STRATHFIELD COUNCIL

BRESSINGTON PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Strathfield Council

Adopted 6 June 2023

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Title

This plan is titled Bressington Park Plan of Management.

This plan of management (PoM) has been prepared by Strathfield Council and provides direction as to the use and management of council-owned community land and council-managed Crown reserves classified as 'community land' in the Strathfield Council area. The PoM is required in accordance with Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

This PoM specifically addresses the management of Bressington Park. The PoM outlines the way the land will be used and provides the framework for Council to follow in relation to the express authorisation of leases and licences on the land.

This land is primarily owned by the Crown and managed by Strathfield Council as Crown Land Manager under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016.*

Information and assessment of Bressington Park's environmental features was prepared by Anne Carey and Meredith Brainwood of Applied Ecology Pty Ltd in January 2021. This includes Section 5 – Environmental Features and Appendix A – Flora and Fauna Surveys.

In accordance with section 39 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, prior to being placed on public exhibition, the draft PoM was referred to the Department of Planning & Environment – Crown Lands, as representative of the state of NSW, which is the owner of the Reserve. Council has included in the plan any provisions that have been required by the Department of Planning & Environment – Crown Lands.

A public hearing was held in relation to the Council owned land in Bressington Park on 1 May 2023, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 40(A) and 47(G) of the LG Act. No submissions were received. The report of the public hearing was published at https://www.strathfield.nsw.gov.au/public-notice/public-notice-bressington-park-land-categorisation/

This PoM was placed on public exhibition from 9 March 2023 to 28 April 2023, in accordance with the requirements of section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. A total of 1 submission was received. Council considered this submission before adopting the PoM on 6 June 2023.

1.2 Land Description

This plan of management covers Bressington Park. The Reserve information is detailed in Table 1. The land is owned by the Crown and is managed by Council as Crown land manager under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

Bressington Park is located between Saleyards Creek and Homebush Bay Drive. The park fronts onto Underwood Road and at Powells Creek at the rear.

The northern boundary of the park is located on the boundary of the local government areas of Strathfield and City of Parramatta Councils. The surrounding areas have a variety of land zonings and land uses including industrial land and low-rise residential and medium density units (south of the park).

Bressington Park contains five sportsfields, cricket practice wickets, off-leash area, amenities, playgrounds, seating, BBQ areas, pathways and a carpark.

Table 1 - Information about the Reserve covered by this plan of management.

Reserve Number	Bressington Park and Part of Mason Park (R500330).
Reserve Description	The Reserve Trust includes parts of Bressington Park and Mason Park in the Strathfield Local Government Area. The land extends east across Powells Creek into Powells Creek Reserve located in the City of Canada Bay Council. However, this Plan of Management only applies to the area known as Bressington Park.
Reserve purpose	Public Recreation
Land classification	Community
Land parcel/s	Part Lot 118 DP 752023 (Crown) Lot 7496 DP 1187162 (Strathfield Council) Lot 7494 DP 1187162 (Strathfield Council) Lot 16 & 17 DP778666 (Strathfield Council)
Area (Ha)	6.3 hectares
LEP zoning	RE1 – Public Recreation SP2 – Stormwater Management
Assigned categories	Sportsground
Proposed categories	Sportsground, Natural Area (Wetland)

Figure 1 – R500330 showing the full extent of Crown Reserve R50030, with the area managed by Strathfield Council highlighted and the remainder managed by Canada Bay Council.

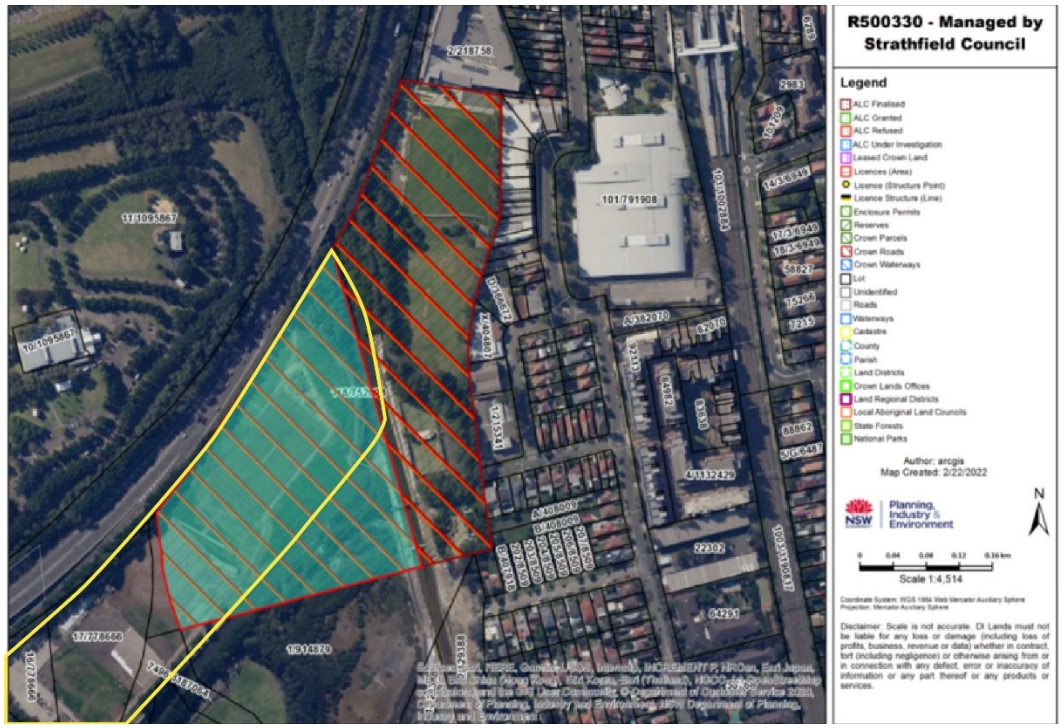


Figure 2 Illustration of Bressington Park indicating the portions of Crown Land and Council owned land.

Figure 3 – Areas of Bressington Park and Part of Mason Park located in the Strathfield Local Government Area

