenance native vegetation	where appropriate
Locate services outside the Core Riparian Zone wherever possible	merit consideration
Locate playing fields and recreational activities outside Core Riparian Zone	merit consideration
Treat storm water runoff before discharge into the riparian zone or the watercourse	yes

Table 9 - Summary of riparian management requirements in relation to the three relative riparian categories



Category 3 Riparian zones as identified in Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010 - Natural Resources Sensitivity Map - Sheet NRS_008

Figure 11 - Riparian Zone of Reedy Creek in Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

3.3.6. Protection of Riparian Values

The Plan of Management aims to develop a set of strategies and action plans to ensure that 'Reedy Creek' within Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing is managed and developed in accordance with the outcomes defined in this Plan of Management.

The use of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing will be managed by directing visitors away from these sensitive areas by using appropriate signage.



Photo 38 - Reedy Creek located in between Jordan's Crossing & Bundanoon Oval

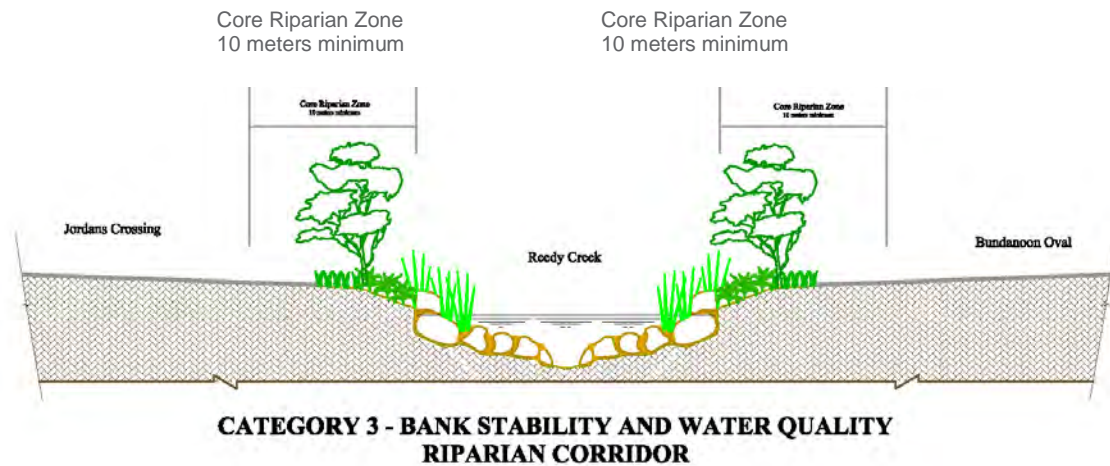


Figure 12 - Cross section of a Category 3 riparian zone of Reedy Creek in Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing

3.4. Flora and Fauna

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing and the majority of Bundanoon were once covered by tall open-forest and was extensively cleared by 1869 to supply sleepers for the southern railway line, including land clearing for agriculture and rural development.

The northern portion of Bundanoon Oval supports a remnant forest/woodland with an over storey of Eucalyptus spp. over a grassy and herbaceous groundcover of exotic and native species. The southern portion of the site (Jordan's Crossing) supports open grassland dominated by exotic species and isolated, fragmented remnants of Forest / Woodland.

A detailed flora and fauna study undertaken by G.J. Stone (Woodlands Environmental Management 2012) has concluded that the remnant vegetation community within Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing meets the criteria to be classified as Southern Highlands Shale Woodland in the Sydney Basin Bioregion listed as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) under Schedule 1 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

3.5. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment

As part of the Plan of Management process an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment was undertaken by *Oliver Brown Consulting Archaeology*. Below is an extract from the report *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and Archaeological Report - Bundanoon Oval and Iron Mines 2012*.

Relatively little archaeological work has been undertaken around Bundanoon. A number of sites have been listed in the west of the town area by archaeologist Michael Therin stemming from assessment work in the vicinity of Ferndale Reserve.

3.5.1. Bundanoon Oval Results

One artefact was located at Bundanoon Oval. This required an Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) site listing as 'Bundanoon Oval 1' with both the artefact and an associated potential archaeological deposit (PAD) included in the listing. The location of artefacts, generally in low-medium density scatters, on hilltops in the area is not uncommon (*Brown 2006a, Brown 2007*).

The artefact is a silcrete flake from which subsequent smaller bipolar flakes have been removed (see Plates 19 and 20 in Appendix 2). A potential archaeological deposit is associated with this find taking in the surrounding area with the same general landform characteristics.

Plate 19: Ventral surface of flake. The percussion impact that removed this flake from a core is visible at bottom left. The negative bipolar flake scars are on the bottom margin.



Plate 20: Negative flake scars from bipolar flake removal. The bipolar flaking involved placing the stone on an anvil so that pressure came from 2 directions.



Photo 39 - Artefact found on the eastern side of Bundanoon Oval

The landform-based predictive model also identified a further area with a high likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects near to the creek line with little disturbed deposits. The significance of this area, other than the enormous likelihood of artefacts being present in general, is that the soil profiles visible in the gully erosion of the creek indicate that soil deposits may be 40-80cm deep. Soils of such depth have the potential for artefacts to occur in stratified contexts, where artefacts of different age may be separated in a way that allows studying changes through time. This area warrants listing as a PAD that will be designated as 'Bundanoon Oval 2' in the AHIMS listing. All other areas were identified as having either low or nil potential.

Location	Management Recommendations
Bundanoon Oval 1	No impact permitted without an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). Further testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW should precede such an application.
Bundanoon Oval 2	Any impact which led to harming an Aboriginal object would be construed as a knowing offence with harsh penalties. Further testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW would be required to determine whether an AHIP is needed for any impact to proceed.
Bundanoon Oval areas of moderate archaeological potential	Any impact which led to harming an Aboriginal object should be construed as a strict liability offence. The designation serves to indicate that such an offence has a reasonable likelihood of occurring. Defence against such prosecution would require further testing under the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW – if no artefacts were located then a due diligence defence would be in place and if they were, documentation would be available should an AHIP application be required.

Table 10 - Management recommendations by area

3.5.2. Recommendations

The *Local Government Act 1993* obliges Council, at the request of Aboriginal community representatives, to keep confidential the location of Aboriginal objects in Plans of Management and it is considered best to pre-empt such a request and have non-disclosure as a default. Council will however, include clear mapping of the areas of high and moderate potential within its internal mapping system. These areas should be described as Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas or something similar.

The Plan of Management will provide clear guidance that there should be no disturbance of the soil in these areas without reference to this report. Essentially, further archaeological investigation will be required for works in these areas.

4. NSW LEGISLATIVE & STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Council's Role in Managing Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing

All Crown Land must be managed in accordance with the *Crown Land Act 1989* and all Community land must be managed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, and *Local Government (General) Regulation, 2005*. The Act requires that Councils must classify public land as operational or community and that Plans of Management must be prepared for community land. The ways in which community land can be used and managed are strictly governed in accordance with an adopted Plan of Management and any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land.

This Plan of Management consists of Community and Crown Land and must therefore satisfy the:

- Crown Land Act, 1989;
- Crown Land Regulation, 2006;
- Crown Land (General Reserves Regulation);
- Principles of Crown Land Management Handbook 2001;
- Local Government Act, 1993, as amended; and
- Local Government (General) Regulation, 2005.

4.2. Strategic Documents Used in the Preparation of This Plan

Following are the endorsed Council documents used to assist and guide the strategic outcomes of this Plan, promoting alignment with organisational goals and ensuring consistency in values, principles and policy direction:

4.2.1. Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010

Wingecarribee Shire Local Environment Plan 2010 (WLEP2010) guides Council planning decisions. Through zoning and development controls, they allow Council to manage the ways in which land is used. WLEP2010 is the primary planning tool to shape the future of communities. The Standard instrument WLEP2010 provides a consistent way of strategic land use planning across Wingecarribee.

The RE1 zoning provides for the following:

4.2.1.1. Objective of Zone

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreation purposes;
- To provide for a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses;
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes;
- To enable ancillary development that will encourage the enjoyment of the land zoned for open space.

4.2.1.2. Permitted without Consent

Environmental Protection Works.

4.2.1.3. Permitted with Consent

Camping grounds, caravan parks, child care centres, community facilities, entertainment facilities, environmental facilities, function centres, kiosks, markets, places of public worship, recreation areas, recreation facilities (Indoor), respite day care centres, restaurants, cafes, roads, signage, take away food and drink premises, water storage facilities.

4.2.1.4. Prohibited

Any item not specified above.

