

Cahill Park **Plan of Management**



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Cahill Park Plan of Management

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is a Plan of Management?

The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) requires the Council to prepare a Plan of Management for all land classified as 'community' land under the LG Act.

A Plan of Management (PoM) is a useful tool to assist the Council in managing land which is written by Council in conjunction with community consultation. A PoM explains the land, how the Council manages the land and any plans for future development.

Community land includes a large variety of properties and can range from large reserves to small recreation parks. Community land is an important aspect of community life within Bayside.

The LG Act requires that all Community land is assigned a category (Natural Area, Park, Sportsground, area of cultural significance, or general community use).

A PoM may be for multiple reserves or for a single parcel of community land if deemed significant.

1.2 Cahill Park Plan of Management

The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG ACT) and *Crown Land (Management) Act 2016* (CLM Act) require the council to prepare a PoM for all community land and crown reserves where Council is appointed manager. The land is to be managed in accordance with the adopted PoM and in accordance with the purpose of the Crown Reserve where applicable.

This Cahill Park PoM comprises of Crown Reserve (R70794) with Bayside Council appointed Crown Land Manager and Community Land being Lots 50-52 DP 1223957.

The purpose of this PoM is to:

- ▶ Provide clarity on the management, future development and ongoing use and management of community land.
- ▶ To ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land (Management) Act 2016*.
- ▶ Contribute towards Bayside Council's strategic plans for community land.

This PoM supersedes the references relating to Cahill Park and Lots noted in table 2.1 of this plan in the Bayside Council Plan of Management for Community Land and Public Open Space 2016.

2 Land Description and Categories

2.1 Land included in this Plan of Management

This PoM covers all land located within Cahill Park located at 2 Princes Highway, Wollie Creek NSW 2205 as described in table 2.1 below:

Table 2.1 – Lot and Deposited Plans and Ownership

Lots	Deposited Plan	Owner
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54	DP4301	Bayside Council
PT 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44	DP4464	Bayside Council
Lot C	DP434569	Bayside Council
1	DP822279	Bayside Council
1	DP843271	Bayside Council
50, 51, 52	DP1223957	The State of New South Wales (Crown Reserve #70794)

2.2 Categorisation

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires that all land classified as ‘Community Land’ is assigned a category which best suits the use of the land. The *Crown Land (Management) Act 2016* requires that all Crown Land with Council Appointed Crown Land Managers must also be categorised and managed in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*. Land can have multiple categories to align with the use of each section of land.

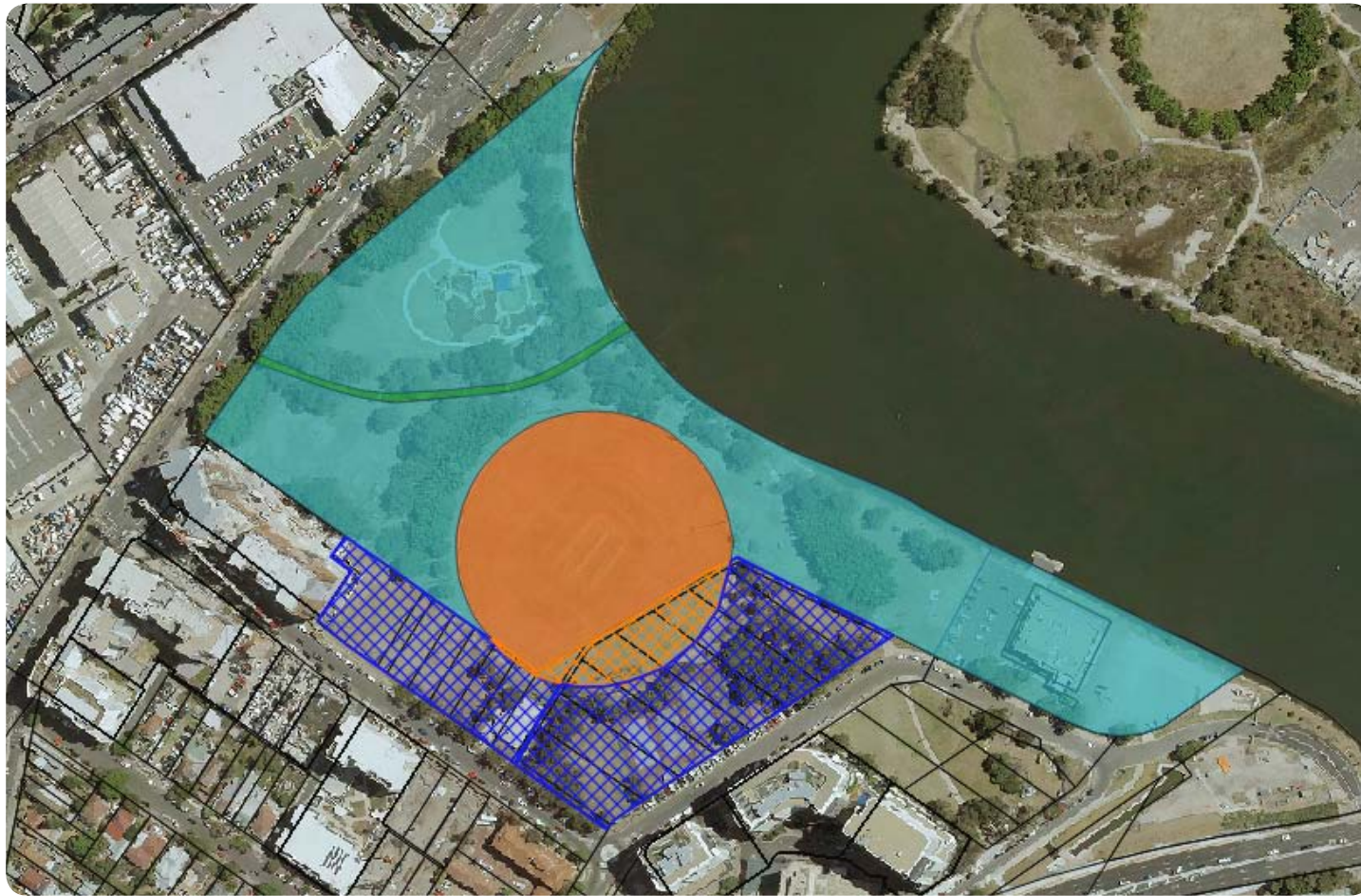
Section 36(4) of the *Local Government Act 1996* outlines the categories which can be applied to community land, these are:

- ▶ Natural Area (further categorised as wetland, watercourse, bushland, foreshore or escarpment)
- ▶ Park
- ▶ Sportsground
- ▶ Area of Cultural Significance
- ▶ General Community Use.