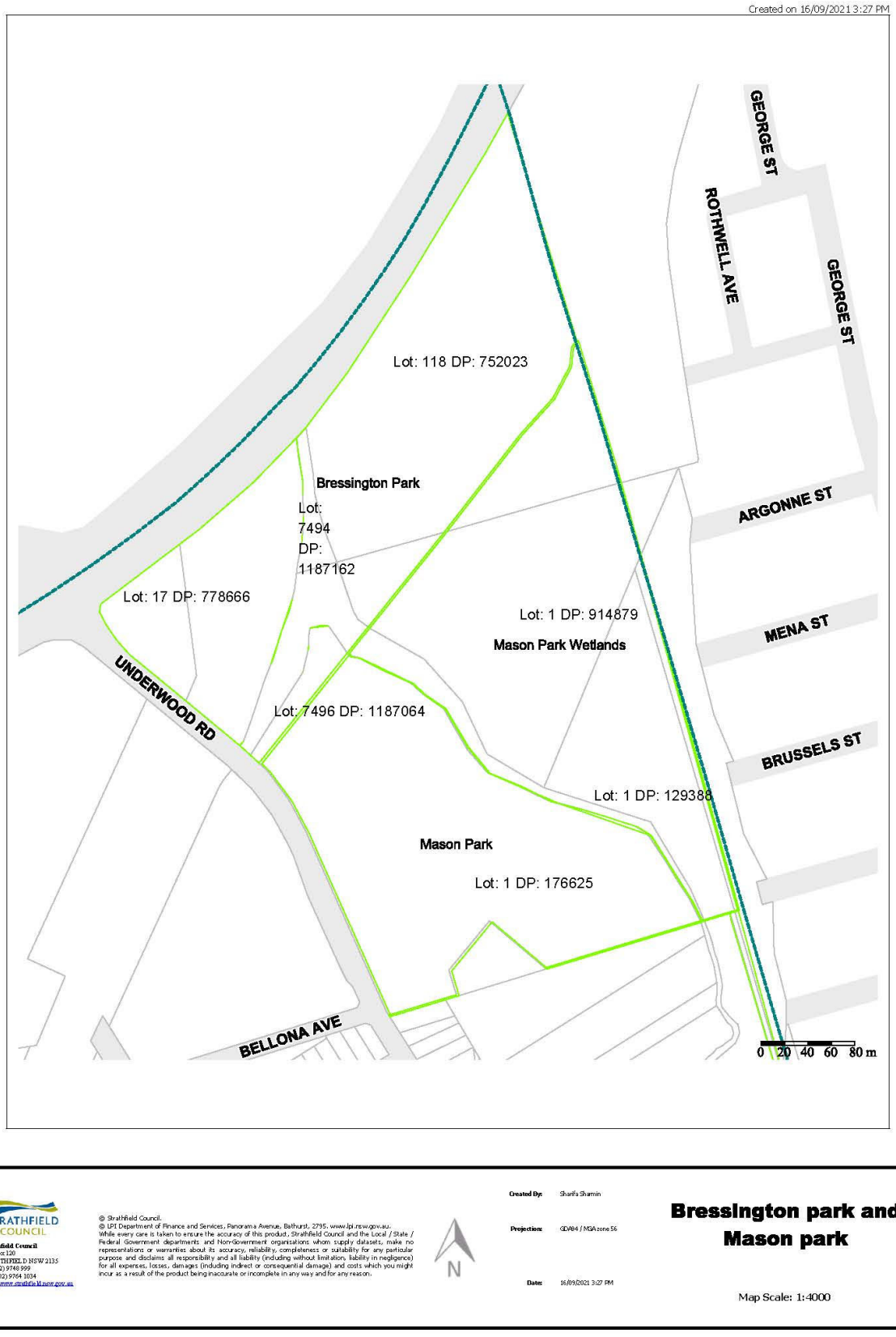
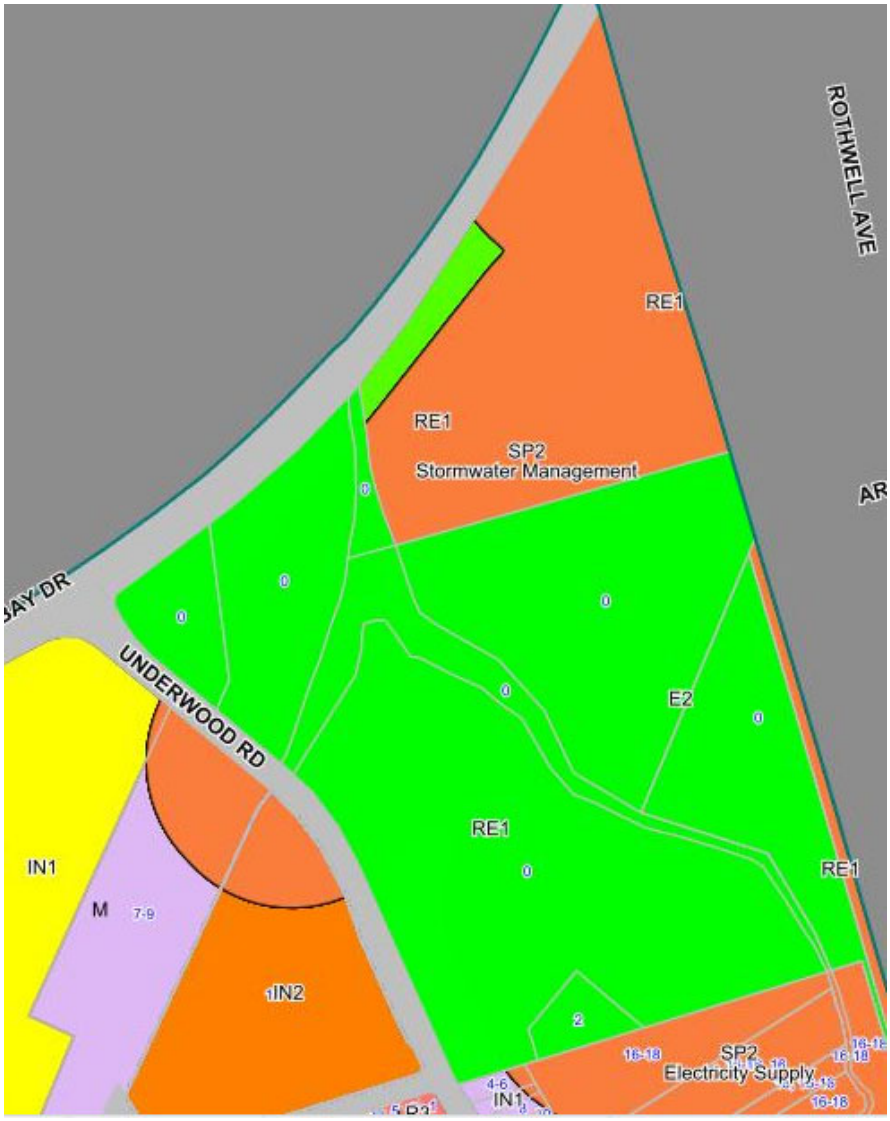


Figure 4 – Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 - Zoning



1.3 Purpose of this Plan of Management

The *Local Government Act 1993* and amendments to the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* require all public land including Crown Reserves, owned or managed by Council, to be classified as either 'community' land or 'operational' land. Land classified as 'Community' land is managed and used in accordance with an adopted Plan of Management.

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (the CLM Act) authorises local councils (council managers) appointed to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land to manage that land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). Therefore, all Crown land reserves managed by council are also required to have a PoM under the LG Act.

The purpose of this PoM is to:

- contribute to the council's broader strategic goals and vision as set out in Strathfield Community Strategic Plan (CSP)
- ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*
- provide clarity in the future development, use and management of the community land
- ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the varied needs of the community.

Plans of Management are developed by Council in consultation with the community. A Plan of Management describes the features of the community land and outlines how the land may be managed and used, consistent with land categorisations, core objectives and zoning, to provide a transparent and co-ordinated approach to public land management.

1.4 Background to this Plan of Management

There are four parks in the Strathfield LGA which are Crown Land Reserves. This includes Hudson Park, Strathfield Park, Bressington Park and Mason Park. These are also the largest parks in the LGA (more than five hectares) and are important to the local area providing significant open space and recreation facilities.

With the adoption of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*, all Crown Land Reserves are required to be managed similar to Council owned land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. This requires land to be classified as community or operational land and categorised based on its primary use, consistent with the purpose of the land.

1.5 Contents of this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management is divided into the following sections, as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 – Structure of this Plan of Management

Section	What does it include?
1. Introduction	Title, land covered by plan, land description, purpose of the plan, background, legislative framework, review of plan
2. About the Strathfield LGA	Recognition of traditional custodians, Strathfield LGA snapshot, trends, community vision and strategic directions, community engagement, references
3. Basis of Management	Management principles, categories and classifications of community land, land categorisations (including map), Council's strategic objectives and priorities, land use/history, description and condition of land and structures, heritage, native title review, condition of assets, maintenance of park, future development, minor development, scale and intensity of land use
4. Development and Uses	Permissible uses and development, authorisation of leases and licences, short term uses, current leases, licences etc.
5. Environmental Features	Soil landscapes, detailed description of park flora and fauna, ecological values
6. Management of the land	Objectives, performance targets, means and manner for assessment of performance
Appendix A	Flora and Fauna Surveys
Appendix B	Community engagement documents

Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (LG Act) provides the legislative framework for Council's management of community land. The LG Act requires all community lands to be covered by a Plan of Management that must identify:

- the category of the land
- objectives and outcomes for the land
- how Council proposes to achieve objectives and outcomes
- the way by which Council proposes to assess its performance
- expressly authorise any leases, licences or other estates

Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (NSW) (CLM Act) assigns certain functions to Council managers. As a crown land manager, Council is authorised to classify and manage its dedicated or reserved Crown land as if it were public land within the meaning of the LG Act. Dedicate or reserved Crown land may only be used for the following purposes:

- the purposes for which is dedicated or reserved, or
- any purpose incidental or ancillary to a purpose for which it is dedicated or reserved, or
- any purpose specified in a plan of management for the land, or
- any other purposes authorised by the Act

Council, as Crown Land Manager, may issue leases and licences over Crown land in line with the LG Act, as per the assigned category and with consideration of the reserve purpose.

Generally, when managing dedicated or reserved Crown land, and for the purposes of this Plan of Management, Council:

- must manage the land as if it were community land under the LG Act, and
- has for that purpose all the functions that a local council has under that Act in relation to community land (including in relation to the leasing and licencing of community land)

Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993 (NT Act) concerns the legal recognition of the individual or communal rights and interests which Aboriginal people have in land and water, where Aboriginal people have continued to exercise their rights and interests in accordance with traditional law and custom. On Crown land, native title rights and interests must be considered unless:

- Native title has been extinguished, or
- Native title has been surrendered, or
- Determined by a court to no longer exist.