4.2.1.5. Zoning Plan

The current Local Environment Plan for *Wingecarribee Shire Council* is '*Wingecarribee LEP 2010*' under this LEP the zoning applied to Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is as shown in Figure 12 below:

RE1 - Public Recreation

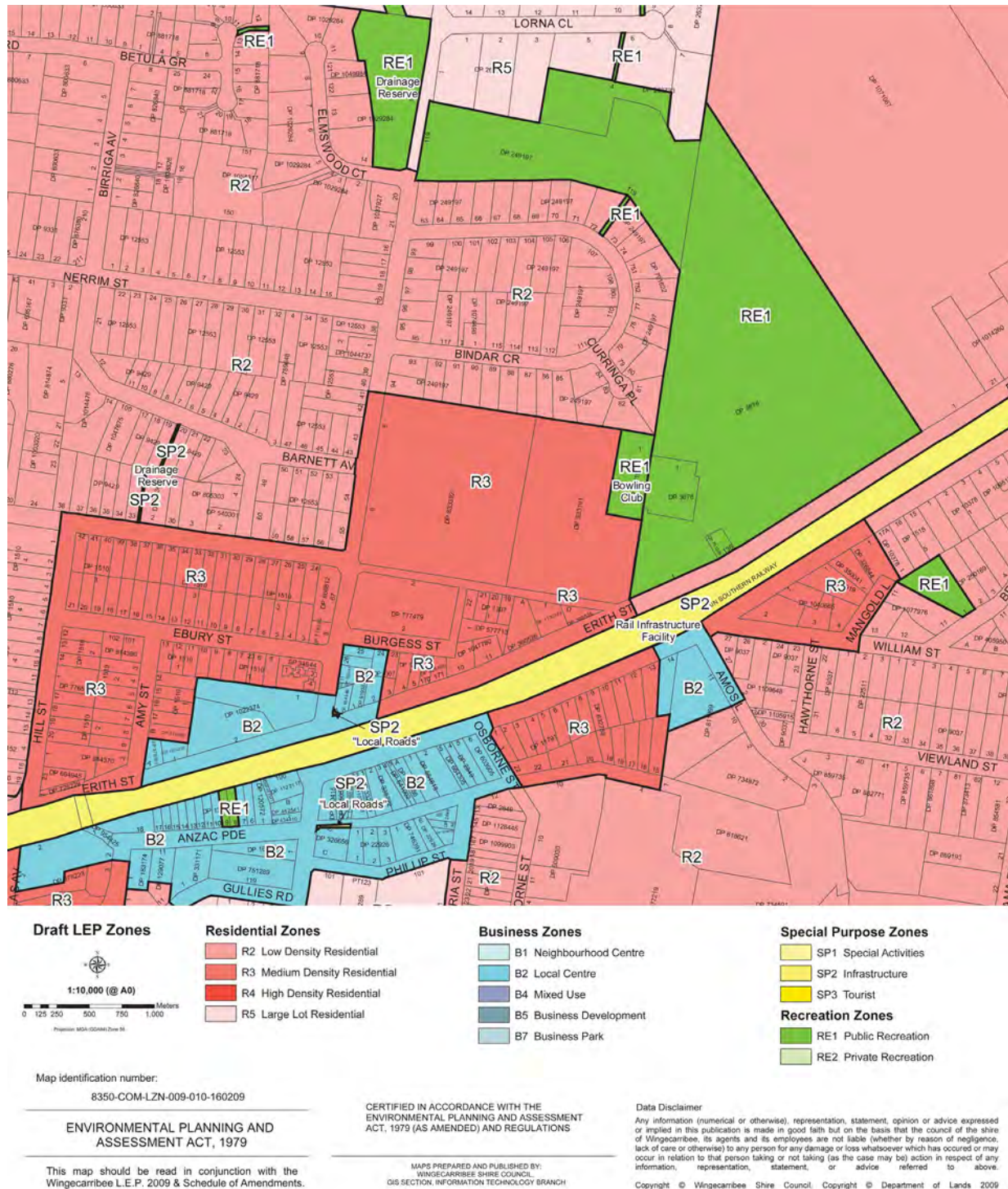


Figure 13 - Zoning Plan for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing & Surrounding Land

4.3. Wingecarribee Open Space, Recreation, Cultural & Community Facilities Needs Study Volumes 1 & 2, 2004

The purpose of the study was:

- To properly identify the existing and future likely community needs for open space, recreation, cultural and community facilities;
- To identify a strategic planning and management direction for an integrated approach to open space management;
- To develop as policy framework for Council to provide quality recreation, cultural and community activity opportunities and environments.

Other Objectives of the strategy include:

- Review open space;
- Comprehensive inventory and register;
- Identify diversity and quality of open space;
- Identify duplication, opportunities and future trends;
- Provide an integrated framework for open space and community planning initiatives;
- Define Council's role;
- Define principles and practices for management; and
- Provision of a plan with strategies and priorities for resourcing.

4.3.1. **Wingecarribee Community Strategic Plan 2031+; Council's Management Goals**

Wingecarribee 2031+ Our Future Our Choice is the blueprint for the future of the Southern Highlands. It represents the vision, aspirations, goals, priorities and challenges for our community. The purpose of *Wingecarribee 2031+* is to:

- (a) Describe the vision and goals the community has for the shire;
- (b) Outline the strategies to achieve this vision and goals;
- (c) Provide a long term focus for decision making and resource allocation;
- (d) Provide a basis for measuring our progress;
- (e) Provide an opportunity for community participation in decision making; and
- (f) Address social, economic, environmental and civic leadership issues.

Wingecarribee 2031+, as developed by the community, will be maintained and implemented by Council on behalf of the *Wingecarribee Local Government Area*. It is a plan for the future of the shire and will be a guide for other levels of government, private business and non-government agencies.

This plan signifies a change in the way planning by Council and the community is developed and implemented. Developing *Wingecarribee 2031+* has created an opportunity to work together to deliver outcomes that benefit everyone.

The Community Strategic Plan 2031+ Vision is:

In 2031 we will be.....

“A healthy and productive community, learning and living in harmony, proud of our heritage and nurturing our environment.”

This Plan of Management aims to meet these strategic objectives through actions for the future development and management of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing.

4.4. Other Relevant Legislation and Policies

The Plan must also be in accordance with the provisions contained within relevant legislation and policy guidelines.

4.5. Principles of Community Land Management

Under legislative requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, as amended, and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, s36 (a) – (n), Councils must prepare and adopt Plans of Management for all community land. A plan may apply to one or more areas of community land, providing all the Act's requirements are fulfilled.

The Act states that the Plan must identify the following:

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

As this is a Plan of Management that applies to just one area of community land it must also:

- (a) Include a description of:
 - i. The condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management; and
 - ii. The use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date, and
- (b) Must:
 - i. Specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used,
 - ii. Specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease, licence or otherwise; and
 - iii. Describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

4.6. Council Dealings with Community Land

- (a) Council has no power to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of community land, except for the purpose of enabling that land to become, or to be added to, a Crown Reserve or land reserved or dedicated under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;
- (b) Council may grant a lease or licence on community land, but only in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, as amended;
- (c) Council may grant any other estate in community land to the extent permitted by the *Local Government Act 1993*, as amended.

4.7. Categories of Community Land

Community land must be categorised in accordance with the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*. A category describes the land and each category has a set of core objectives. All current and intended uses of the land must comply with the core objectives and the objectives are defined and addressed within the Action Plan (Section 6).

The *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* provides guidelines for each of the categories, as described below.

4.7.1. General Community Use

Land should be categorised as general community use if the land:

- May be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public; and
- Is not required to be categorised as a natural area, or does not satisfy the guidelines for categorisation as a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.

4.7.2. Park

Land should be categorised as a park if it is:

- Land that is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities for use mainly for recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.

4.7.3. Sportsground

Land should be categorised as a sportsground if it is:

- Land that is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.

4.7.4. **An Area of Cultural Significance**

Land should be categorised as an area of cultural significance if it is land described as an area of Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical/research or social significance.

4.7.5. **Natural Area**

Land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, 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. Community Land that has been declared critical habitat or which is directly affected by a recovery plan or threat abatement plan under the *Threatened Species Act 1995* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* must be categorised as a natural area.

Natural areas are further categorised as:

4.7.5.1. **Natural Area: Bushland**

Land that contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation is:

- The natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of that land; or,
- Is still representative of the structure and/or floristic of the natural vegetation in the locality.

4.7.5.2. **Natural Area: Watercourse**

Land described as:

- Any perennial or intermittent stream, flowing in a natural, artificially improved or re-diverted channel; or
- Associated riparian land or vegetation, including land which is protected under the relevant legislation.

4.8. **Core Objectives**

The following section outlines Council's objectives for the future management of Jordan's Crossing. These form the basis for the strategies developed in this Plan of Management. These strategies combine the objectives as outlined in the *Local Government Act 1993* with those of the Council and the community.

The *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* establishes a set of core objectives for each category. These objectives are significant in ensuring any activities and uses of the site are consistent with the desired activities and uses for that category of land. *Wingecarribee Shire Council* has the responsibility to manage and develop the land in accordance with these core objectives.

4.8.1. **Park Objectives**

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

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

4.8.2. **Natural Area: Watercourse Objectives**

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

- (a) To manage watercourses so as to protect the bio diversity and ecological values of the in-stream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows;
- (b) To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability;
- (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.

4.8.3. **Natural Area: Bushland Objectives**

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;
- (b) To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land;
- (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;
- (d) To restore degraded bushland;
- (e) To protect existing landforms such drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores;
- (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.

4.8.4. **An Area of Cultural Significance Objectives**

The core objectives for management of 'Community' land categorised as an area of cultural significance are to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its

Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.

Those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods:

- (a) The continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance;
- (b) The restoration of the land, that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material;
- (c) The reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state;
- (d) The adaptive reuse of the land, that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact); and
- (e) The preservation of the land, that is, the maintenance of the physical material of the land in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.