Figure 1 outlines the categories applying to Cahill Park which are:

- ▶ Park
- ▶ Sportsground
- ▶ Natural Area (Watercourse).

Figure 1 – Cahill Park Categories



Map Legend

-  Sport Ground (Crown Land)
-  Natural Area (Crown Land)
-  Park (Crown Land)
-  Park (Community Land)
-  Sport Ground (Community Land)

2.3 Objectives of Community Land Categorised as Park, Sportsground and Natural Area (Watercourse)

The guidelines for all community land categories are set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*. Table 2.2 sets out the guidelines and the objectives in the *Local Government Act 1993* these objectives guide how Council must manage all Community and Crown Land.

Table 2.2 – Guidelines and Objectives for Cahill Park

Category Applied	Guideline	Objective
Park	Land should be categorised as park under section 36 (4) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens, or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others. ¹	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as park are: (a) To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities; and (b) To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games; and (c) To improve the land in such a way to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management. ²
Sportsground	Land should be categorised as a sportsground under section 36 (4) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games. ³	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as sportsground are: (a) To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games; and (b) To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences. ⁴
Natural Area (Watercourse)	Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> if the land includes: (a) Any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent, flowing in a natural channel, or in a natural channel that has been artificially improved or in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the stream of water, and any other stream of water into or from which the stream of water flows; and (b) Associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the <i>Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948</i> or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the <i>Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997</i> . ⁵	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are: (a) To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows; and (b) To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation, and habitats and bank stability; and (c) To restore degraded watercourses; and (d) To promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category. ⁶

1. *Local Government (General Regulation) 2005 s104*

2. *Local Government Act 1993 s36g*

3. *Local Government (General Regulation) 2005 s103*

4. *Local Government Act 1993 s36f*

5. *Local Government (General Regulation) 2005 s110*

6. *Local Government Act 1993 s36m*

3 Legislative Framework and Review of this Plan

3.1 Local Government Act 1993

Community Land must be managed in accordance with the provisions provided in the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires all Council owned land to be classified as Community or Operational Land. All land classified as Community Land must be kept for use by the general community and must not be sold, it is required to be managed by a PoM and the *Local Government Act 1993* sets out the requirements for Community Land (refer to table 3.1).

Table 3.1 – Requirement of the *Local Government Act 1993* for Community Land

▶ Community Land is required to be used and managed in accordance with a Plan of Management and any law permitting the use
▶ Council must prepare a Plan of Management for the land and provide a category for the land
▶ The plan must identify the core objectives for the management of the land in accordance with the category
▶ The plan must provide a description of the land condition and any structures on the land
▶ The plan must specify the purpose for which any development of the land will be permitted and the scale and intensity
▶ The plan must detail the performance targets and a means of assessment
▶ A lease or licence over community land if it is expressly authorised by the Plan of Management in accordance with the reserve purpose.

3.2 Crown Land (Management) Act 2016

The *Crown Land (Management) Act 2016* requires Council managers to adopt a PoM for all Crown Reserves where it has been appointed Crown Land Manager and the reserve is classified as ‘community’ land under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 3.2 refers to the obligations of Council manager with respect to Crown Reserves

Table 3.2 – Functions of Council Managers⁷

▶ Must manage the land as if it were community land under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , and has the functions that a local council has under the Act (including the ability to lease or licence community land)
▶ A council-manager may not sell or dispose of the land in any other way unless the Minister gives written consent
▶ Council land managers must adopt a Plan of Management for all Crown Reserves classified as community land
▶ The first plan of management may be prepared and adopted under Division 2 of Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> by: Amending an existing plan of management so that it applies to or adopting a new plan of management
▶ The plan must meet all the requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>

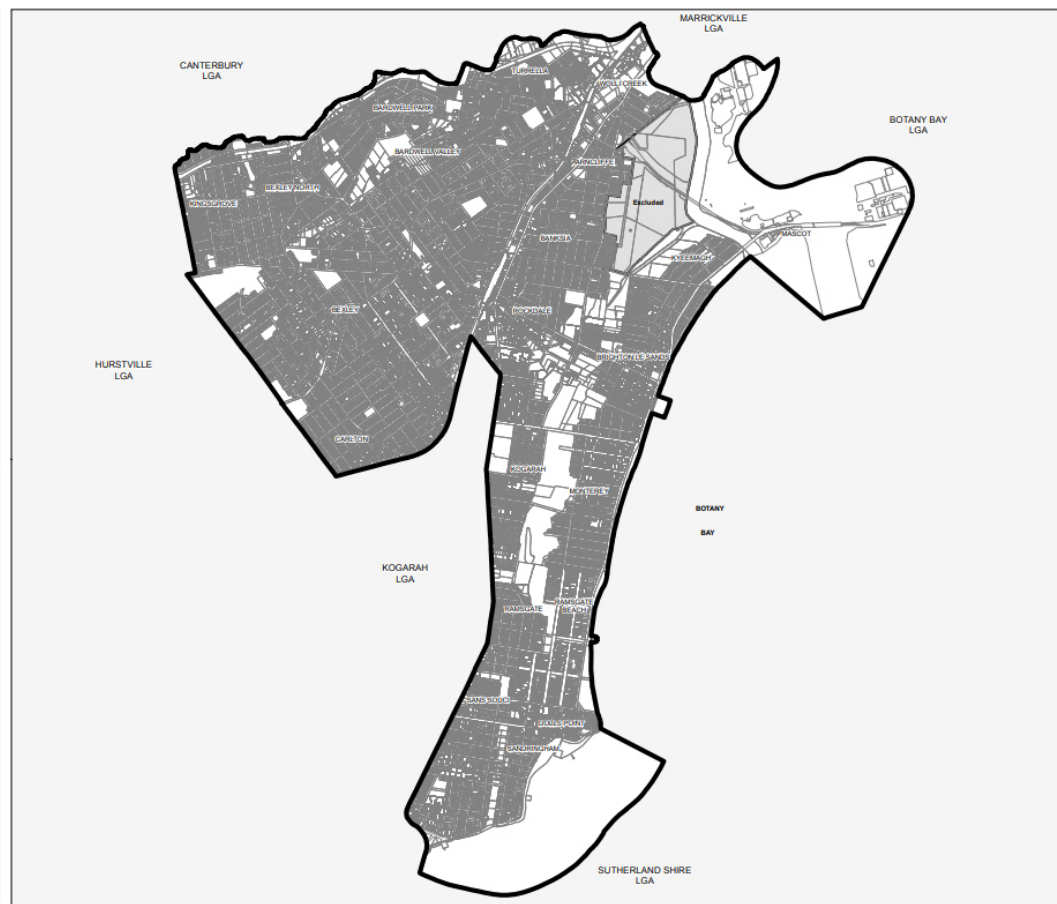
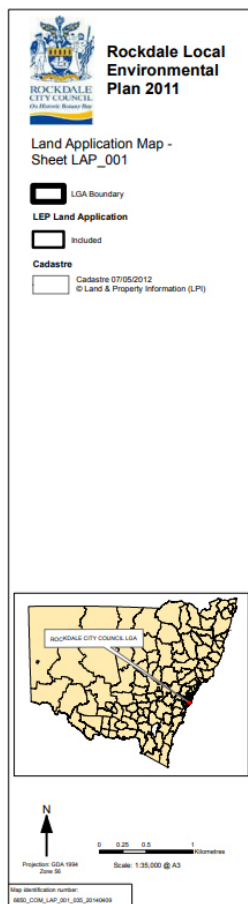
⁷ *Crown Land (Management) Act s3.22*