Council must manage Crown land in accordance with Part 8 of the CLM Act in relation to native title and ensure the requirements of the NT Act for the management of Crown Land are addressed.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (EP&A Act) is the principal planning legislation for NSW, that provides a framework for the environmental planning and assessment of development proposals and preparation of environmental planning instruments (including the Local Environmental Plan or LEP).

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW) (BC Act) requires that Councils consider the impact on threatened species, populations and communities in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities under the EP&A Act for development approvals. It also covers management of threatened species and communities on Council owned lands.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth) (EPBC Act) provides a national scheme for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, and incorporates referral mechanisms and environmental impact assessment processes for projects of national significance.

Companion Animal Act 1998 (NSW) requires the identification and registration of companion animals (e.g. cats and dogs) and sets out the duties and responsibilities in relation to management of animals and specific areas of land.

Local Land Services Act 2013 (NSW) provides a framework to ensure the proper management of natural resources in the social, economic and environmental interests of the State. Strathfield is part of the Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GSLLS), which provides guidance on matters such as community engagement, biosecurity and weeds.

Also relevant are:

- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)*
- *Water Management Act 2000 (NSW)*
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (NSW) and Disability Inclusion Act 2014 (NSW)*
- *Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)*
- *Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW)*
- *Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)*

Related Strathfield Council policies and plans

- Strathfield Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030
- Strathfield 2035 Community Strategic Plan (CSP)
- Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 and Development Control Plans 2005
- Strathfield Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020
- Disability Inclusion Plan 2020-2024

1.6 Change and Review of Plan of Management

This Plan of Management will require regular review in order to align with community values and changing community needs, and to reflect changes in Council priorities. The performance of this Plan of Management will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the park and sportsground use of land and buildings are well maintained and provide a safe environment for public enjoyment.

Strategic reviews of this Plan of Management will be required where there is significant change to legislation or at five (5) year intervals.

Council may continue to acquire or divest land for the benefit of the community and as such, land may also come into Council's ownership by dedication of land for open space. As such, the Plan of Management may be updated from time to time, reflecting significant changes to the condition of the community land, or to reflect new acquisitions or dedications of land.

The community will have an opportunity to participate in reviews of this PoM.

2. About the Strathfield Local Government Area

2.1 Recognition of Traditional Custodians

Strathfield Council would like to show respect and acknowledge the Wangal people, the traditional Custodians of the lands on which the Strathfield area is located. We pay respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

2.2 Snapshot of Strathfield Local Government Area (LGA)

The Strathfield Local Government Area (LGA) is well known for transport connections, educational opportunities, attractive streetscapes, parks, heritage and buildings. The Strathfield LGA is centrally located in Sydney's Inner West, approximately 10.5 kilometres from the Sydney CBD and half way between Parramatta and the Sydney CBD. The LGA includes the suburbs of Strathfield (postcode 2135), Strathfield South (2136), Homebush (2140), Homebush West (2140), part of Belfield (2191) and part of Greenacre (2190). Sydney Markets (postcode 2129) is also located within Strathfield LGA.

Strathfield LGA is well known for its extensive green open spaces and high quality recreational facilities, which enhance the liveability, amenity and sustainability of the local area. The Strathfield LGA has a total area of approximately 13.9 square kilometres, with 104 hectares of the total area being public open space (2018 estimates). There is currently 9.06 hectares of remnant bushland in the LGA and about 6 hectares is under Council management.

The estimated residential LGA population is about 46,000 residents (2022 ABS ERP) and by 2036, the resident population is estimated to reach about 55,000 people (Forecast ID 2023). The growing population and accompanying building density will continue to increase demand for access to and usage of available open space and community facilities. Therefore, management of community land is of critical importance to current and future communities.

Open spaces range from regional and district sporting grounds to smaller local parks and reserves. Significant parks with major sporting facilities include Airey Park, Bressington Park, Bark Huts Reserve, Begnell Field, Cooke Park, Hudson Park, Mason Park and Strathfield Park. Many local biodiversity conservation and habitat connectivity priority areas, including flora and fauna assets, are located within Strathfield LGA's parks and reserves. A number of connected parks and open spaces form the Cooks River Foreshore open space network, an important local and regional habitat corridor and pedestrian and cycle transport connection.

Strathfield LGA also provides many community facilities, located on community land including meeting rooms, halls and community centres which are available for hire by groups and individuals for sporting, community, recreation, social and other purposes.

2.3 Strathfield LGA community and recreational trends

Some of the challenges facing the Strathfield LGA include increasing and competing demands for public open space and community facilities. Strathfield Council is strongly focused on identifying and meeting the current and future needs of the Strathfield community in a sustainable manner.

Recent community engagement and analysis of social and recreational trends indicate increasing participation in recreation, sporting and leisure activities such as organised team sports, walking, cycling, running, aerobic fitness and dog walking. There is increased demand for access to community and recreation facilities, outdoor and indoor.

Priorities for Council involve increasing the capacity of local community facilities, parks and sportsgrounds, developing new community and recreational facilities as required and ensuring equity of access to land and facilities, to meet changing and diverse needs.

2.4 Community Engagement

Prior to developing the Bressington Park Plan of Management, Strathfield Council undertook community engagement with local residents and park users regarding future planning for the park. A survey and an information sheet was prepared that asked for responses on the following questions as well as identifying personal data:

- Activities undertaken at Bressington Park
- Priorities for Bressington Park
- Additional comments

The survey was open from 4 November 2020 to 11 December 2020 (refer to Appendix B for consultation documentation). All households living within 1 km of the park received a letter and information sheet. The survey was notified on Council's website and the Council e-News each week while the survey was open.

A total of 49 survey responses and no submissions were received during the consultation period.

Community Engagement Outcomes

Over 57% of those surveyed visited Bressington Park at least once a week, 16% at least once a month and 20% a couple of times a year.

The feedback received showed a high and varied degree of community interest in Bressington Park. 59% of respondents were residents of the Strathfield LGA, 14% identified as a visitor, 6% as a local worker. Of the persons surveyed, 14% identified they played sport at the park and 24% identified as a member of an organisation that uses the park. Bressington Park is accessible to residential areas but not bounded by these areas. Many of the users arrive by car or access via Bay to Bay shared pathway. As the park is predominantly used for formal sports, usage of the park tends to be affected by sports

usage. The park also has an off-leash area, which is used for dog play but also for dog training by local dog clubs, which attracts visitors to the park.

The most popular activity in the park, across all age groups, was walking and jogging. 63% of survey respondents rated this as an activity they undertake at the park. Dog related activities were highly supported including walking dogs (37%) and visiting the off-leash dog area (31%). 31% of survey respondents nominated other activities, which were primarily dog related activities eg training.

The next popular activity was relaxing in open space for 29% of respondents. This activity was particularly supported by persons aged over 30 years. The use of the park for passive recreation was important to large groups of residents and parks users. Other activities included social gatherings (8%), attending events (8%) and personal exercise/leisure (18%).

The next most popular activity at 22% was visiting children's playgrounds. This was particularly supported by age groups, which are likely to be parents and grandparents (age groups 30-39 years, 60 years+ and 18-29 years). The availability of two park's playgrounds in close proximity to parking is likely to drive interest and usage of this park.

The majority of responses were satisfied with Bressington Park. The highest responses regarding importance of park features were open/greenspace (31%), 20% dog facilities and 12% pathways in and accessing the park.

Allowable/non-allowable activities

Generally survey respondents were satisfied with the current management of the park and the provision of facilities. Some survey respondents were concerned about conflicts arising between the use of the park for active and passive recreation activities and potential overcrowding.

There were comments about anti-social behaviours including smoking in the park and littering (including failure to clean up dog droppings). Safety concerns were raised regarding use of drones, remote control devices and motorised bikes on pathways throughout the park or sports such as archery or golf played in the park.

Improvements

Bressington Park historically featured an oval for playing of formal sports, particularly by sporting clubs and schools, while the rest of the park was open space. In 2018, the park was fully redesigned and upgraded. The old oval and amenities block were demolished and five new sportsfields were added and a new amenities building, cricket practice wickets, playgrounds and a carpark was constructed in 2018-2019 and generally survey respondents were satisfied with Bressington Park.

Most of the improvements suggested for the park involved additional shading and seating (15%) throughout the park but particularly in the off-leash area, improved maintenance of the sportsfields (11%) and improvements to the dog off-leash area (15%) – more shading (trees, shade structures), water

fountain for dogs and bins for dog faecal matter disposal in the off-leash area. Many comments were made about the need to improve lighting throughout the park, especially pathways and near the cricket practice wickets, noting that the sports lighting is on when the fields are booked but not at other times.