4.9. Land Categorisation

To comply with *Section 40A* of the *Local Government Act 1993*, two public hearings into the proposed categorisation of community land at Jordan's Crossing were held, the first on Thursday, 12th July 2012 at *Bundanoon Bowling Club* and the second Tuesday, 14th August 2012 at *Bundanoon Soldiers Memorial Hall*.

Notification of a Public Hearing was placed in the local newspaper *The Southern Highland News*, on 4th and 11th July 2012 and 1st and 8th August 2012. Additional to the advertisement in the local newspaper, an information pack and plan was placed with the notice on Council's website to provide further information about the proposed categorisation.

Edge Land Planning was commissioned to chair the second meeting. A subsequent report was presented to Council to adopt the recommendations.

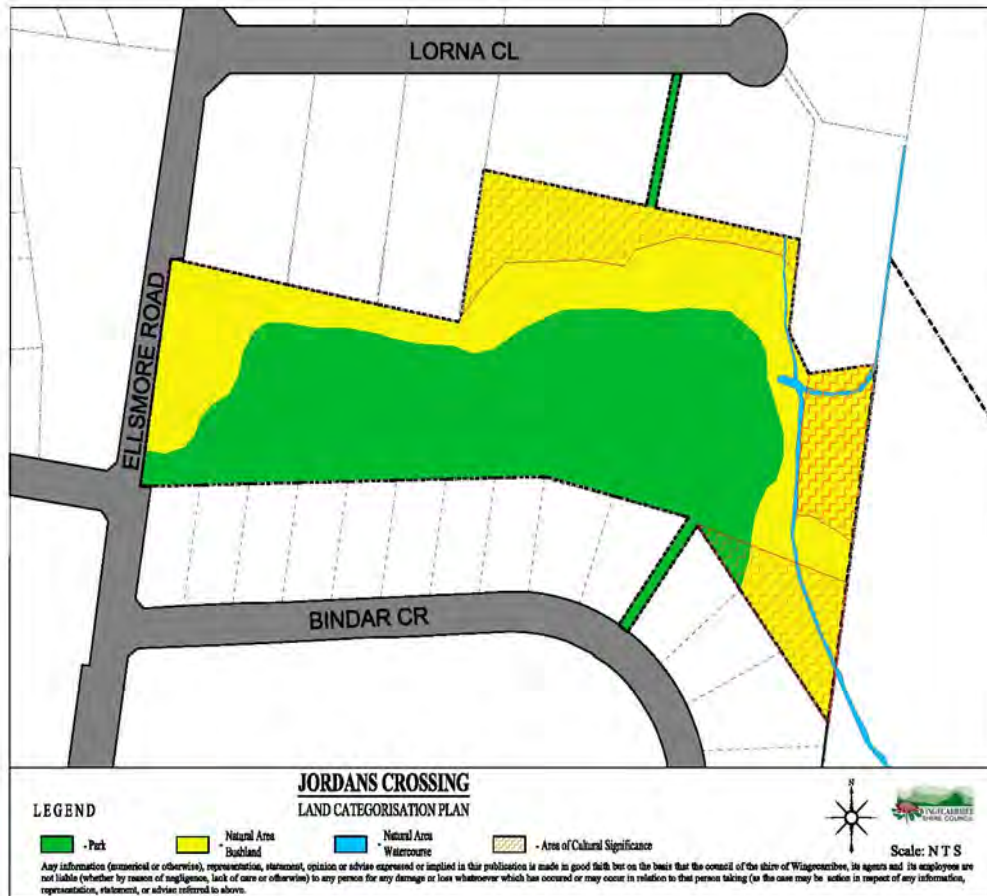


Figure 14 - Jordan's Crossing Land Categorisation

4.10. Leases or Licences on Community Land known as Jordan's Crossing

4.10.1. Granting a Lease or Licence on Community Land

Leases and licenses are a method of formalising the use of community land and facilities. Leases or licences can be held by groups such as sporting clubs, schools, commercial organisations or individuals providing facilities and/or services for public use.

The *Local Government Act 1993*, as amended, allows Council to grant leases or licences over all or part of community land. The use of land under a lease or licence must be compatible with the Local Environment Plan or Council requirements and provide benefits and services or facilities for the users of the land. Terms and conditions of a lease should reflect the interests of Council and the Public and ensure proper management and maintenance.

4.10.2. Conditions of Granting a Lease or Licence

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the Council to grant a lease, license or other estate over Jordan's Crossing for purposes or uses which are consistent with those permissible uses identified as being consistent with the category and core objective for the area.

The following conditions must be met when granting a lease or licence over community land:

- The lease or licence must not be granted for a period exceeding 30 years;
- A lease or licence for a period greater than five years may only be granted by tender, unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation; and
- The Plan of Management must expressly authorise a lease or licence.

Council must:

- Give public notice of the proposal;
- Exhibit notice of the proposal on the land to which the proposal relates;
- Give notice of the proposal to such persons who appear to own or occupy land adjoining the community land; and
- Give notice of the proposal to any other person (owner or occupier of land in the vicinity of the community land), if in the opinion of the Council the subject to the proposal is likely to form the primary focus of the person's enjoyment of Community Land.

4.10.3. Events Exempt from Lease or Licence

4.10.3.1. Casual Uses

Casual uses of a public reserve for events of no more than three consecutive days will not be required to arrange a formal lease or licence with Council, provided that:

- The activity is permissible under the objectives identified for that land category,
- No significant damage to the reserve is anticipated as a result of the proposed activity;

-
- There is no anticipated disruption to adjacent properties as a result of the activity or event;
 - The use or occupation does not involve the erection of any permanent buildings or structures;
 - There is no interference with other users;
 - Council obtains proof of suitable insurances;
 - The organisers, in consultation with Council, make arrangements for the provision of extra toilets, waste collection, traffic management, security, and any other requirements deemed necessary by Council.

4.10.4. Easements on Community Land

4.10.4.1. *Jordan's Crossing*

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the granting of easements for Jordan's Crossing only over the land that is **not** affected by *Endangered Ecological Communities* for the purpose of providing pipes, conduit or other connections under the surface of the ground.

This is limited to easements that connect premises adjoining community land to existing water, sewer, drainage or electricity facility of Council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land where there is no reasonable alternative.

The granting of easements above, on or under the surface of community land or to land that is not community land is not within the authority of this 'Plan of Management'. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Piping to a natural watercourse;
- Piping to a facility through community land to a facility on land under private ownership; and
- Private access, vehicular or pedestrian.

4.11. Crown Land Legislation and Policy

4.11.1. Introduction

As Bundanoon Oval is a Crown Reserve, the *Crown Land Act 1989* applies to its management. The *Crown Land Act, 1989* governs the planning, management and use of Crown Land, including reservation or dedication for a range of public purposes, leasing and licensing.

4.11.2. Crown Land Act 1989

Crown Reserves in New South Wales are subject to the general land management objectives and provisions of the *Crown Land Act 1989*. The Act is administered by the Department of Trade and Investment Crown Land which oversees the administration and management of Crown Reserves.

The object of the *Crown Land Act, 1989* is to ensure that Crown Land is managed for the benefit of the people of New South Wales and in particular to provide for:

- (a) A proper assessment of Crown Land;
- (b) The management of Crown Land having regard to the Principles of Crown Land Management;
- (c) The proper development and conservation of Crown Land having regard to those principles;
- (d) The regulation of the conditions under which Crown Land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with;
- (e) The reservation or dedication of Crown Land for public purposes and the management and use of the reserved or dedicated land; and
- (f) The collection, recording, and dissemination of information in relation to Crown Land.

Crown Reserves are managed in accordance with the Principles of Crown Land Management as follows:

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

Where a Local Council is appointed to manage a Reserve Trust, it is obliged to respect these objectives and principles (i.e. these are over-riding principles that take precedence over other concerns where a conflict may occur).

Under Section 98 where Council is the manager of a reserve trust and the reserve is a public reserve, the trust has all the functions of Council under the *Local Government Act 1993* in relation to public reserves. However, the *Crown Land Act 1989* prevails to the extent of any inconsistency between the Acts.

With respect to legal liability, under Section 121 (2), Council as manager of the Reserve Trust is jointly and severally liable with the Reserve Trust for any liability of the Reserve Trust. The Reserve Trust itself is liable for any negligent acts or omissions, but only to the extent of its assets which do not form part of the land of the reserve.

The process required by the Department of Trade and Investment Crown Land under *Sections 112 to 115 of the Crown Land Act 1989* and the *Crown Land Regulation 2006* for preparing a Plan of Management applying to Crown Land is as follows:

- ❖ Preparation of a draft Plan of Management (*Section 112*)
 - The Minister may cause a draft Plan of Management to be prepared
 - The Reserve Trust may, with the Minister's consent, prepare a draft Plan of Management for the reserve
 - Refer the draft Plan of Management to the Crown Lands, Department of Trade and Investment for comment before the public exhibition
- ❖ Referral of draft plans (*Section 113*)
 - Place a public notice in the *NSW Government Gazette* and in local newspapers advising the public of the public exhibition
 - Exhibit the draft Plan of Management to the public for not less than 28 days to allow for submissions to be made
 - Refer public submissions and any comments submitted by other government agencies regarding the draft Plan of Management to the Minister for Trade and Investment and Council as Trust Manager for review
- ❖ Adoption of Plan (*Section 114*)
 - Make any alterations to the Plan of Management as required by the Minister as a result of public submissions
 - Council as the Reserve Trust adopt the Plan of Management
 - Submit the Plan to the Minister with a recommendation for adoption
 - The Reserve Trust may not allow any operations (activities, uses and developments) that are not in accordance with the Plan of Management
- ❖ Alteration or cancellation of plan (*Section 115*)
 - The Minister may from time to time alter a Plan of Management adopted under this Division or may cancel the plan
 - If a Plan of Management is cancelled, a new Plan of Management may be adopted, at the same time or later, in accordance with this Division
 - The Minister shall cause or direct a proposed alteration of a plan to be prepared and the alteration shall be prepared, referred and adopted as if it were a Plan of Management
 - The Plan as altered becomes the Plan of Management adopted for the purposes of this Division.