3.3 Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP)

The Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP) was established to make local environmental planning provisions in the part of Bayside Local Government Area to which the plan refers to as Rockdale.

This plan aims to:

- ▶ Create a vibrant area in which Rockdale residents live, work and play.
- ▶ To conserve the environmental heritage of Rockdale.
- ▶ To maintain and improve residential amenity and encourage a diversity of housing to meet the needs of residents in Rockdale.
- ▶ To encourage economic activity in Rockdale through facilitating commercial, employment and tourism opportunities.
- ▶ To provide high-quality open space and recreation facilities to meet the need of residents and visitors.
- ▶ To promote and enhance Rockdale's foreshores.
- ▶ To encourage residential and employment densities around transport nodes in order to provide sustainable transport options.
- ▶ To minimise impacts on land subject to environmental hazards, particularly flooding.



3.4 Biodiversity Conservation Act (NSW) 2016

The purpose of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* is to maintain a healthy environment for the well-being of the community consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

- ▶ To conserve biodiversity at bioregional and State scales.
- ▶ To maintain the diversity and quality of ecosystems and enhance their capacity to adapt to change and provide for the needs of future generations.
- ▶ To improve, share and use knowledge including traditional Aboriginal ecological knowledge about biodiversity conservation.
- ▶ To support biodiversity conservation in the context of a changing climate.
- ▶ To support collating and sharing data, monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and the effectiveness of conservation actions.
- ▶ To assess the extinction risk of species and ecological communities and identify key threatening processes through an independent and rigorous scientific process.
- ▶ To regulate human interactions with wildlife by applying a risk-based approach.
- ▶ To support conservation and threat abatement action to slow the rate of biodiversity loss and conserve threatened species and ecological communities and nature.
- ▶ To support and guide prioritised and strategic investment in biodiversity conservation.
- ▶ To encourage and enable landholders to enter into voluntary agreements over land for the conservation of biodiversity.
- ▶ To establish a framework to avoid, minimise and offset the impacts of the proposed development and land-use change on biodiversity.
- ▶ To establish a scientific method for assessing the likely impacts on biodiversity values of the proposed development and land-use change, for calculating measures to offset those impacts and for assessing improvements in biodiversity values.
- ▶ To establish market-based conservation mechanisms through which the biodiversity impacts of development and land-use change can be offset at landscape and site scales.
- ▶ To support public consultation and participation in biodiversity conservation and decision-making about biodiversity conservation.
- ▶ To make expert advice and knowledge available to assist the minister in the administration of the Act.



3.5 Other Relevant Legislative Instruments and Policies

- ▶ State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) Coastal Management 2018
- ▶ Coastal Management Act 2016
- ▶ Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- ▶ Native Vegetation Act 2003
- ▶ State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Vegetation in non-rural areas) 2017
- ▶ Rockdale Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011
- ▶ Rockdale Biodiversity Strategy 2014
- ▶ Fisheries Management Act (NSW) 1994
- ▶ Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

3.6 Review of this Plan

This PoM will be regularly reviewed to ensure that it aligns itself to the values and changing requirements of the community.

The performance of this PoM will also be reviewed regularly to ensure that the areas of Park, Sportsgrounds and Natural area are well maintained and provide public enjoyment.

Strategic review of this PoM will be undertaken at Five (5) - Ten (10) year intervals.

4 Site Description

4.1 Location and Context

Cahill Park is located within the suburb of Wollli Creek and is located along the Princes Highway and Gertrude Street, fronting onto the Cooks River. Located within the grounds is a playground, seating and barbeque facilities as well as a sporting field and tennis courts.

Cahill Park is zoned *RE1 Public Recreation* under the Rockdale LEP 2011 (refer to appendix C) bordered by neighbouring High Density Residential and Mixed Use zones.

Cahill Park has a range of facilities for both active and passive recreational pursuits and serves the local and wider community.