There were suggestions about provision of informal recreation in the park eg outdoor fitness/gym equipment, rebound wall/hoops etc but also improving park landscaping eg sensory garden, expanding bushland etc for passive recreation. There were comments about difficulties obtaining parking spots, cost and management of the parking meters but also the difficulties in vehicles turning into the park due to traffic conflicts on Underwood Road.

Priorities for Bressington Park

The survey asked respondents to rank the priorities for Bressington Park.

Survey respondents identified the top three priorities for the park include trees, pathways and open space. While Bressington Park has many sportsfields, there is a clearly a need to accommodate a range of community needs and balancing active and passive recreation use of the park.

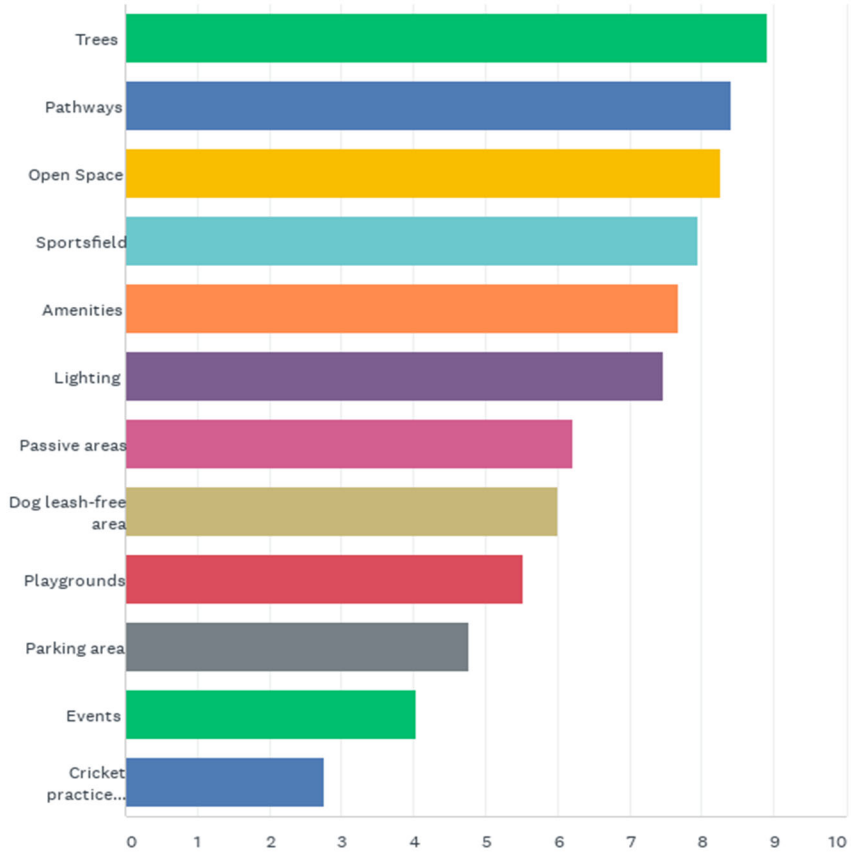


Figure 5 Priorities for Bressington Park

2.5 References

Eco Logical Australia and Strathfield Council, 2019, *Strathfield Biodiversity Strategy 2020-2030, viewed at* https://www.strathfield.nsw.gov.au/live/biodiversity/

ID Profile, June 2023, Strathfield Community Profile, viewed at https://profile.id.com.au/strathfield/population-estimate

ID Profile, June 2023, Strathfield Community Forecast Data, viewed at https://forecast.id.com.au/strathfield

Insight Ecology, 2017, *The Fauna of Strathfield (Local Government Area), viewed at* https://www.strathfield.nsw.gov.au/live/biodiversity/

Jones, Cathy, 2019, *Bressington Park history*, Strathfield Heritage website at https://strathfieldheritage.org/parks-and-reserves

Near Maps – Strathfield LGA, 2019 at https://www.nearmap.com/au/en

NSW Department Planning, 2019, *Strathfield LGA Population Projections 2016-2041, viewed at* https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Factsheets-and-faqs/Research-and-demography/Population-projections/2019-Strathfield.pdf

Strathfield Council, *Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012, viewed at* https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/EPI/2013/115

Strathfield Council, 2022, *Community Strategic Plan – Strathfield 2035* viewed at https://www.strathfield.nsw.gov.au/council/policies-plans-and-regulations/community-strategic-plan/

Strathfield Council, 2019, Geographical Information System (*GIS) Data*

3. Basis of Management

3.1 Management principles

Strathfield Council intends to manage its community land to meet:

- assigned categorisation of community land
- the LG Act guidelines and core objectives for community land
- the council's strategic objectives and priorities
- development and use of the land outlined in Section 6 of the LG Act.

All community land is required to be categorised as one or more of the following categories. Where the land is owned by the Crown, the category assigned should align with the purpose for which the land is dedicated or reserved.

The LG Act defines five categories of community land:

- Park – for areas primarily used for passive recreation.
- Sportsground – for areas where the primary use is for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.
- General community use – for all areas where the primary purpose relates to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social, and intellectual welfare or development of members of the public. This includes venues such as community halls, scout and guide halls, and libraries.
- Cultural significance – for areas with Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance.
- Natural area – for all areas that play an important role in the area's ecology. This category is further categorised into bushland, escarpment, foreshore, watercourse and wetland categories.

Bressington Park has multiple categorisations which are identified and mapped in Section 3.3.

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3.2 Categories and classifications of Community Land

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, its purpose, and the core objectives of the relevant category of community land.

Council may then apply more specific management objectives to community land, though these must be compatible with the core objectives for the land.

The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.* The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act. The guidelines and core objectives for the Park, Sportsground, General Community Use and Natural Area categories are set out in the relevant category sections of this plan of management.

Community land is valued for its important role in the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the Strathfield Council area.

The intrinsic value of community land is also recognised, as is the important role this land plays in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function.

Strathfield Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land, where appropriate. Within buildings, swimming pools, and recreational and sporting facilities in particular, Strathfield Council intends to permit and encourage a broad range of appropriate activities.

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, and the core objectives of the relevant category of community land. The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act. The guidelines and core objectives for relevant categories are set out in Table 4.

Table 3 – Guidelines for and core objectives of community land

Category	Guidelines[1]	Core objectives[2]
Sportsground	*Regulation cl.103* Land should be categorised as 'sportsground' if the land is used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.	*Category Sportsground - (Section 36F)* • to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and • to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
Natural Area – wetland	*Regulation cl.108* Marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody.	*Natural Area – Wetland (Section 36K)* • to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and • to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and • to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

[1] *LG (General) Reg*
[2] *Local Government Act 1993*

Council must manage community land in according to these core objectives. Any activities or uses of the land should be consistent with the core objectives for that category of land. Additional objectives which support the above core objectives are included in Section 6 Management of the land.

The land classified as community land under the *LG Act* is categorised as Sportsground and Natural Area (Wetland). The categorised areas are marked in Figure 5.

3.3 Bressington Park – Land Categorisations

Bressington Park and Part of Mason Park Reserve (R500330) includes both Bressington Park and Mason Park and extends across Powells Creek including land managed by City of Canada Bay Council. This plan of management only relates to land located in Bressington Park, located entirely in Strathfield Council. Bressington Park was gazetted on 16 December 1927 for Public Recreation. The Department of Planning & Environment notified that approval was granted for the initial classification of Bressington Park as 'community land' and the categorisations of sportsground in February 2020.

The residue land in the park is owned by Strathfield Council.

In the course of preparation of the draft Plan of Management, a small natural area was identified near Powells Creek. The following categorisations are proposed:

- Sportsgrounds. The majority of the park is dedicated to formal sports with ancillary facilities such as amenities and carparking.

- Natural Area (Wetland). A small area near Powells Creek has been identified with a small area of Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest and an adjoining small area of Estuarine Mangrove Forest. This area has been categorised as Natural Area (wetland).