4.11.3. Crown Lands Regulation 2006

The Regulation is made under the *Crown Lands Act, 1989* and deals with a range of matters relating to Crown reserves and Reserve Trusts including the purposes for which temporary licenses may be granted and the exhibition of draft plans of management.

Schedule 4 states that the records kept by a Reserve Trust, including those managed by Council are:

-
- (a) Account books showing details of all income and expenditure;
 - (b) Records of assets, liabilities and improvements effected;
 - (c) Bank, building society or credit union deposit books or statements;
 - (d) Records of other financial instruments or investments;
 - (e) Plant and asset register;
 - (f) Heritage register;
 - (g) Records of leases and licences granted or in force;
 - (h) Insurance policies and certificates;
 - (i) Details of fire prevention and other workplace health and safety measures in place; and
 - (j) Such records as may be necessary to prepare a report in accordance with Clause 32 of the *Crowns Land Regulation, 2006*.

These records are to be kept in such a manner that they are separate from the records of any other activity of Council. The decisions of Council or any committee of Council, made in its capacity as Reserve Trust Manager must also be kept separate from the records of any other activity of Council.

4.11.4. The Crown Reserve System

The *Crown Reserve System* in *New South Wales* is the oldest and most diverse system of public land management in NSW. Since settlement Crown Land has been “reserved from sale” for essential public purposes such as roads and buildings, conservation, public health, education and enjoyment.

Crown Reserves provide the community with access to natural areas, including rivers and beaches, and open space such as urban bushland. They also include a vast range of public amenities and recreation facilities including, playgrounds, tennis courts, caravan parks, racetracks, showgrounds and public halls. The *Crown Reserve System* is unique because it allows a wide range of community interests and user groups to directly manage reserves through appointed Reserve Trusts.

Crown Land in NSW is administered under the provisions of the *Crown Land Act 1989* within the portfolio of the Minister for Primary Industries. Under the Act Crown Land may be reserved or dedicated for a public purpose. A Reserve Trust may be appointed by the Minister with responsibility for full care, control, and management of the dedicated or reserved lands. Crown Land is managed in accordance with the Principles of Crown Land Management as set out in Section 11 of the Act.

4.11.5. **Crown Reserve Trusts**

A Reserve Trust provides the framework for local councils and the local community to participate directly in the stewardship of reserves in their locality on behalf of the community and the State of NSW. It is an autonomous corporate body established to manage a reserve under Part 5 of the *Crown Land Act, 1989* and is charged with care, control and management of a Crown dedication or reserve.

The affairs of a Trust may be managed by the Minister (through the NSW Trade & Investment – Crown Lands) or he may appoint a Trust Board, a corporation (a local council or certain other corporations including the Ministerial Corporation) or an Administrator.

Under the Act, the Minister has various powers with respect to the affairs of Reserve Trusts. These cover aspects such as plans of management, dealings in Crown Land (i.e. leases and licences), and the power to dissolve a Trust or auditing the affairs of a Trust, etc.

The business of a Trust should be conducted with integrity in an open and accountable manner to ensure public confidence is maintained. Trusts are required to keep records of financial management, assets and asset management, leases and licences, minutes and activities for which fees are collected.

The Act requires that the proceeds of activities on Crown Reserves be applied by the Trust towards the management of that reserved land, unless otherwise directed by the Minister. Thus any revenue generated by a Trust contributes to the funds required for the on-going management of the Reserve.

4.11.6. **Crown Land (General Reserves) By-law 2006**

The affairs of certain Crown Reserves are covered by the *Crown Land (General Reserves) by-law, 2006*. The by-law is made under the *Crown Land Act, 1989* and deals with a range of reserve management matters including;

- Procedures to be followed by reserve trusts;
- Administrative matters relating to trust boards;
- The regulation of entry and conduct on reserves; and
- The setting of fees and charges and the provision of certain services by reserve trusts.

4.11.7. **Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves, 2001**

This policy provides guidance for assessing food and beverage outlets those which may be acceptable on Crown Reserves and those which may not. In determining whether a proposal is appropriate the following criteria should be applied:

- The facility should enhance the public use of the reserve and not become the main focus of the reserve;
- The integrity of the reserve in terms of its public purpose and environmental qualities should be preserved; and
- The public's right of access to the reserve should be preserved.

4.11.8. **Granting of a Lease or License on Bundanoon Oval by the Reserve Trust**

4.11.8.1. *General Considerations*

Before a lease or licence (other than a temporary licence) is signed, the Reserve Trust must obtain the written consent of the Minister for Natural Resources, Land & Water. In considering

whether or not consent will be given to the grant of a lease or licence the following issues are considered:

- Consistency with the requirements of the Crown Land Act 1989;
- Consistency with local planning instruments;
- Registration for a Land Use Assessment;
- Whether the proposed lease or licence is in the public interest;
- Whether the purpose of the proposed lease or licence is compatible with the gazetted reserve purpose or any additional uses authorised by an adopted plan of management;
- The environmental impacts of the activities permitted by the lease or licence;
- The proposed term of the lease or licence;
- Whether the proposed lease or licence was or is proposed to be selected by public competition or, if not, the circumstances relating to the selection of the proposed lessee or licensee;
- Whether the proposed rent represents a proper return to the public for the use of the public land;
- Whether the proposed lease or licence will contain provisions for the periodic update or review of the rent;
- A lease or licence is generally not granted for a term exceeding 20 years unless a signed business case justifying the additional term is provided; and
- A lease or licence granted over reserve facilities (where there is known or potential for other interested operators) should generally be granted by public competition.

4.12. Commonwealth Native Title Act, 1993

As a result of the High Court Decision, the Commonwealth Government enacted legislation which recognised the interest that Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders may still hold in some areas of Crown land. The Act makes provisions for:

- Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to lodge native title claims;
- The determination and validation of extinguishment of native title;
- The dealing with land and waters where native title may not have been extinguished; and
- Establishing the existence of native title.

The requirements of this legislation must be followed by Reserve Trusts when dealing with Crown Reserve where it has not been established that any native title interest that may have existed in the land has been lawfully extinguished.

4.13. Native Title

The introduction of the *Commonwealth Native Title* legislation in 1993 recognised the existence of Native Title and made provision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to lodge claims over Crown Land. The legislation also sets out the requirements for the Crown and appointed Crown Reserve Trusts when dealing with Crown reserve proposals.

Native Title may have been extinguished over parts or the whole of this Crown Reserve by the construction of authorised public works or by lawful use of the land that is wholly inconsistent with the continuation of Native Title rights and interests. It is the responsibility of the Trust to ensure that, prior to any works being undertaken in accordance with the Plan of Management, the issue of Native Title is addressed. Unless it can be clearly established that any Native Title rights and interests that may have existed have been extinguished, consideration will need to be given to the future act provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*, particularly Subdivision J.

4.14. Native Title over Bundanoon Oval

Due to Bundanoon Oval being reserved for public recreation any proposed structures or works that are considered to be public works in terms of the provision of subdivision J permissible future works will fall under the provision of the Act. In the event this is not the case full Native Title considerations need to be made before any proposal is endorsed.

4.15. Land Use Activities on Crown Land

Bundanoon Oval, the land owned by the Crown is not required to be categorised under the *Local Government Act 1993*, given that it is Crown Land which is not owned by *Wingecarribee Shire Council*.

The public purpose of the Crown Land ultimately determines acceptable uses of the land. The current and proposed use of Bundanoon Oval is consistent with the public purpose of public recreation.

Given that Council manages this land, and to maintain consistency of management strategies across the whole site, a Land Use Activities Plan has been developed to show the different activity uses across Bundanoon Oval.

Bundanoon Oval Land Use Activities are as follows:

- Sportsground
- General Community Use
- An Area of Cultural Significance
- Natural Area - Watercourse
- Natural Area – Bushland



Figure 15 – Bundanoon Oval Land Use Activities Plan

4.16. Express Authorisation of Lease/Licenses on Crown Land known as Bundanoon Oval

This Plan of Management expressly authorises Council or *NSW Department of Trade and Investment - Crown Land* to enter into a lease, licence or other estate with an appropriate organisation of its choice to manage the following facilities at Bundanoon Oval pursuant to compliance with all other relevant statutes over the land.

4.16.1. Crown Land Requirements

The Reserve Trust will only consider the granting of an easement if the easement provides ancillary services consistent with the gazetted purpose of the reserve, and after receiving in writing the consent of the Minister (or their delegate).

If however, after the adoption of the Plan of Management, the Trust or NSW Trade & Investment, Crown Lands, receives a request from a statutory agency to acquire Crown Land or easements, the Trust or NSW Trade & Investment, Crown Land will investigate that request to ensure consistency with the adopted recommendations of the plan of management.