4.2 Area at a Glance

Item	Description
Site Name	Cahill Park
Address	2 Princes Highway, 1 Levey Street, Wollli Creek 2205
Categorisation	Park, Sportsground and Natural Area (watercourse)
Ownership	21 parcels including Crown Land, Council Owned Community Land
Care, Control Management	Bayside Council - Crown Reserve 70794
Area	76,500 m ²
Zoning	RE1 Public Recreation
Current Permitted Uses	Aquaculture, Boat Ramps, Centre-based Childcare, Community Facilities, Environmental Facilities, Environmental Protection Works, Jetties, Kiosks, Recreation Facilities, Respite Day Centres, Signage and Water Supply Systems - Rockdale LEP 2011
Additional Permitted Uses	Café/Restaurant - Rockdale LEP 2011
Easements	Easement for Public Access - Refer to Appendix E
Reserve Purpose	Public Recreation

4.3 Condition of the Land

Item	Description
Topography	Near flat terrain, elevation < 5%
Drainage	Overland flow - Tributary flows south easterly into the Cooks River
Ground Cover	Grass, mature trees and soil in good to fair condition
Acid Sulphate Soil Risk	Class 3 - likely to be found beyond 1 metre
Contamination	Likely soil contamination < 1.6 metres (Benzo-pyrene) from prior landfill addressed in the management criteria - works to date involve capping and containing the potential contamination in accordance with the Remediation Action Plan. ⁸



8. Martens Consulting Engineers - P1907098JR01V01 May 2019

4.4 Existing Structures at Cahill Park

Asset	Description	Condition
Barbeques x 2	Stainless steel barbeques with tap	Fair to good condition
Bicycle Fittings x 6	Steel bicycle loop fitting	Good condition
Drinking Fountains x 7	Steel drinking fountains	Fair to good condition
Irrigation	Underground sprinkler system	Fair condition
Lighting	Steel light posts along walkway	Fair to good condition
Seating x 4	4 wooden bench seats	Fair condition
Seating x 26	26 galvanised steel seats	Fair to good condition
Tables x 10	Aluminium	Fair to good condition
Waste facilities x 15	Waste bins in steel enclosures	Fair condition
Shelter x 5	Steel structure, aluminium roofing	Fair to good condition
Bridge	Connecting walkway over Bonny Doon Channel	Good condition
Fences	Steel high fence around play ground	Good condition
	Steel low fence around playing field	Good condition
Gates	Steel high gate x 2 at play ground	Good condition
	Steel low gate at playing field	Good condition
Play Equipment	Steel, timber, rubber and rope construction. Woodchips, sand and sandstone rocks. Concrete walkway surrounding play equipment and shade sail.	Good condition
Amenities Building	Female, male and accessible toilets, change rooms and umpires room	Fair condition
Main Switchboard	Steel structure	Good condition
Walkway/Cycleway	Concrete pathway surrounding the park and outer fields	Good condition
Ramps	Concrete ramp to accessible toilets	Fair condition
Landscaping	Hedging, sandstone rocks	Good condition
Tennis Courts x 4	Tennis playing courts, nets and cyclone fencing	Fair condition
Turf Wicket/Oval	Grass turf wicket/ playing oval	Fair condition
Signage	Identifying signage	Good condition
Barrier Fencing	Wire mesh (galvanised steel) along Bonny Doon Channel	Fair condition
Bollards	Wooden bollards surround amenities building	Fair condition

5 Development and Use

5.1 Permitted and Future Use

Community land should be used in a way which is compatible with the intended use of the reserve purpose being public recreation and also aligns with the needs of the local community. Bayside Council encourages Cahill Park to be used for the enjoyment of the local community while supporting passive and active recreation. The use of community land within Bayside is often supported with additional development such as play equipment, amenities and kiosks. These developments support the intended use of the land and reflect the needs of the community.

This PoM will facilitate the recreation use of the land. Tables 5.1, 5.2 & 5.3 provides an overview of the current and future uses of the land and the scale and intensity of any future development to support passive and active recreation, they are not intended to provide a strict or defined meaning, Bayside anticipates that the needs of the community in relation to sport may change over time and the land may be adapted to accommodate the needs of the community.

Table 5.1 – Current use and permitted future use and development for Natural Area (Watercourse)

Locality and Watercourse	Current Use	Permitted Future Use or Development	Scale and Intensity of Permitted Use/Development
Cahill Park – Bonnie Doon Channel	Land – Active Open Space Vegetation – Estuarine Saltmarsh Building – Recreation facilities Improvements – Active Open Space	Land – Active Open Space, aesthetic and environmental, community-based recreation, active transport links. Climate Change mitigation works, where it will not have a negative impact on threatened flora and fauna habitats or significant negative impact on environmentally sensitive areas.	Appropriate scale and intensity for a watercourse channel that protects its environmental value.

Table 5.2 – Current use and permitted future use and development for Sportsground

Locality and Watercourse	Current Use	Permitted Future Use or Development	Scale and Intensity of Permitted Use/Development
Cahill Park – Turf Wicket	Land – Active Recreation – Rugby and Cricket Building – Sports amenities building Improvements – Lighting and Tennis Courts	Active recreation, sports amenities building, lighting, sportsground irrigation and/or drainage, stormwater harvesting.	Appropriate scale and intensity developments to the size for the active open space area as the site necessitates for the level of active recreation facilities required.
Cahill Park – Outer Field	Land – Active Recreation Buildings – Nil Improvements – Car Park	Active recreation, sports amenities building, lighting, irrigation and/or drainage, car park.	Appropriate scale and intensity developments to the size for the active open space area as the site necessitates for the level of active recreation facilities required.

Table 5.3 – Current use and permitted future use and development for Park

Park	Current Use	Permitted Future Use or Development	Scale and Intensity of Permitted Use/Development
Cahill Park	Land – Passive use Buildings – Toilet amenity Improvements – Playspace and equipment	Land – Passive use, aesthetic, hire by the community, individuals, not for profit and/or commercial organisations for recreational, leisure or special event use, including temporary structures to facilitate community passive recreation. Buildings – Kiosk/Café/Public Amenities community leisure and recreation buildings and ancillary utility buildings. Improvements – Passive recreation improvements, play space and equipment, pedestrian lighting, stormwater harvesting, green grid corridor improvements and active transport works that reflect the environmental value of the site.	Medium-scale and intensity that reflects the environmental and amenity values of the site.

The future use and development of community land will meet the legislative requirements, the zoning tables within the *Rockdale LEP* outlines the permitted activities of the zoning. Also under the *Local Government Act* outlines that the development of community land must be consistent with core objectives of the land categories. Council from time to time may adopt strategies with relation to community land.