Figure 6 – Map of Bressington Park land categorisations

3.4 Material Harm Considerations

The land at Bressington Park was dedicated in 1927 for the reserve purpose of Public Recreation. The park is 63,247m^2 in size. This Plan of Management proposes four land categorisations for Bressington Park. The category of Sportsground is already assigned, with the additional category of Natural Area proposed. All land categorisations support the reserve purpose of Public Recreation. Material harm considerations are set out under each land categorisation and address the considerations set out in Section 2.14(3) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016.*

Current Categorisation

Sportsground

The Sportsground categorisation contains five multi-purpose sportsfields, two children's playgrounds, cricket practice nets, amenities pavilion, an off-leash dog's area, shelter and seating. This area measures about 59,310.5 m^2 which is about 93% of the total land area. The five sportsfields are used for summer and winter sports. All sportsfields have lighting which supports night use of the facility. The sportsfields are open to the public at all times except when hired for formal sports. The land is maintained by Council to a high standard.

Additional Categorisation

Natural Area - Wetland

Areas within Bressington Park primarily located near Powells Creek are categorised as Natural Area (wetland). This land measures about 3927.28 m^2 or about 7% of the total land area. This categorisation will cause no material harm to the land and provides protection for Endangered Ecological community of Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest and the Estaurine Mangrove Forest and Threatened Species including t Grey-heading Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* and a microbat species, the Eastern Bent-winged Bat *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis.* There is a relationship with the Mason Park Wetlands, which is adjacent to this land and new categorisation of Natural Area would offer protection, not harm, to the land. The land is maintained by Council to a high standard.

3.5 Councils strategic objectives and priorities

Strathfield Council, in consultation with the community, has developed the following strategies and plans to identify the priorities and aspirations of the community and the delivery of a vision for the future. They have a direct influence on the objectives, uses and management approach covered by PoMs.

The community vision describes the community's aspirations for the future of the Strathfield Local Government Area by 2035:

"Located in the heart of Greater Sydney, Strathfield is highly connected to transport, education and employment. It's culturally diverse and socially cohesive community is proud of its heritage and

residential character, safe neighbourhoods, leafy environments and parklands. Strathfield is a place that embraces learning, culture, productivity and opportunity."

Strathfield 2035 is the community strategic plan (CSP) for the Strathfield Local Government Area until 2035. The plan was developed following extensive community engagement and is divided into the key themes of Connectivity, Community Wellbeing, Celebrating Culture and Place, Liveable Neighbourhoods and Responsible Leadership. The following themes, goals and strategies are relevant to this Plan of Management.

CSP Theme	Goal	Strategies
Connectivity	1.1 Sustainable growth supported by well-planned and accessible infrastructure and services	1.1.1 Collaborate with NSW Government and agencies to plan and deliver high quality and accessible infrastructure to support population growth and increasing density
		1.1.2 Plan and deliver high quality and strategically located local infrastructure to support current and future population needs
Community Wellbeing	2.2 Healthy & Active Communities	2.2.1 Manage open space, recreation and community facilities and programs to provide fair access and meet community, leisure and recreational needs
		2.2.2 Promote healthy and active living programs
Liveable Neighbourhoods	4.3 Healthy, thriving, sustainable and resilient environments	4.3.1 Conserve, restore and enhance Strathfield's biodiversity, ecological health, tree canopies and resilience
		4.3.2 Implement sustainable practices and efficiencies in resource use to support a healthy built environment
Responsible Leadership	5.1 Council's leadership and decision making reflects community priorities and values	5.1.1 Strathfield community is well informed, engaged and represented in Council policy making and advocacy
	5.2 Council is effectively and responsibly managed and responds to community needs	5.2.1 Prepare and implement plans and strategies to deliver and resource efficient and accountable services, programs and infrastructure

This plan is aligned with the Strathfield Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) which defines the long term vision for land use and infrastructure provisions within the Strathfield LGA and supports place within the Greater Sydney and District planning frameworks. This plan of management aligns with the priorities and actions set out in the LSPS

- Priority P13 'Biodiversity and ecological health and resiliency is conserved, restored and enhanced' and

- Priority P15 'Quality Open Spaces and thriving green corridors offset the impacts of growth across the LGA'

- Action A93 'review and prepare new plans of management'.

3.5 Bressington Park - prior use and history

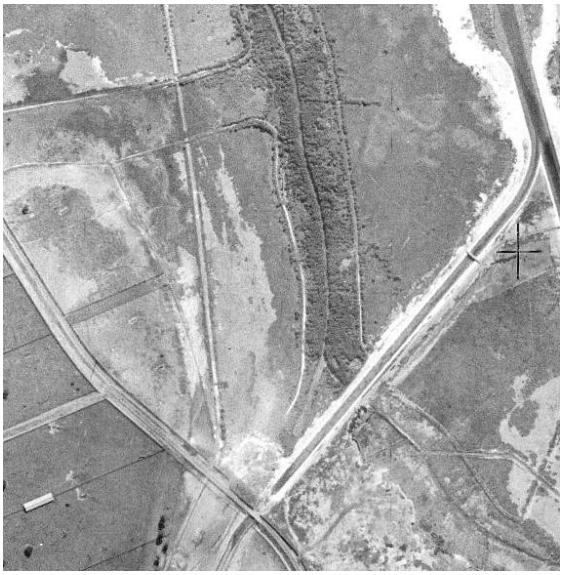
Bressington Park is located north of Saleyards Creek and bounded by Homebush Bay Drive and Powells Creek. Until 1956, this land was part of the larger Mason Park.

In 1956, this area of Mason Park was renamed Bressington Park, after George Bressington. Bressington was employed from 1906-1937 as the overseer of Homebush Council. Bressington was elected as an Alderman in 1937 and served until 1947. He was elected as Mayor of Homebush from 1941-1947.

The rear of Bressington Park was used as an all-purpose garbage tip until 1977 and the site was levelled off and land used for recreation purposes. The park was reduced in size with the building of Homebush Bay Drive and the realignment of Council boundaries in 1992 between Strathfield Council and the then Auburn Council. Part of Bressington Park is now part of Bicentennial Park in Sydney Olympic Park. In 2018, the park underwent a significant redesign and three playing fields, new amenities block, car park, playground and off-leash area were built.[3]

Figure 7 Historical photographs of Bressington Park

Aerial photograph of Bressington Park (1930). NSW Spatial services historical imagery



Aerial photograph of Bressington Park (1943). Six Maps.

[3] Jones, C, 'Bressington Park' history, https://strathfieldheritage.org/parks-and-reserves/bressingtonpark/

Bressington Park aerial 2009 © Near Maps

Bressington Park aerial 2022 © Near Maps

3.6 Bressington Park – Description and Condition of land and structures

Bressington Park is one of Strathfield LGA's largest parks measuring 7.9 hectares. Bressington Park is major local and regional destination for sporting facilities as well as providing passive recreation including dog off-leash area, playgrounds and shelters/BBQ. It is one of the most popular parks in the LGA.

Bressington Park is located at the northern point of the LGA and borders Sydney Olympic Park (City of Parramatta Council), Powells Creek and Saleyards Creek. City of Canada Bay Council is located on the eastern side of Powells Creek. Bressington Park is adjacent to Powells Creek and the Bay to Bay path and cycle way. The Bay to Bay walk/cycleway, which runs from Botany Bay to Homebush Bay, is located near Powells Creek and provides regional cycle and pedestrian access to the park. Bressington Park is road accessible from Underwood Road Homebush. The park itself abuts a variety of land uses including industrial land. While this area of Homebush is within walking distance of the park contains low-rise residential with some townhouses and medium-high density units, there is an increasing amount of high rise unit development closer to Parramatta Road and in Sydney Olympic Park .

Pathways run through the park linking Underwood Road with Powells Creek and the Bay to Bay Shared Pathway. There is pedestrian entry to Bressington Park from Underwood Road and from the Bay to Bay Shared Pathway. The park is accessible by vehicle and the park has a large carpark. There is public transport access, mainly buses, on Underwood Road.

The park features five multi-purpose sportsfields, which are used for playing sports such as cricket, rugby league and soccer. There is a cricket practice facility. There are two children's playgrounds on either side of the park. An amenities pavilion provides toilets, change rooms and a kiosk. There is a large off-leash area for dogs, which is also used for dog training. Within the park are open space and recreation areas with shelters and BBQs.

Figure 8 Plan of Bressington Park facilities

The following facilities were built from 2018-2020 and include:

- Construction of Field 1, a multi-purpose turf sportsfield, located closest to Underwood Road and the carpark
- Construction of an Amenities Building containing toilets, change rooms and a kiosk. This building is located on the northern boundary.

- Construction of Fields 2, 3 and 4, multipurpose turf sportsfields.
- Construction of Field 5, a multi-purpose turf sportsfield was constructed by levelling the mound at the rear of the park
- A children's playground was constructed in the north-eastern area of the park near the Amenities building. A smaller playground was constructed and is located in the south-western area of the park near Saleyards Creek.
- An off-leash dog area was constructed which is also used for dog training.
- Construction of cricket practice wickets and located near the carpark.
- Provision of recreation spaces for leisure and picnics are located throughout the park.