4.17. Authorised Easements

A Reserve Trust may *not* sell, lease or mortgage land, or grant an *easement* or a licence (except a temporary licence) in respect of land, comprising the whole or any part of the reserve as detailed in Section 102 *Consent of Minister to sale, lease, easement, licence or mortgage* of the Crown Land Act 1989.

Wingecarribee Shire Council will only consider the granting of an easement if the easement is consistent with the provision of ancillary services consistent with the gazetted public purpose or to address issues affecting continuity of supply to existing infrastructure.

A statutory authority may request to acquire an easement over Crown Land after the adoption of the Plan of Management. In this instance the approval may be dependent on consistency with the adopted recommendations of this Plan of Management and any other statute over the land.

4.18. Authorised Development

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* the Plan of Management must expressly authorise any proposed developments on the land. This authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for an activity to proceed to the Development Assessment stage. This plan **does not** grant consent. Any proposed developments that are consistent with the plan are still subject to the normal Development Consent processes of Council.

4.19. Telecommunications Towers

This Plan of Management permits the establishment of telecommunications facilities where the proposal has been considered by *NSW Trade and Investment Crown Lands*, and is consistent with the requirements outlined within Section 12 Telecommunications and Radio communications of the Bundanoon Town Plan Development Control Plan. In addition the towers are required to be low impact under the *Telecommunications Act* or have minimised impact to a degree acceptable to *NSW Trade and Investment, Crown Lands*, and *Wingecarribee Shire Council*, and where it is designed to complement and blend in with the surrounding environment and is an approved Development Application.

4.20. Neighbourhood Safe Place

This Plan of Management identifies Bundanoon Oval as a Neighbourhood Safe Place (NSP).

A NSP is a location where people facing an immediate threat from a bushfire to their personal safety or property can gather and seek shelter. For more information on NSP's please refer to www.nsw.rfs.nsw.gov.au or your local branch of the New South Wales Rural Fire Service.

This Plan of Management provides for operational management activities that are planned to be undertaken within Bundanoon Oval to consider and be consistent with the Neighbourhood Safe Place requirements as identified within the;

- Southern Highlands Bushfire Reserve Management Plan
- NSW Rural Fire Service Practice Note 2 ½ Protect Neighbourhood Safe Place
- NSW Rural Fire Service Act 1997 Part 3A Section 62B-62H Neighbourhood Safe Place
- NSW Rural Fire Service Neighbourhood Safe Place – Place of Last Resort Guideline 2012/13

Please refer to section 10 for further NSW Rural Fire Service legislative and statutory requirements relating the management of Bundanoon Oval as a Neighbourhood Safe Place.

5. BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

For the effective ongoing management of community and Crown Land, Council needs to consider its characteristics, current condition and use. This helps identify the community values for the land and management issues that have the potential to impact upon these values. Identification and understanding of these influencing factors will form the basis for Council's future management for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing.

In addition to the community values and management issues associated with community and Crown Land, effective management of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing requires the consideration and incorporation of a multitude of legislative and policy requirements for these types of land. In managing Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing, Council must comply with the gazetted public purpose of Public Recreation and/or core objectives for Park, Sportsground and Natural Areas as specified in the Act, as well as various Federal, State and Local level legislation and policy. The main aspects of this current legislation and policy affecting the management of community land are outlined in Section 10.0 Statutory Provisions.

5.1. Management Principles

The following principles establish the direction the Council as the land owners and the Reserve Trust managers will follow in implementing specific strategies to achieve the vision:

- Recognise, protect and enhance the understanding, protection and restoration of the natural landscape and ecological values of the Reserve;
- Permit a wide range of recreational opportunities compatible with the natural/physical, scenic and cultural features of the Reserve, in response to community needs;
- Encourage community "ownership" and use of the Reserve;
- Encourage and promote public use by providing a range of high quality, safe, accessible and enjoyable leisure and recreational facilities;
- Adopt Crime Prevention through Environmental Design and Safer by Design principles in managing the park to minimise vandalism and increase personal safety in the park;
- Protect and enhance the visual and social values of the Reserve;
- Provide opportunities for leisure and recreation and social interaction; and
- Ensure continued free public access.

5.2. Principles of Crown Land Management

Section 11 of the Crown Land Act 1989 provides a set of principles for Crown Land management, which are summarised below:

- (a) Environmental protection principles are to be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown Land;
- (b) The natural resources of Crown Land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) are to be conserved wherever possible;
- (c) Appropriate public use and enjoyment of Crown Land be encouraged;
- (d) Where appropriate, multiple uses of Crown Land are encouraged;
- (e) Where appropriate, Crown Land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity; and

-
- (f) Crown Land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interest of the State consistent with the above principles.

5.3. Community Values

Community values tend to be broad in nature and remain constant for a considerable length of time. They can be defined as what the community sees as important about a place or a set of beliefs about how things should be. These community values provide a framework to underpin the way in which Council manages community land.

This Plan of Management incorporates this values-based approach to ensure best practice management of the community land.

Based upon previous research, consultation and ongoing interaction with the community, the following values have been identified.

5.3.1. Ecological and Environmental Values

As Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are predominantly based on previously cleared rural land, it is largely a park land or cultural landscape rather than a natural environment. Nevertheless it has very high ecological and conservation values. The eastern section of the reserve is *Southern Highlands Shale Woodland*, an *Endangered Ecological Community*. The reserve provides habitat for fauna and flora, enhanced ground water quality, and provides protection for *Endangered Ecological Communities*. Vegetation found in the bushland on the western side of the reserve provides cover that lowers air temperatures, protects soils and improves air quality.

5.3.2. Educational and Scientific Values

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing provide a valuable community resource for education and research. Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing provide an opportunity for adults and children to experience nature and develop awareness and interest in the environment.

Park land areas such as Bundanoon Oval are frequently used as a local teaching resource by local education providers, with additional opportunities to develop skills in bush crafts, water quality monitoring, and outdoor recreational activities. Tertiary institutions utilise these areas for research and teaching, as they provide opportunities to develop an understanding of the many processes and conditions that affect the functioning of an extensive variety of flora and fauna communities. These areas are highly valued for scientific research and opportunities to utilise and appreciate natural environments should be maximised.

5.3.3. Health Values

Recent research shows that many of society's health related conditions (physical and mental) could be lessened through increasing levels of physical activity. Regular participation in these activities allows individuals to improve their overall health and wellbeing through development of mental alertness, stress management, coordination, balance and physiological other functions.

The provision of natural areas, such as the area provided in Bundanoon Oval, has inherent value, it improves the wellbeing of the community, provides visual relief from enveloped environments and can have profound positive impacts on human behaviour and function and assist recovery from mental fatigue and stress.

5.3.4. Recreational Values

The community is increasingly realising the health and wellbeing benefits of recreation in enhancing their quality of life. Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing provide many opportunities for passive, sporting, outdoor/nature based leisure and recreational activities. Active pursuits such as organised and casual sport, walking, as well as an extensive variety of passive activities such as photography, painting, bird watching and picnics are popular in public open space areas. Many recreational areas link to other areas of open space greatly increasing their recreational value to the community.

5.3.5. Social Values

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing provides a unique opportunity by combining an indoor venue (Bundanoon Bowling Club) with the added attraction of providing an outdoor space that is aesthetically appealing and tranquil. These combinations are becoming increasingly important to the community and are valued as social venues.

The reserve provides opportunities to interact with nature and wildlife. They provide an ideal atmosphere for community interaction and socialising, which increases social capital and improves the health and wellbeing of the community.

5.4. Roles of the Reserves

The main role of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is to provide a popular neighbourhood and district leisure and recreational resource.

A secondary role for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing is the opportunity for social interaction.

A significant consideration for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing focuses on the protection, enhancement and conservation of the *Southern Highlands Shale Woodland Endangered Ecological Community* and regeneration area.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are considered to be of District significance because of their ability to hold high profile quality events and the opportunity of offering a variety of social, cultural, leisure and recreational activities.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing play a significant role for competitive sports within *Wingecarribee Shire*. The reserve is a well-used site for weekend competition and weeknight training. Local school groups regularly utilise this facility for organised activities.

5.5. Vision and Objectives for the Reserve

The vision and objectives for management have been identified to guide and direct the management of the reserve. These can also be considered as guiding principles or desired outcomes which define the expectations and directions for decision making in relation to the management and use of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing.

5.5.1. Vision for Management

The vision for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing sits above the management objectives, providing the overall direction for the Plan of Management. It defines where Council and the community would like Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing to be in the future, and the direction that management activities (through the implementation of the Plan of Management) should take.

Management Vision

To recognise Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing as a significant place in Wingecarribee Shire Council's open space system, ensuring protection and conservation of identified values through appropriate management in a way which best meets the environmental, recreational, educational and social needs of the present community and future generations.

6. STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

The strategies to resolve the management issues consistent with the community values from Section 5 and to implement the Master Plan are presented in the following tables. The tables have the following objectives:

- To formulate performance targets;
- To ensure consistency with core objectives for community land categories;
- To develop actions that will define the way that Council will achieve its performance targets;
- To provide a means of assessment, which is the way that Council measures its performance; and
- To assign priorities for each of the performance targets.