Council will not grant any interests in the land nor commence any works before confirming compliance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

6 Leases, Licences and other Estates

6.1 What is a Lease, Licence and other Estate?

A lease is a contract between a landholder and another party, which grants a party the right to occupy an area of land for a specified term. Bayside Council from time to time will lease areas of land identified as community land for a specific purpose especially in the following situations:

- ▶ There is a demonstrated need or reason for granting a lease and the purpose of the lease is consistent with the land use.
- ▶ The tenant proposes to make a significant financial contribution, for example, a fit-out of a new café.
- ▶ There is a demonstrated link between the building and the user, for example, a golf course and a golf club.

A licence agreement differs from a lease, a licence agreement does not grant exclusive use of an area. A licence agreement is often used to endorse a formal arrangement for the specific use of an area, for example, a sporting field to a sporting club.

A short-term licence may be used to provide occupation to a specific group for periodic use of a reserve to promote the purpose of the reserve.

Bayside Council may also utilize permits for one-off or ongoing events which are limited by date or time.

6.2 Granting a Lease or Licence

The *Local Government Act 1993* section 47 regulates how a Council may grant a lease or licence, the granting of such needs to be authorised by a PoM. The lease or licence must be consistent with the zoning and the categorisation of the land and in accordance with the reserve purpose.

This PoM authorises Bayside Council to grant leases, licences and any other estate over the land as set out in tables 6.1 and 6.2.

This authorisation is subject to Bayside Council first confirming that any lease, licence or other estate over the land would be granted in compliance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

Table 6.1 – Current Leases and Licences

Category of Land	Lessee/Licensee	Period	Purpose
Sportsground	Arncliffe Scots Sports and Social Club (Licensee)	Twelve (12) Months from 1 March 2020 to 28 February 2021	Use of the oval and outer fields for games and training
Park	St George Rowing Club (Lessee)	Crown Lease until 30 November 2029	St George Rowing Club
Park	St George Rowing Club (Licensee)	Crown Licence until 30 November 2029	Car park and landscaping
Park	St George Dog Training Club (Permit Holder)	Annual – January to December (every Sunday for two hours)	Dog Training Club

Table 6.2 – Leases, Licences and Other Estates

Type	Category of Land	Purpose
Lease	Park	<p>Café/Restaurant Facilities – The granting of a lease for a café or restaurant facility will be assessed on a case by case basis and be compatible with the land use, category of land, zoning and support the recreational use of the area and issued in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>. With the term being up to Twenty One (21) years.</p> <p>The granting of a lease for a community, recreation or sporting use will be assessed on a case by case basis and be compatible with the land use, core objectives of the land category, zoning and support the recreational use of the area and issued in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</p>
Lease/Licence	Sportsground/Park	Any lease or licence will be individually assessed and be compatible with the land use, core objectives of the land category and zoning and support the recreational use of the area and issued in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .
Short-term licence	Park	A short-term licence may be granted for sympathetic uses of the land supporting the intended use, category of the land and issued in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .
Short-term licence	Sportsground	A short-term licence may be granted for sympathetic uses of the land supporting the intended use, category of the land and issued in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .

7 Performance Targets and Assessment

7.1 Objectives, Achievements and Performance

S36 of the *Local Government Act 1993* set outs the objectives for performance of the specific category of the land. The tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 set out the core objectives and how this PoM sets out to achieve and assess the performance of these objectives with respect to the category.

Table 7.1 – Core objectives, achievement and performance of Land Categorised as Park

s.36(G) Objective for management of community land categorised as park	Performance target	s.36(3)(c) Means by which council plans to achieve the objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment
To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and education pastimes and activities.	Open space to be engaging.	Refurbish park entry and install signage/entry statements.	Entry creates a positive image and attracts visitors to the park.
To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and or casual playing of games.	Open space to be functional.	Provide areas of passive recreation and play space to be utilised by multiple demographics of the community.	Increase in use of the parks facilities, community satisfaction with diversity of spaces provided.
To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives.	Open space to be social.	Provide ancillary facilities for the use an enjoyment of park equipment and sporting fields such as café/kiosk, amenities, seating and car parking.	Increase use of parks facilities and community satisfaction in the facilities provided.
To protect and enhance the environmental value of Cahill Park.	Open space environmental value recognised, protected and enhanced.	Implementation of the remaining stages of the Cahill Park Masterplan. Identify and implement opportunities to improve tree canopy and estuarine vegetation. Identify opportunities to integrate fauna habitat and staged removal of weed species from the landscape. Ongoing implementation of the 'Rockdale Biodiversity Strategy'.	Actively monitor the area and visually inspect for improvements in the health of existing flora, ensure ongoing indigenous landscaping is undertaken. Monitor, maintain and protect to ensure increase in fauna and flora habitats.





s.36(G) Objective for management of community land categorised as park	Performance target	s.36(3)(c) Means by which council plans to achieve the objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment
To maintain where possible active transport corridors.	Open spaces to be accessible.	Implement active transport corridors for this park as identified in Council and State Government transport plans. Maintain and promote existing active transport corridors.	Condition of active transport corridors meet requirements. Increase in opportunities for access to and through the park by active transport.
Remediation of Contaminated Land	Land which potentially contains contaminants is remediated.	Implementing Remediation Action Plan (RAP) for Cahill Park – Ensuring that potentially contaminated land is excavated, and capped with concrete hardstand and soil.	Further soil testing to be conducted upon completion.

Table 7.2 – Core objectives, achievement and performance of Land Categorised as Sportsground

s.36(F) Objective for management of community land categorised as sportsground	Performance target	s.36(3)(c) Means by which council plans to achieve the objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment
To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal, sporting activities and games	Diverse provision of active recreation opportunities within Cahill Park	Council should look to undertake, develop and implement a ‘sportsground strategy’ to ensure equitable and diverse provision of sportsground – both informal and formal competition grounds. Active use of sporting facilities offered within the reserve including the oval, outer field and sports courts.	Consultation with the community via ‘Have Your Say’ or similar information sessions to ensure satisfaction with the condition and availability of active recreation areas. Targeted communication with regular and frequent users of the facilities to ensure satisfaction.
To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to nearby residences.	Participants, spectators and community feel safe when in or adjacent to Cahill Park	Ensure when planning and designing for sportsgrounds are undertaken and CPTED principles are used in all upgrades.	Reduction in vandalism and reports to Council regarding antisocial behaviour.