The reserve could be considered a 'gateway' reserve – one which allows visitors the opportunity to 'meet' and enjoy Australian native species, encouraging local residents to become more familiar with native species and native bushland species so they then become more desirable in the urban landscape. The existing corridors of mature canopy species provide important resources for more cryptic animals such as microbats, in particular the forest bats that are suffering as a result of ongoing clearing and removal of urban trees. Maintaining corridors of vegetation is important for assisting birds and animals to move through the landscape, however, these need to be more than a couple of metres wide to be of real use.

There are two small patches of vegetation communities in the park in the northern corner on the banks of Powells Creek. One of these, Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest, is protected as an Endangered Ecological Community under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. The other, Estuarine Mangrove Forest, is important in estuarine ecology where it facilitates a number of significant ecological processes, including nutrient cycling and water quality improvement, as well as creating important nursery habitat for young fishes. There are also two threatened species recorded as present in the park in recent surveys: the Grey-heading Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* and a microbat species, the Eastern Bent-winged Bat *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis.*

There are also stands of older native revegetation planting, predominantly in the 20 – 25 years age class around the carpark and southern corner. With the recent upgrade of the park, there is newer revegetated planting along the formalized edge of the Powells Creek channel. This intergrades with the remnant vegetation to create a continuous vegetated corridor along the creek. The southern slope has been landscaped and a path created to connect the top of the mound with the rest of the park. The other slopes of the mound were replanted in garden style beds of consolidated plantings as part of a series of community planting days early in 2019. Rough sawn sandstone blocks have been used to create a visual separation of the planted areas from the rest of the park.

3.7 Heritage

There are no statutory heritage listings associated with this land.

3.8 Native Title Review

Crown land has significant spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to the Aboriginal peoples of NSW. The CLM Act recognises and supports Aboriginal rights, interests and involvement in Crown land.

On Crown land, Native Title rights and interests must be considered unless Native Title has been extinguished, surrendered, or determined by a court to no longer exist.

Dealings in land or water that affect (impair or extinguish) Native Title are referred to as 'Future Acts' and these acts must be done in compliance with the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) ("NT ACT"). The NT Act specifies procedures that must be followed before future acts can be done legally.

Some examples of acts which may affect Native Title on Crown land managed by Council include:

- The construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, basketball courts, grandstands and barbecues
- The construction of extensions to existing buildings
- The construction of new roads
- Installation of infrastructure such as sewerage pipes, etc.
- The creation of an easement
- The issue of a lease or licence
- The undertaking of major earthworks.

On Crown land, a future act undertaken by Council which is not covered by one of the Future Act subdivisions of the NT Act will be invalid.

Section 8.7 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 requires that written Native Title Manager advice is required before a council Crown land manager does any of the following:

a. Grants leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements
b. Imposes, requires or agrees to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removes or releases, or agrees to remove or release, conditions, or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
c. Approves (or submits for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c). Accordingly, Native Title Manager advice must be obtained prior to the approval (or submittal for approval) of a PoM that allows a dealing in (a)–(c) and the execution of any lease, licence, permit, etc. that may be authorised under that plan.

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

3.9 Condition of Assets at Bressington Park

The criteria for assessing the condition of land and structures upon adoption of this plan of management are shown in Table 5 and the interpretation of the condition of infrastructure in Table 6. The condition ratings were assessed in April 2021.

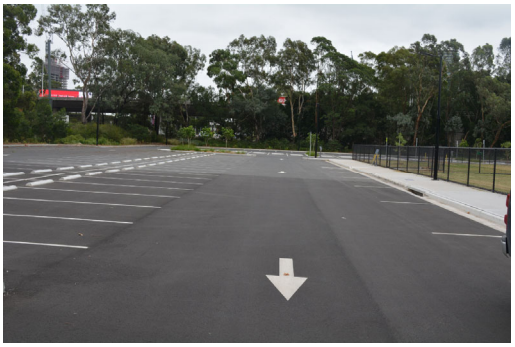
Table 4 - Condition rating assessment criteria

Rating	Descriptor	Guide	Residual Life as a % of Total Life	Mean % age residual life
1 - Excellent	Sound physical condition. Asset likely to perform adequately without major work.	Normal maintenance required	>86	95
2 – Good	Acceptable physical condition, minimal short term risk of failure.	Normal maintenance plus minor repairs required (to 5% or less of the asset)	65 to 85	80
3 – Satisfactory	Deterioration evident, failure in the short term unlikely. Minor components need replacement or repair now but asset still functions safely.	Significant maintenance and/or repairs required (to 10-20% of the asset)	41 to 64	55
4 – Worn	Deterioration of the asset is evident and failure is possible in the short term. No immediate risk to health and safety.	Significant renewal required (to 20 - 40% of the asset)	10 to 40	35
5 – Poor	Failed or failure is imminent or there is significant deterioration of the asset. Health and safety hazards exist which present a possible risk to public safety.	Over 50% of the asset requires renewal	<10	5

Table 5 – Photos and Condition of assets at Bressington Park

Wall signage erected in 2018. Condition is assessed as excellent.

Amenities building and sports lighting were built in 2018. The condition is assessed as excellent



Bressington carpark was built in 2018 and is assessed as excellent condition.

The two lane Cricket Practice Nets were built in 2018 and are assessed as in excellent condition.

Playground 1 was built in 2018 and is assessed as in excellent condition.

Playground 2 was built in 2018 and is assessed as in excellent condition.

The off-leash dog area was built in 2018 and is assessed as in good condition.

The inclusive access ramp was built in 2018 and is assessed as in excellent condition.

The Bressington top playing field is assessed as in good condition.

The Bressington lower playing fields are assessed as in good condition.

3.10 Maintenance of Bressington Park

Council's management of community and Crown land integrates with strategies set out in the Community Strategic Plan, actions in the Delivery Program and Operational Plan and resourcing and operational plans, especially resource and asset management plans and operations to meet community needs and priorities. Major parks such as Strathfield Park provide significant recreational and community facilities and are highly valued by the community. To ensure the park is well and safely maintained, there are weekly visual inspections of the grounds and equipment. The park operates on a two weekly maintenance cycle. The park is undergoing transformation and installation of new facilities. As these are completed, new maintenance arrangements will be developed to ensure the parks and its facilities are fully maintained to high levels of safety and amenity.

3.11 Future Development

There is no proposed future development at Bressington Park by Strathfield Council. However, Council has been notified that Sydney Metro West intends to compulsorily acquire land under the surface of Bressington Park (substratum land) for construction of an underground rail corridor. Sydney Metro West advised that it is unlikely that any activity above ground will be impacted by this development. This development will affect Lot 17 DP778666 and Lot 7494 DP1187162 which are owned by Strathfield Council. There may be further impact on the park in the area owned by Council by proposed road changes to Underwood Road, near the intersection of Homebush Bay Drive.

3.12 Minor development and development processes

Minor changes to community land are regularly made on a routine basis, such as garden beds are replanted, and damaged play equipment is replaced.

In the event of potential future development other than that listed, proposed changes of use of community land will:

1. Meet legislative requirements - zoning tables in the Strathfield Council Local Environmental Plan specifies the range of uses and activities that may be permitted on the land. A number of uses are also set out in the Regulations to the *Local Government Act 1993*.

2. Be consistent with the guidelines and core objectives of the community land category - under the *Local Government Act 1993* uses and development of community land must be consistent with the guidelines for categorisation and the core objectives of each category, and any other additional objectives the Council proposes to place on the community land categories.

3. Be consistent with relevant Council policies - substantial upgrades and proposed new development will take into account a range of factors, including:

- this Plan of Management and the core objectives for the land
- the planning controls for the land

- Council's adopted policies
- the characteristics of the land affected, including existing and future use patterns
- any landscape masterplan for the land.

3.13 Scale and intensity of land use

The scale and intensity of use and development associated with community land in Strathfield is generally dependent on:

- the nature of the approved uses and developments
- approved Development Applications and any conditions
- an approved masterplan
- the physical constraints of the land
- the carrying capacity of the land
- relevant government legislation
- permissible times of use
- proximity of neighbours

The scale and intensity of use of parks and sportsgrounds should be monitored by:

- regular inspection of the physical impacts on the park or sportsground
- reports to Council regarding any conflicts between park and sportsground users
- reports to Council from adjoining neighbours.