The responsibility's abbreviations are as follows:

WSC	Wingecarribee Shire Council
CL	NSW Trade & Investment - Crown Lands
BCG	Bush Care Groups
HT	Highlands Trails
B&FRMC	Bundanoon Parks & Ferndale Reserve Management Committee
BCA	Bundanoon Community Association
BBC	Bundanoon Bowling Club
HDCA	Highlands District Cricket Association
BHRLC	Bundanoon Highlanders Rugby League Club
BTC	Bundanoon Tennis Club
BSC	Bundanoon Swimming Club

Within this action plan, each has been given a priority, which can be linked to the following time frame:

1. High – commenced within the next 3 - 4 years
2. Medium – commenced in 4 - 7 years
3. Low – commenced after 7 + years
4. Ongoing – throughout time as the Plan of Management is in operation

It should be recognised, however, that the commencement and completion of the actions would be dependent on resources, competing priorities and the availability of funds.

6.1. Natural Environment

Table 11- Proposed action plan for natural environment (a)

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	To protect indigenous flora and fauna and their habitat	To conduct maintenance activities in accordance with Section 95 Certificate issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage	High	All maintenance within identified EEC is conducted in accordance with Section 95 Certificate	WSC Operation
		To identify and document categories and land uses within Council's GIS	High	Categories and Land Use layer included in GIS	WSC Assets WSC IT
		To employ maintenance practices that utilise appropriate management and conservation strategies for identified threatened species, populations and ecological communities	High	Appropriate management of threatened species, populations and ecological communities and abundance with any permit conditions provided by a statutory agency	WSC Operations
		Reliance on natural regeneration, with planting or revegetation using provenance species where natural resilience is poor	High	Increased percentage of natural regeneration occurring within identified areas	
		Council to develop a Bushcare Management Plan for the management and restoration of the remnant Southern Highlands Shale Woodlands within Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing	High	A Volunteer Bushcare group is formed and operating in the reserve precinct	
2	Conduct further Environmental Impact Assessment prior to consideration of any development or improvement to any natural areas	Conduct an Environmental impact Study prior to consideration of any Development Proposal within the Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing Precinct	High	Environmental Assessment at Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing completed prior to consideration of any development proposal	WSC
3	Natural Areas protected from weed	Continue to encourage community education and awareness through the Bushcare	High	Community education and awareness of weed occurrences by Bushcare	WSC BCG

	infestations and nutrient incursions from surrounding lands	program		team	
		Reduce occurrence of noxious weeds in community areas		Work with Bushcare team to undertake weed infestation activities	
		Conduct annual water quality snapshot		Annual water quality snapshot	

Table 12 - Proposed action plan for natural environment (b)

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
4	Reduce the impacts of storm water on the environment	Ensure all future development applications adjoining the Reserves incorporate appropriate environmental controls	High	New developments adjoining the Reserves are in accordance with Council's Development Control Plans for Environmental Protection zoning	WSC
5	Reduce the impacts of storm water on the environment	Provide control systems at storm water pipe outlets to reduce erosion, nutrients, sediment and pollution inputs (i.e. GPT)	Medium	Number of end of pipe solutions implemented and improvement in water quality	WSC
6	Collect, treat and re-use stormwater	Install stormwater tanks adjacent to the Bowling Club, Swimming Pool and Public Amenities for use in the toilets and any watering requirements.	Low	Storm water tanks installed	WSC BBC / BSC
7	Sensitive vegetation areas and significant wildlife habitat are protected from human impacts to ensure future sustainability	Minimise unrestricted public access to sensitive revegetation areas or significant habitat/wildlife sites to prevent further environmental damage	High	Appropriate access restrictions implemented and further damage to sensitive natural areas minimised	WSC
		Restrict vehicular access to environmental areas, except for maintenance, fire control and emergency purposes		Decrease in amount of vehicle damage reported in Conquest	WSC
8	The effective management of the identified Neighbourhood Safe Place area	Ensure all maintenance and management activities consider and comply with the requirements for a Neighbourhood Safe Place	High	Percentage of maintenance or management activities that detrimentally impact on provision of Neighbourhood Safe Place	WSC

6.2. Aboriginal Heritage

Table 13 - Proposed action plan for Aboriginal heritage

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	Protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas	The areas highlighted as high and moderate potential are to be referred to as ' Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas '	High	The areas of high and moderate potential have been formally registered and documented as ' Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas '	WSC
		The Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas are to be incorporated in Council's GIS map		The Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas are mapped, completed and documented	
2	Further archaeological investigation	There shall be no disturbance of soil within the area referred to as ' Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas ' without firstly undertaking further archaeological investigation	High	An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) applied for, further archaeological investigation undertaken and all recommendations completed prior to consideration of any activity that could potentially cause soil disturbance	WSC
		An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) shall be obtained for any activity which will lead to any disturbance of soil on the eastern side of Bundanoon Oval and where the Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation areas has been nominated			

6.3. Access

Table 14 - Proposed action plan for access

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	Provide opportunities to encourage sustainable community access and enjoyment	Promotion of Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing facilities for all groups within the community	High	Maintain and increase the number of bookings for Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing	WSC
2	Public access and use of community land is maintained and provided on a fair and equitable basis	Ensure all permitted organised events comply with Council's policies and relevant legislation	High	All events comply with Council policies and legislation	WSC
3	Improve the appearance, function and safety of formal entries to the Reserves	Design and install all entrance statements as shown on the Master Plan that compliment and identify the site	Low	Upgrade to entrance statement completed	WSC
4	Provide opportunities for people with disabilities to access Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing	Incorporate the requirements of Council's equal access policy into future facility improvements (where applicable)	Medium	Future improvements comply with the equal access policy	WSC
		Provide for equal access to all buildings according to AS 1428.1	Medium	Buildings located within Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing meet Australian Standards for access	WSC

6.4. Community Education and Involvement

Table 15 - Proposed action plan for community education & involvement

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	Increased community involvement in the care and maintenance at Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing	Promote community involvement in the Bushcare program	Low	Number of new Bushcare volunteers	WSC BCG
		Continue to provide adequate information supervision and other resources to volunteer Bushcare groups		Number of successful restoration activities undertaken by volunteer Bushcare groups	
		Provide training to Bushcare groups to ensure all work is undertaken safely and does not negatively impact on the environment		Bushcare training program reflects industry standards, meets National Parks and Wildlife Service requirements and legislation	
		Encourage school and community group involvement in environmental events		Number of schools and community groups undertaking environmental activities	
		Identification of and protection of local memorial trees	High	Number of significant trees identified and included in Councils significant tree register and Mapping system	
2	Increased community appreciation and awareness of Bushland areas	Encourage understanding and appreciation of Bushland areas through the provision of interpretive signage	High	Interpretive signage installed	WSC BCG

6.5. Recreational Use and Facilities

Table 16 - Proposed action plan for recreational use & facilities

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	Increased community involvement in the care and maintenance at Bundanoon Oval & Jordan's Crossing	All future works to be designed in accordance with relevant legislative requirements, best practice standard and/or any technical guideline endorsed by Council	High	All developments, projects and initiatives are provided in accordance with legislative requirements	WSC
		Any future development will utilise construction techniques and materials that are sympathetic to the aesthetics' of the area.		All future development is to be consistent with the identified land use or categorisation	
				Where feasible and practicable, construction materials and techniques will be sympathetic to the oval's aesthetic	
2	Proposed restrictions for future development	Any proposed development will be considered as per Part 4 of the EP & A Act. Development Assessment and Land Use Agreement applications will be required to submit a full flora and fauna assessment	High	Flora and fauna assessment developed and submitted as part of any DA	WSC
		An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required where a proposed use or development has the potential to cause soil disturbance within areas of high to moderate potential		AHIP provided as part of any DA	
				Future construction projects to use appropriate best practice techniques and/or technical guideline	

6.6. Passive and Sports facilities

Table 17 - Proposed action plan for amenities and facilities

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	Provide quality leisure and recreational facilities	Upgrade, replace and install park furniture, picnic seating, bench seating, shelters to improve amenity	High	Selected park furniture installed, replaced and or upgraded	WSC
2		Design and construct canteen and storage adjacent to existing public amenities for all user groups to use	Low	Design and construction of canteen and storage completed	WSC HDCA BHRLC
3		Upgrade and provide additional flood lighting to Oval	Low	Oval flood lighting installed and operational	WSC BHRLC
4		Maintain and upgrade existing BMX course	Medium	BMX course adequately maintained and upgraded	WSC
		Sport and recreation committee to consider relocation, consolidation and renewal of basketball facilities, unused netball courts and skate park within Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing Precinct	Low	Sport and recreation Committee to consider and provide recommendation on effective use of nominated infrastructure	WSC NSW T & I
		To consider a range of infrastructure improvements that promote the multi-purpose use and enjoyment of the precinct	Medium	Selected infrastructure improvement identified and incorporated into capital works program	WSC NSW T & I

6.7. Management

Table 18 - Proposed action plan for Management

No.	Performance Target	Means to Achieve (Action)	Priority	Performance Assessment	Responsibility
1	To employ management strategies that meet the needs and expectations of the community	Submit an application to Geographical Names Board to officially name Bundanoon Oval	Medium	Bundanoon Oval or equivalent name officially gazetted by the Geographical Names Board	WSC
		Develop a system whereby the amenities may be readily accessed by the public during daylight hours	High	System to provide access to amenities developed and implemented	WSC B&FRMC BCA
2	Relevant management units within Council are aware of the Plan of Management and its objectives	Once approved, ensure that all relevant sections of Council are aware of the Plan of Management and understand their responsibility to conform with the objectives of the plan	High	All sections of Council and both interim and long term lessees that carry out works or occupy facilities in the park are aware of the Plan of Management and its requirements	WSC

7. MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan for Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing has been developed as a result of community consultation and identifies numerous issues within the Reserve.