Table 7.3 – Core objectives, achievement and performance of Land Categorised as Natural Area (Watercourse)

s.36(M) Objective for management of community land categorised as natural area (watercourse)	Performance target	s.36(3)(c) Means by which council plans to achieve the objectives	s.36(3)(d) Manner of assessment
To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and waterflows.	Minimise stormwater impacts in wetlands and watercourses – water pollution and peak flows.	Implement recommendations from relevant Council environmental plans and capture data on improvements in water quality. Increase riparian vegetation within and adjacent to watercourses. Identify opportunities to integrate fauna habitat into future development.	Water quality improvements. Increased area of riparian vegetation.
To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability.	Ensure stability of the watercourse to minimise potential flooding.	Develop and implement detailed flood management strategies taking into account climate change influences to protect watercourses and wetlands.	Flood management strategy is consulted upon and implemented. Flood mitigation works do not significantly impact on environmentally sensitive areas.
To promote community education and community access to and use of the watercourse without compromising the other core objectives of the category.	Encourage the community to participate in environmental events and 'Bushcare' programs.	Promote environmental events via Council's website and social media and increase participation in the local community while minimising impact on environment.	Community participation in events and increase in volunteers.

Note: Council will not commence any works under this strategy before confirming it has complied with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

8 Community Consultation

8.1 Methods of Community Consultation

Community consultation is an integral part of the development and implementation of a PoM. It provides Council with an understanding of local issues and how the community values open space.

To facilitate the community consultation process and development of the Plan, a variety of methods will be utilised to engage with the local community.

Medium	Description
Council Website	Information about the PoM will be placed on Council's website at www.bayside.nsw.gov.au
Information Posters	Will be placed in the Customer Services Centres and in libraries providing general information on this Plan
Print Media	Advertisements and information in the Council Column of the local paper 'The Leader' informing the community of the ways they can contribute

Submissions can be made via:

Email: council@bayside.nsw.gov.au

Post: The General Manager, Bayside Council, PO Box 21, Rockdale NSW 2216

9 Appendices

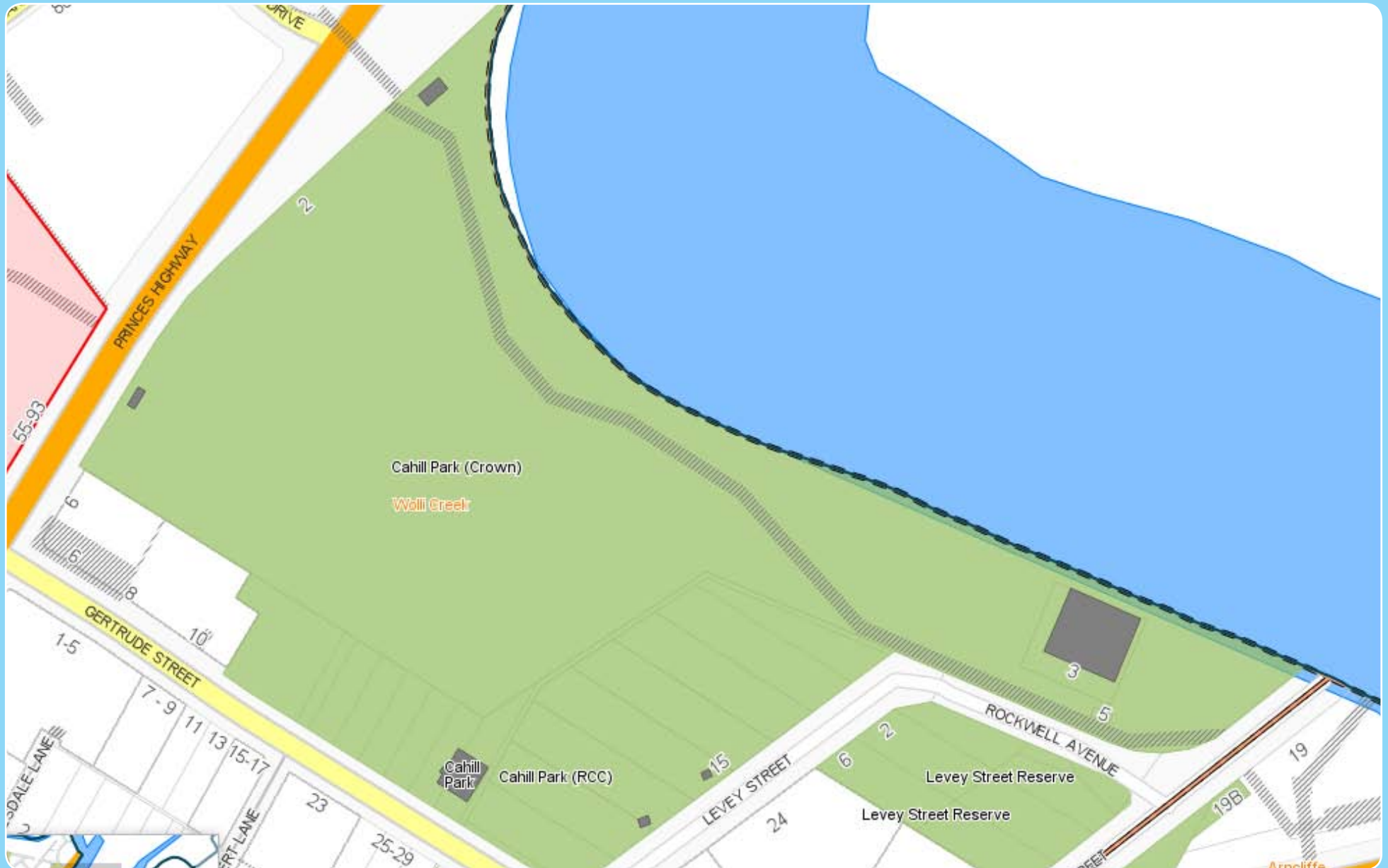
Appendix A Area Overview



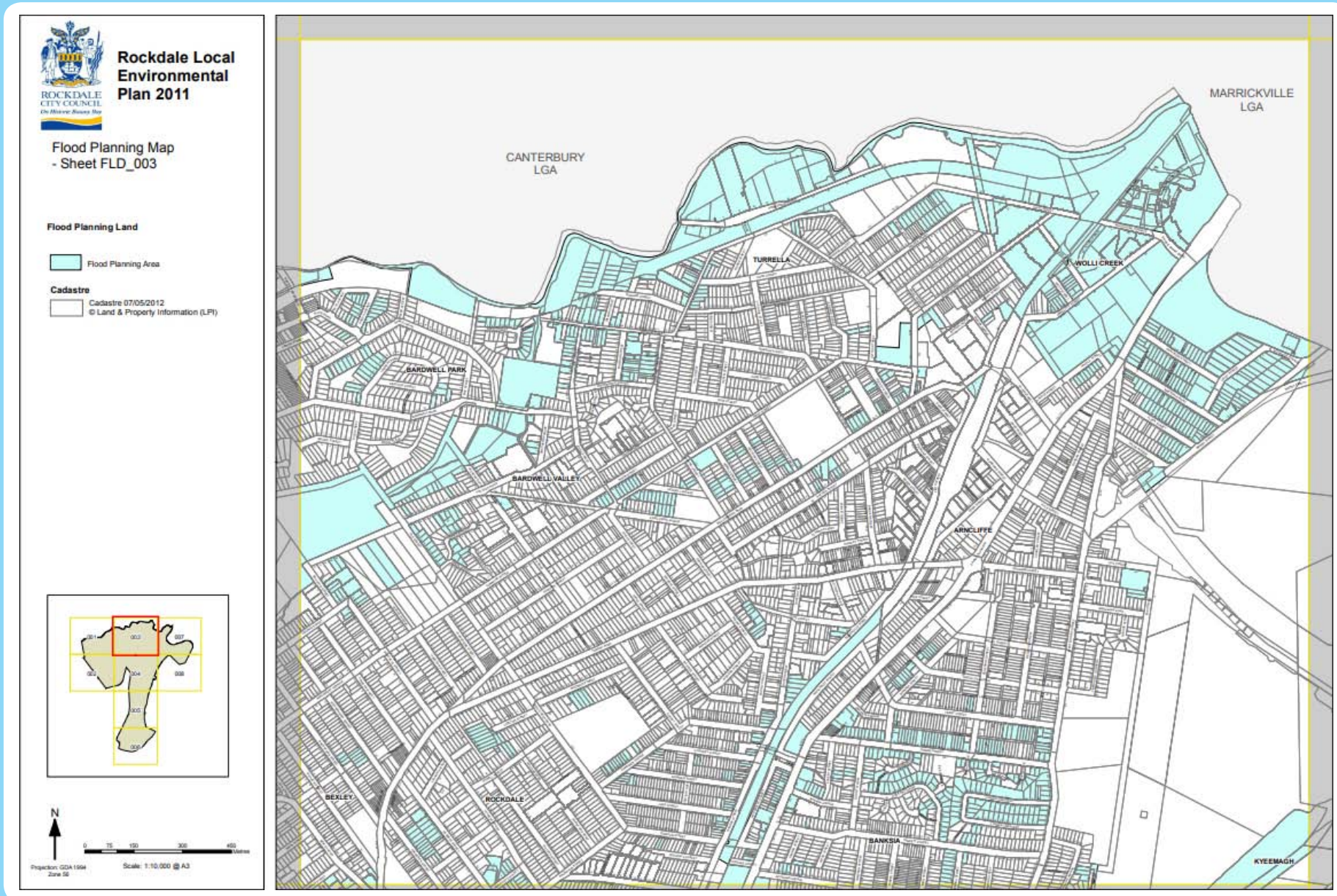
Appendix B Zoning



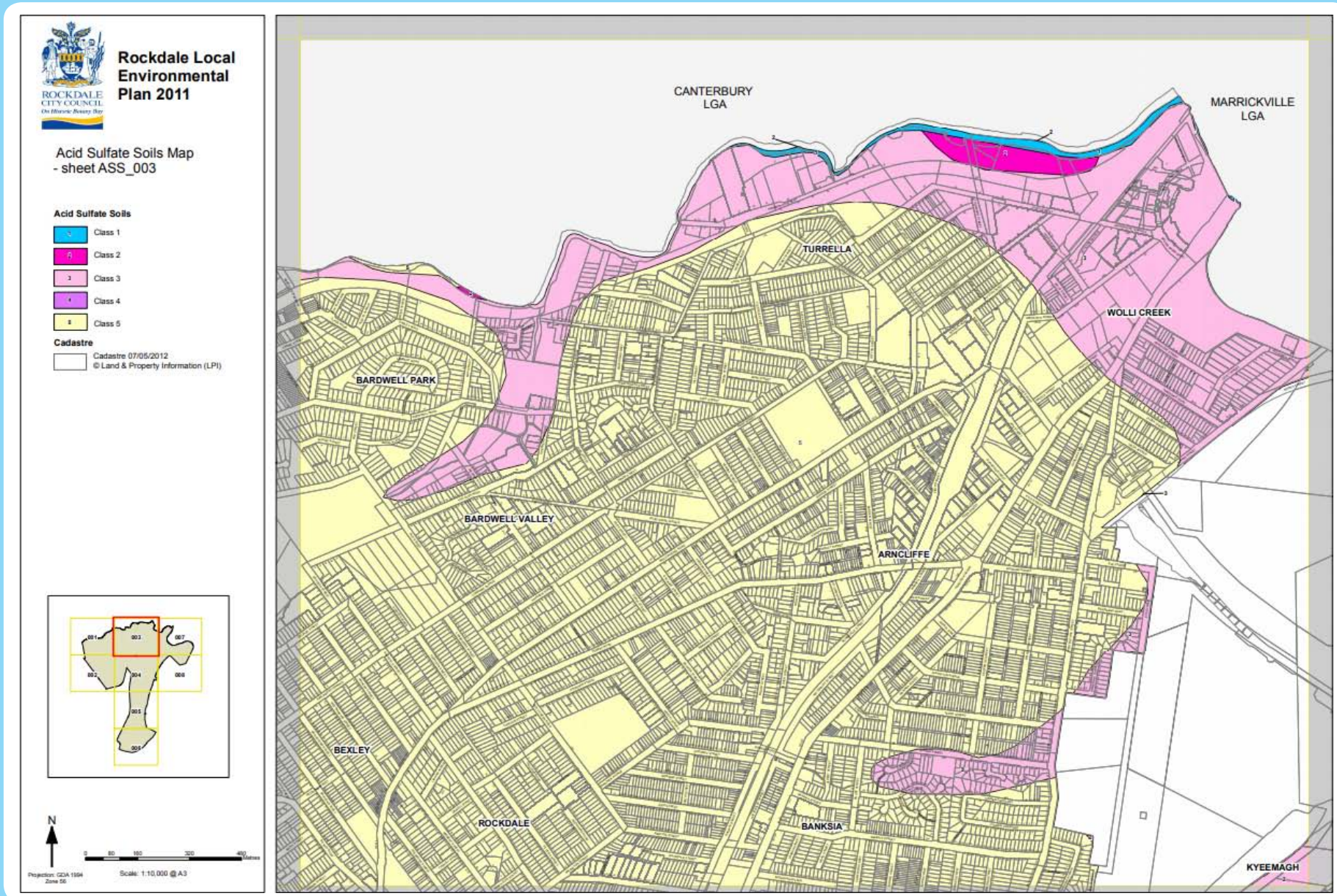
Appendix C Easement



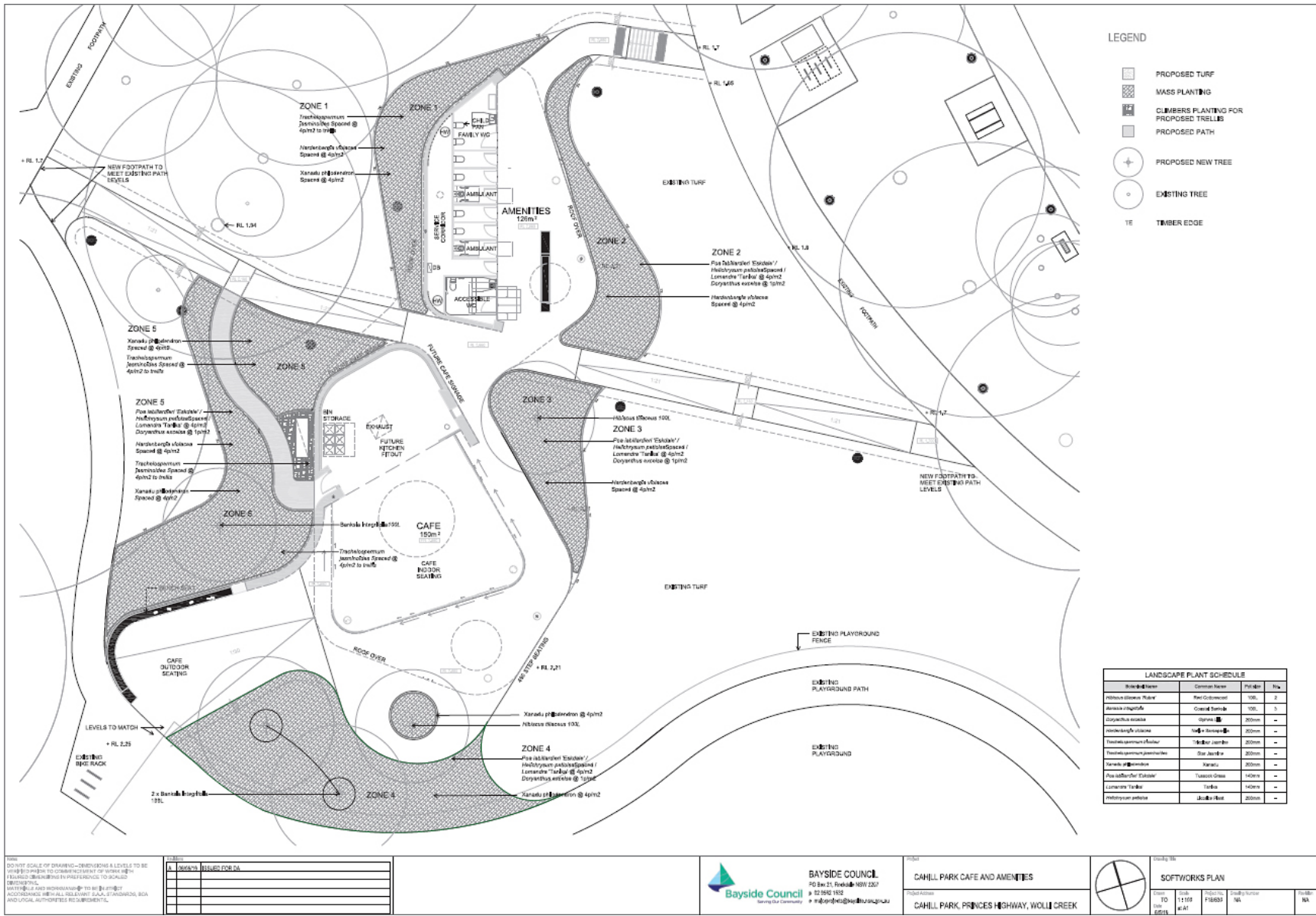
Appendix D Flood Planning Map



Appendix E Acid Sulphate Soils Map



Appendix F Cahill Park Café Plan







Bayside Council
Serving Our Community

Bayside Customer Service Centres

Rockdale Library, 444-446 Princes Highway, Rockdale
Westfield Eastgardens, 152 Bunnerong Road, Eastgardens
Monday to Friday 8:30am – 4:30pm, Saturday 9am – 1pm

Phone **1300 581 299 | 9562 1666**
Email **council@bayside.nsw.gov.au**
Web **www.bayside.nsw.gov.au**