4. Development and Use

Community land is valued for its important role in the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the Strathfield Council area.

The intrinsic value of community land is also recognised, as is the important role this land plays in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function.

Strathfield Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land, where appropriate. Within buildings, swimming pools, and recreational and sporting facilities in particular, Strathfield Council intends to permit and encourage a broad range of appropriate activities.

The use of community land is often supported by appropriate ancillary development such as playground equipment, amenity blocks or food kiosks.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Sportsground and Natural Area (Wetland), and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in the tables below in relevant categories of this plan of management.

4.1 Permissible uses and developments

The tables below set out the purpose/use of the land consistent with its land categorisation and the types of development generally associated with those uses. Facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community. The anticipated uses, and associated development, identified in the categories below are intended to provide an overview or general guide.

4.1.1 Sportsgrounds

Sportsgrounds are defined in clause 103 of the *LG (General) Reg* as land used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or playing outdoor games.

The core objectives for sportsgrounds, as outlined in Section 36F of the LG Act, are to:

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

Most of Bressington Park contains areas which are categorised as Sportsgrounds. These contain sportsfields, are primarily used for the playing of formal and informal sports such as Rugby, Football, Soccer and Cricket, cricket practice wickets, amenities and carparks.

Table 6 - Permissible uses of land categories – Sportsgrounds

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
• Active and passive recreational and sporting activities consistent with the nature of the particular land and any relevant facilities • Organised and unstructured recreation activities • Community events or gatherings, and public meetings • Commercial uses associated with sports facilities • Easement, utilities and estate	• Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional) • Sportsfields (turf and synthetic) including cricket, football, soccer, track and field athletics, baseball, softball etc • Courts (basketball, netball, badminton, tennis, hockey, badminton etc) • Skate facilities • Facilities for sport training eg batting cages, tennis rebound walls • Recreational or community facility • Amenities eg change room, lockers, shower/toilet facilities, first aid rooms, seating • Café or kiosk facilities, mobile coffee cart or food vending subject to site assessment and Council approval • Car parking and loading areas • Ancillary areas eg staff rooms, meeting rooms, equipment storage areas • Shade structures • Seating and scoreboards • Sports or fitness training, and practice facilities • Equipment sales/hire areas • Heritage and cultural interpretation eg signs, public art • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that relate to approved uses/activities, discreet and temporary and approved by Council. • Water/Energy savings initiatives • Lighting and water (eg taps, bubblers) • Locational, directional and regularly signage

4.1.2 Natural Area

Natural areas are defined in clause 102 of the LG (General) Reg as land possessing a significant feature that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.

The core objectives for natural areas, as outlined in Section 36E of the LG Act, are to:

- conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area
- maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting
- provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land
- provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion
- assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994.*

Wetlands are defined in clause 108 of the *LG (General) Reg* as marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedge lands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody.

The core objectives for wetlands, as outlined in Section 36K of the LG Act, are to:

- protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, particularly their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), flora, fauna and habitat value
- restore and regenerate degraded wetlands
- facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

A small area near Powells Creek has been identified with a small area of Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest and an adjoining small area of Estuarine Mangrove Forest. This area has been categorised as Natural Area (wetland).

Section 5 of this plan contains descriptions and analysis of Bressington Park's environment with survey data results outlined in Attachment A and Coastal Wetlands outlined in Attachment B.

Table 7 – Permissible uses of land categories – Natural Area (Wetland)

Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate uses
• Walking and cycling • Guided bushwalks and bird watching • Environmental programs and scientific study • Preservation of biodiversity and habitat • Wetlands and bush regeneration and revegetation works • Relaxation and passive informal recreation	• Interpretative and directional signage • Seating • Lighting • Low impact carparks • Low impact walking trails • Water saving initiatives eg swales, sediment traps, rainwater gardens

4.2 Authorisation of leases, licences or other estates over community land

Under section 46(1)(b) of the LG Act, leases, licences and other estates formalise the use of community land. A lease, licence or other estate may be granted to organisations and persons, community groups, sports clubs and associations, non-government organisations, charities, community welfare services, non-profit organisations and government authorities.

The lease or licence must be for uses consistent with the reserve purpose(s), the assigned categorisation and zoning of the land, be in the best interests of the community as a whole, and enable, wherever possible, shared use of community land.

Any lease or licence proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and the capacity of the community land itself and the local area to support the activity.

A lease is normally issued where exclusive control of all or part of an area by a user is proposed. In all other instances a licence or short-term licence or hire agreement will be issued.

When planning to grant a lease or licence on Crown reserves, Council must comply with the requirements of the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) and have regard for any existing claims made on the land under the *NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*. Council's Native Title Manager will provide written advice in certain circumstances to advise if the proposed activities and dealings are valid under the NT Act.

This plan of management **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the plan of management, provided that:

- the purpose is consistent with the purpose for which it was dedicated or reserved
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives for the category of the land
- the lease, licence or other estate is for a permitted purpose listed in the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *LG (General) Reg*
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate and the provisions of the lease, licence or other estate can be validated by the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth)
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted
- the lease, licence or other estate is granted and notified in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *LG (General) Reg*
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate will not materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

Under Section 46 of the LG Act, a lease or licence may only be granted for a maximum term of 21 years including options, or for 30 years with consent of the Minister. A lease or licence for a term exceeding

five (5) years may be granted only by tender unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation. All leases and licences must be publicly notified for a minimum period of 28 days.

Agreements for a short-term, casual purpose may be issued in accordance with Section 46 of the LG Act where that purpose is prescribed by the Regulations.

The tables set out below in the relevant categorisations of this plan of management further identifies the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the reserves identified in this plan of management.

Table 8 - Leases, Licences and other estates

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
Lease	Sportsground	A lease proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management and Council's goals and objectives in its Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program and the capacity of the land area to support the activity. Sympathetic, compatible uses include: • Kiosk/café and refreshment purposes including seating and tables • Management of court or similar facilities • Hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	Sportsground	A licence proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management and Council's goals and objectives in its Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program and the capacity of the land area to support the activity. Sympathetic, compatible uses include: • Sporting and recreational purposes, including team sports, fitness activities and games • Outdoor kiosk/café and refreshment purposes including seating and tables • management of court, driving range or similar facilities • Hire or sale of recreational equipment
Licence	Natural Area (Wetland)	Any lease or licence proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this Plan of Management and Council's goals and objectives in its Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program and the capacity

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
		of the land area to support the activity. Sympathetic, compatible uses include: • educational or environmental programs, scientific studies and surveys or similar • walkways, pathways, bridges or causeways • signs, observation platforms • information kiosk • small kiosk (not restaurant) selling light refreshments • work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • temporary erection or use of structures to enable a filming project or works to be carried out
Other Estates	Sportsground Natural Area (Wetland)	This Plan of Management allows Council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*. Estates may also be granted across community land that is not affected by endangered communities for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the Council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.

The grant of a lease or licence is an important step in using community land, but there may be other requirements relevant to any proposed use. For example, the refurbishment of a kiosk may also require development consent under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Any interested person should check carefully to make sure they are aware of all relevant requirements.

4.3 Short Term Uses

Short-term licences and bookings may be used to allow the council to program different uses of community land at different times, allowing the best overall use. The table below sets out the authorisation for short-term licences.

Table 9 - Seasonal, regular and casual use agreements

Community land category	Purposes for which short term uses may be granted subject to council approval	Requirements
Sportsgrounds	• community events and festivals • sporting fixtures and events • sports and fitness training and classes • filming or photography of sporting fixtures or events • uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events • displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades and shows • events (including weddings, corporate functions, and community gatherings) • concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV) • broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech • engaging in an appropriate trade or business delivering a public address, community events; auctions, markets and similar activities	• the proposed use must comply with terms and conditions approved e.g. SafeWork NSW regulations, insurance, waste management etc. • the use should not result in physical damage to the park, sportsground or natural area • the use should not result in a significant adverse impact on adjoining residents or disturbance to nearby residents • organisers of the site should be responsible for cleaning up the site and notify authorities and Council of any damage or incidents that may occur
Natural Area (Wetland)	• educational or environmental programs, scientific studies and surveys or similar • temporary erection or use of structures to enable a filming project to be carried out	

In assessing community land categorised as Natural Area (Wetland) or Sportsground as a venue for any proposed utilisation, the Council applies the following minimum criteria:

Council reserves the right to refuse bookings based on previous unsatisfactory payment or performance history or where proposed use would damage the facility or cause significant disruption to other regular users.