While considerable consultation has been undertaken during the preparation of this Plan of Management and Master Plan, the management, current and future use of the Reserves remain an important topic within both Council and the community.

Components of the Master Plan may not occur for some years depending on funding. This Plan of Management recommends staging of the works; however, the staging is dependent on availability of funding, demand and use of the facilities and review of the needs assessment for the community and user groups of the park.

This Plan of Management presents the following Master Plan:

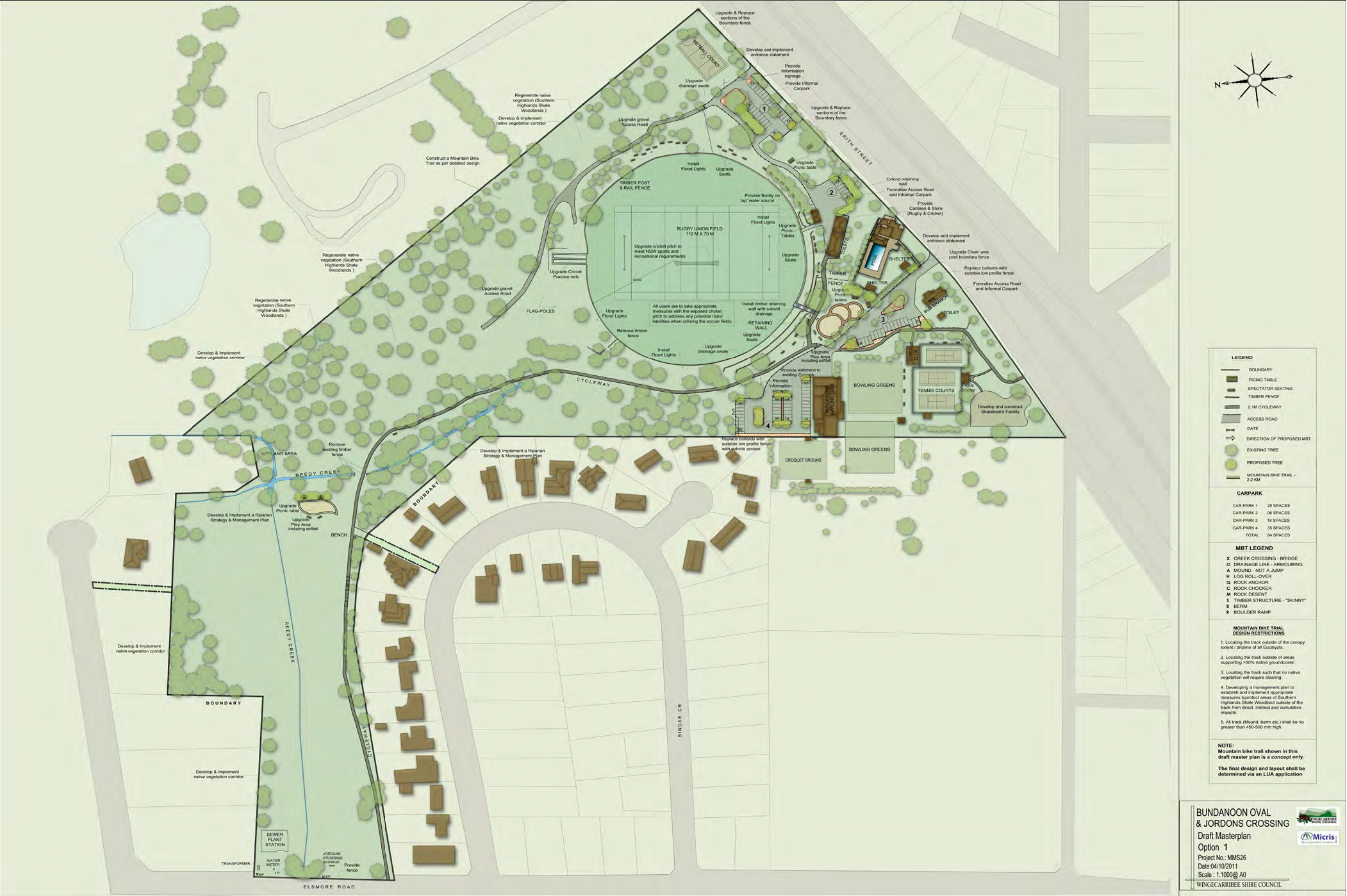


Figure 16 - Master plan - Option 1 – No Track

8. IMPLEMENTATION & REVIEW

8.1. Implementation of this Plan of Management

Implementation of the Plan will be monitored annually with the preparation of annual performance standards and capital works programs. Performance standards and works programs for administration and upgrading works are revised each year to meet allocated budgets and works priorities determined in Council's Management Plan.

Any changes, updates or amendments of the Plan of Management to *NSW Trade & Investment - Crown Land* will require consent of the *Minister for NSW Trade & Investment – Crown Lands*.

Funding for management of the Reserve will be sought from a range of government, Council, corporate and community sources on an ongoing basis.

8.2. Reporting

Under Section 122 of the Crown Land Act 1989, a Reserve Trust must furnish a report on its activities for the previous financial year. Required contents of the report are listed in Clause 32(2) of the Crown Land Regulation 2006.

8.3. Review of this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management is intended to be reviewed and updated within ten years. It should be updated to reflect the changing community, *NSW Trade and Investment Crown Land* and *Wingecarribee Shire Council* priorities and issues, incorporating changes in grants and funding, legislation or Council / Crown Land directions, and to recognise completed actions.

Review of this Plan of Management should also consider outcomes of periodic reviews of Council's strategic and operational plans. The Action Plan tables should be reviewed and revised annually in accordance with Council's budget, Capital Works Program and changing priorities.

9. FUNDING & GRANT RESOURCES

9.1. Introduction

There are a number of strategies used by Council to fund the implementation of this Plan of Management. Council continues to actively source public and private funds to compliment Council allocated funding. An indicative range of possible funding and grant opportunities are identified below with Council endeavouring to identify new opportunities as they become available.

9.2. Council Funding

9.2.1. General

Funding for construction of new facilities and upgrade of existing facilities is generally via the annual budgeting process, however projects (if the funding criteria is met) may be partly funded through State and Federal Government grant allocations, which may involve matching funding from Council.

Staging of works will need to occur because Council cannot meet the cost of every single item of work proposed at one time due to other financial commitments throughout the Shire. Actions listed in the action plans have been prioritised which will assist in developing works programs and annual budgets.

9.2.2. Environmental Levy

Funds raised from Council's environmental levy may be used for environmental open space projects, including bush regeneration.

9.2.3. Partnerships

An opportunity exists to develop partnerships with community groups and interested people in relation to park improvements and ongoing management, such as regeneration of bushland areas.

9.2.4. Wingecarribee Shire Council's Section 94 Plan

Council's Section 94 plan for its established areas allows for Council to collect funds from new developments to be spent on embellishing local and district open space and community facilities.

9.3. Grant Funding

A number of Commonwealth and State Government grants are available to assist with capital works. While not exhaustive, the following gives an indication of the range of available grant programs through which improvements to the park consistent with its size, catchment and intended uses could be funded.

9.4. Commonwealth Government

9.4.1. Natural Heritage Trust Grants

The Commonwealth Government funds environmental and natural resource management programs, and particularly supports projects run in partnership between landholders, community groups and Government.

9.4.2. Australia Council for the Arts Grants

The Australia Council is an arts advisory and funding body to the Commonwealth Government. It offers a diverse range of grants to individuals and organisations through which it seeks to promote excellence in the arts and encourage cultural expression. Projects that are successful in achieving grants usually have a strong community focus in their aims and implementation.

9.4.3. Community, Environment, Art and Design Fund (CEAD)

CEAD supports one off projects between communities, artists and designers in the planning and design of public open space.

9.4.4. Public Art Program

The NSW Government offers financial assistance for arts and cultural activities through Arts NSW. Grants of up to \$4,000 are available to assist in the commissioning of concept proposals by artists. Matching grants of up to \$20,000 are available for commissioning public art.

9.4.5. Water for the Future Funding

Offers grants in order to assist local community organisations to save recycle or improve the health of the local water resources. Grants are available for projects related to water saving and efficiency, water recycling, and water treatment to improve surface and groundwater health.

9.5. State Government

9.5.1. Environmental Trust Grants

The Environmental Trust is a State Government Trust established to support exceptional environmental projects. It is governed by the Environmental Trust Act 1998, and has been formed to provide grants and supervise their expenditure. A particular requirement of the Trust's program is to encourage community involvement and input, making their purpose twofold - providing both educational and environmental benefits.

9.5.2. The Environmental Education Program

The program provides resources to increase environmental awareness amongst individuals, communities and special interest groups.

9.5.3. The Environmental Restoration and Rehabilitation Program

This program funds projects which restore, protect, enhance and prevent further environmental degradation in natural environments. It requires applicants to include community involvement, cost efficiency, involves qualified people to achieve the restoration and must broadly benefit the environment of NSW.

9.5.4. **NSW Department of Sport and Recreation**

The Department of Sport and Recreation offers four levels of grants to local Councils known as:

- Capital Assistance Program;
- Regional Sports Facilities Program;
- International Sporting Events Program; and
- Sports Development Program.

These programs provide funding for recreational infrastructure – both indoor and outdoor. In the past it has funded schemes as diverse as floodlighting, turf resurfacing, building upgrades and provision of other such sports facilities.

9.5.5. **NSW Community Relations Commission**

- Community Development Grants Program

The Community Development Grant Program provides funding for long term benefits for the Community. Projects may include the promotion of cultural expression, enhancement of community development or capital based projects, development of community networks and structures and projects addressing critical issues relating to cultural diversity at a local level.

9.5.6. **Heritage Incentives Program**

The NSW Heritage Office provides funding to assist in the conservation works for items on the State Heritage Register.

9.5.7. **Heritage Study and Promotion Program**

The NSW Heritage Office provides funding for studies, interpretation and presentation, histories and other projects for heritage items in NSW.

9.5.8. **Public Reserves Management Fund**

The Public Reserves Management Fund provides loan monies and limited grants to trust boards. These funds are available for improvement works to Crown reserves and provide for both capital development and maintenance projects.

10. OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS NOT PREVIOUSLY COVERED

In addition to the legislation and policies outlined within this Plan of Management, there are a number of local, regional, state and national legislative documents, plans and policies that relate to the management and protection of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing. The main aspects of current legislation, plans and policy affecting the management and protection of Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are outlined below.

10.1. State Legislation

10.1.1. Environmental Planning & Assessment (EP&A) Act, 1979

This planning instrument applies to the development and use of all land within *Wingecarribee LGA*. Under this instrument, any use or development proposed for an area must be consistent with the applicable zoning as outlined in this plan for that area. (Refer to WLEP 2010).

In relation to Natural Areas, the *Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act, 1979* aims to encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural resources for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment. It also plans for the protection of the environment, including the protection and conservation of native animals and plants (i.e. threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats).

In the event that there is a proposal to alter the existing use of or provide for further development, the Act provides an exemption of the development assessment process as they relate to State Environment and Planning Policies (SEPPs).

Note: A proposal or development may be considered exempt from the development assessment process under a State Environmental Planning Policy however the EP & A Act may still require a review of environmental factors (REF) under Part 5 of the Act.

10.1.2. Protection of Environment Operations Act 1997

This legislation replaces the *Clean Air Act 1961*, *Clean Waters Act 1970*, and *Pollution Control Act. 1970*, *Noise Control Act 1975*, and the *Environmental Offences and Penalties Act 1989*. It is an offence for a person to discharge pollutants to waters unless they hold an environment protection license.

10.1.3. Fisheries Management Act 1994

The primary purpose of this Act is to conserve, develop and share the fishery resources of the State for the benefit of present and future generations, with the following objectives:

- To conserve fish stocks and key fish habitats; threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation;
- To promote ecologically sustainable development, including conservation
- To promote viable commercial fishing and aquaculture industries & quality recreational fishing opportunities;

- To appropriately share fishery resources between the users of those resources; and to provide social and economic benefits for the wider community of New South Wales.

10.1.4. **Noxious Weeds Act 1993**

Local Government is responsible for the application of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* administered by the *Department of Trade and Investment*. Council is required to enforce the control of State and locally declared noxious weeds on both private and public lands, and therefore:

- Must control declared noxious weeds on Council managed lands;
- Must inspect and enforce control of declared noxious weeds on private land; and
- Must be a member of a regional weed committee and produce regional plans to ensure funding from Department of Trade and Investment.

10.1.5. **Rural Fires Act 1997**

The objects of this Act are to provide for:

- The prevention, mitigation and suppression of bush and other fires in local government areas (or parts of areas) and other parts of the State constituted as rural fire districts;
- The co-ordination of bush firefighting and bush fire prevention throughout the State;
- The protection of persons from injury or death, and property from damage, arising from fires; and
- The protection of the environment by requiring certain activities referred to in the above paragraphs to be carried out having regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

10.1.6. **National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974**

This Act applies to both community and Crown Land. Its protection and conservation principles in this Act are consistent with the core objectives for Natural Areas. It also aims to foster public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of nature and cultural heritage and their conservation. It provides protection and conservation powers for:

- Habitat, ecosystems and ecosystem processes;
- Biological diversity at the community, species and genetic levels;
- Landforms of significance, including geological features and processes;
- Landscapes and natural features of significance including wilderness and wild rivers;
- Places, objects and features of significance to Aboriginal people;
- Places of social value to the people of New South Wales; and
- Places of historic, architectural or scientific significance.

Additional Guidance in relation to Neighbourhood Safe Places includes;

- Practice Note 1/11 Telecommunications Towers in Bushfire Prone Areas
- Practice Note 2/12 Planning Instruments and Policies
- Neighbourhood Safer Places – Places of Last Resort Guidelines

2012/13 Bush Fire Season**10.1.7. Water Management Act 2001**

The purpose of this Act is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources for the benefit of both present and future generations. This is achieved through:

- Applying the principles of ecologically sustainable development;
- Protecting, enhancing and restoring water sources, their associated ecosystems, ecological processes, biological diversity and their water quality;
- Recognising and fostering the significant social and economic benefits to the State that result from the sustainable and efficient use of water, including:
 - i. benefits to the environment;
 - ii. benefits to urban communities, agriculture, fisheries, industry and recreation;
 - iii. benefits to culture and heritage; and
 - iv. benefits to the indigenous community in relation to their spiritual, social, customary and economic use of land and water;
- Recognising the role of the community, as a partner with Government, in resolving issues relating to the management of water sources;
- Providing for the orderly, efficient and equitable sharing of water from water sources;
- Integrating the management of water sources with the management of other aspects of the environment, including the land, its soil, its native vegetation and its native fauna;
- Encouraging the sharing of responsibility for the sustainable and efficient use of water between the Government and water users; and
- Encouraging best practice in the management and use of water.

10.1.8. Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995 (TSC Act)

This Act aims to assist with the protection and recovery of threatened native flora and fauna species, populations and communities, as well as their habitats within NSW. It has significant implications for Council in relation to the management of native vegetation such as Southern Highlands Shale Woodland.

10.1.9. NSW Biodiversity Strategy 1999

The core objectives of the *NSW Biodiversity Strategy* are to:

- Ensure the survival and evolutionary development of species, populations and communities of plants, animals and microorganisms native to NSW;
- Strengthen management of biodiversity on a bioregional basis while using existing catchment level networks to focus on specific actions, including the integration of biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development;
- Identify, prevent or attack at-source the threats to biodiversity through timely implementation of targeted actions;

- Build on the success of existing initiatives to develop a coordinated and cost-effective biodiversity conservation program involving the community, industry and all levels of government and ensure that the rights, knowledge and values of local and Aboriginal communities are properly recognised and reflected;
- Strengthen actions to inform, motivate and achieve the support of the community including local and Indigenous communities, industry, State Government agencies and Local Government, in conserving biodiversity; and
- Increase our understanding of the ecological systems and processes required to conserve biodiversity through scientific research, survey and monitoring, taking into account the knowledge and values of Aboriginal and local communities.

10.2. Local Plans and Policies

10.2.1. Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010

The *Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010* provides planning and land use controls to encourage ecologically sustainable development for all land in the LGA. These controls provide for protection and enhancement of the natural environment, particularly remnant bushland. Under this instrument, any use or development proposed for an area must be consistent with the applicable zoning as designated for that area.

Bundanoon Oval and Jordan's Crossing are zoned as either:

- RE1 Public Recreation;
- RE2 Private Recreation;
- E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves;
- E2 Environmental Conservation; or
- E3 Environmental Management

Development in areas with either of these zonings must be in accordance with a Plan of Management adopted under the *Local Government Act 1993*. However, areas with Environmental Protection Zoning have harsher development controls than Public Recreation Zoning.

10.2.1.1. Land Zoned RE1 Public Recreation

The objectives for land zoned **RE1** are:

- (a) To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
- (b) To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses;
- (c) To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes; and
- (d) To enable ancillary development that will encourage the enjoyment of land zoned for open space.

10.2.2. Wingecarribee Biodiversity Strategy Phase 1 2003

This Plan of Management is to be implemented in conjunction with the *Wingecarribee Biodiversity Strategy Phase 1 2003*, which provides guidelines to direct Council's management of biodiversity. The overall aim is to:

'To establish and implement measures to effectively conserve, protect, enhance and rehabilitate the biodiversity with the Shire'.

10.2.3. **Wingecarribee Open Space, Recreation, Cultural and Community Facility's Needs - Study 2004 and Wingecarribee Open Space, Recreation, Cultural and Community Facility's Needs - Study and Strategy – Review (November 2009)**

This plan provides a framework to guide the planning, development and management of Wingecarribee's open space systems in line with Council's strategic outcomes.

The overall purpose of Open Space, Recreation, Cultural and Community Needs Study is:

- To properly identify the existing and likely future community needs for open space, recreation, cultural and community facilities in Wingecarribee;
- To identify a strategic planning and management direction for an integrated and corporate approach to the provision of recreation, cultural and community activity opportunities, through public facilities and open space; and
- To develop a policy framework for Council to provide quality recreation, cultural and community activity opportunities and environments that meet the needs of the Wingecarribee community.

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