Fees for short-term casual bookings will be charged in accordance with Council's adopted Fees and Charges at the time.

4.4 Current leases, licences and uses of Bressington Park

Bressington Park is used regularly for sports and most agreements are casual or seasonal hire agreements. The only current licence is with Western Suburbs Dog Training Club Inc. This licence is for a five year period 2 April 2019 to 1 April 2024. The licences allows access to a store room 365 days per year and use of the off leash area on Sunday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

5. Environmental

5.1 Soil landscapes

The site is underlain by the Birrong soil landscape, with a small section classed as 'water' at the very eastern end of the park. Soil landscapes inform the types of vegetation that were very likely present pre European occupation and can assist in making sound ecological decisions when choosing plants for landscaping and revegetation works.

The Birrong soil landscape is associated with floodplains of watercourses draining Wianamatta Group shales, on the Cumberland Lowlands and is dominated by silt and clay sized alluvial materials derived from this group. The landscape is extensively cleared with remnants of ironbark *Eucalyptus paniculata*, turpentine *Syncarpia glomulifera*, and Sydney blue gum *E. saligna* forest and woodland.

The landscape was historically filled to reduce its limitations that include flood hazards, seasonal waterlogging and water erosion hazards (Bannerman SM and Hazelton PA 1990).

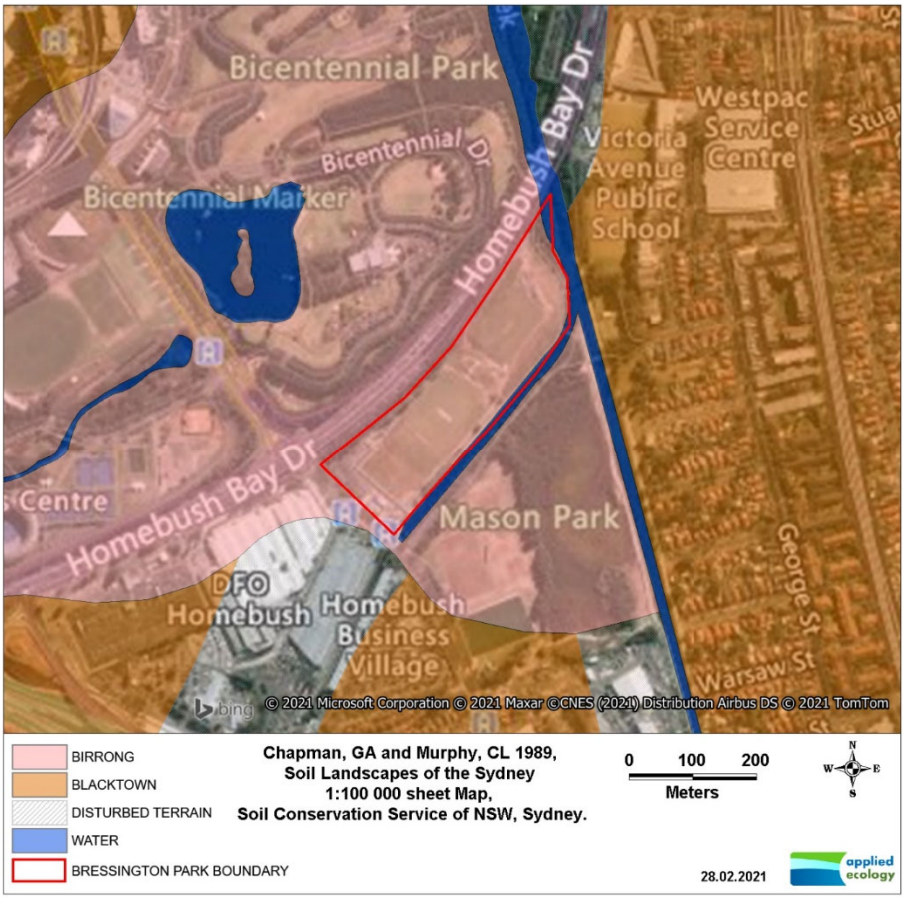


Figure 9 Soil landscapes underlying Bressington Park

While parts of the park have good canopy cover, there is only one small section with remnant native vegetation remaining in the park. Vegetation in the park has been mapped by OEH in 2016 as part of the Native Vegetation of the Sydney Metropolitan Area (v3.1). This mapped vegetation on site as

predominantly Urban Exotic/Natives, with a small area of Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest and an adjoining small area of Estuarine Mangrove Forest. Each of these were confirmed during site surveys as being present on site.

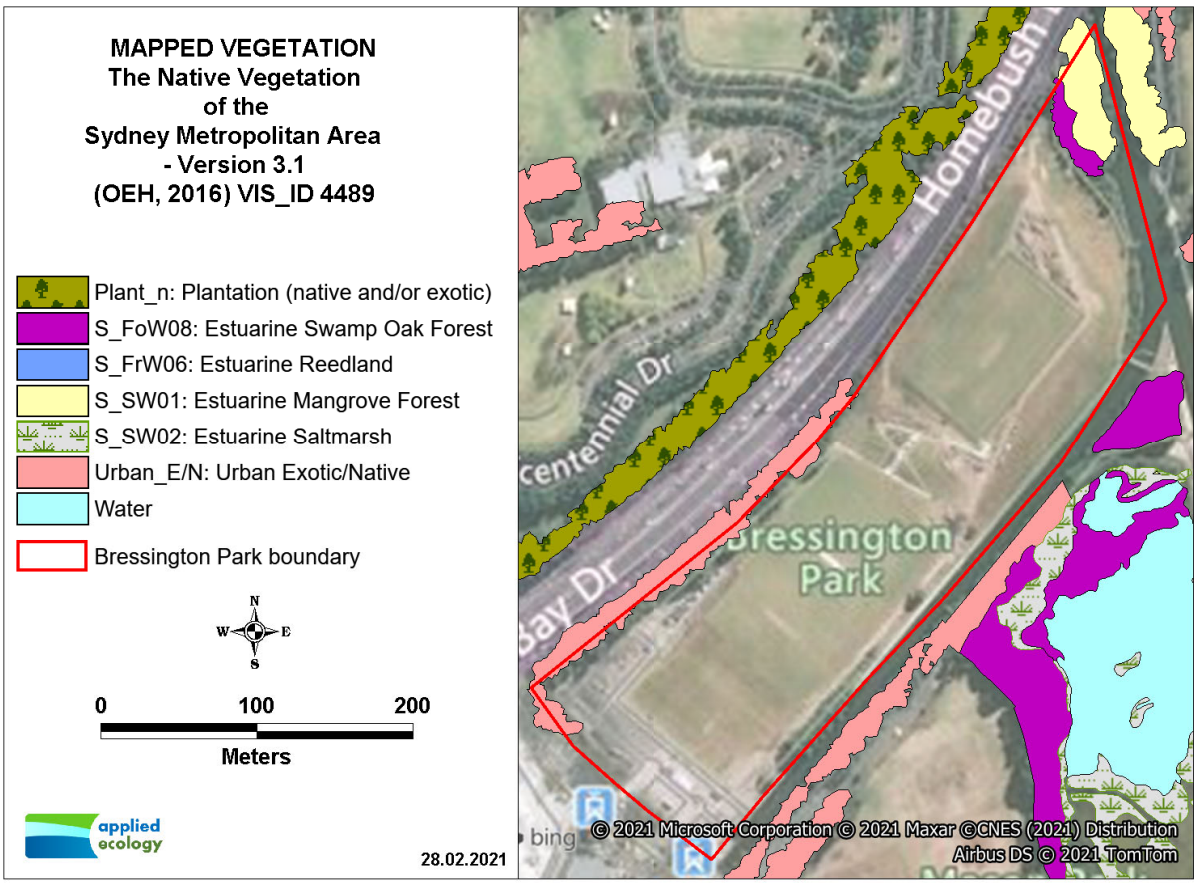


Figure 10 Mapped vegetation communities, Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) 2016

Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest is described by OEH (2016) as:

"In the zonation from mangroves to terrestrial sclerophyll and mesophyll forests and woodlands, Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest occurs immediately above tidal influence. It fringes the margins of saline waterbodies that include rivers, lagoons and tidal lakes. Swamp oak (Casuarina glauca) forms dense monospecific stands above a thick ground cover of salt tolerant herbs, rushes and sedges. The shrub layer is low-growing and sparse, comprising a mix of terrestrial species while others typical of wetlands. It is a community of relatively low species diversity. Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest is widespread along the coast of the Sydney basin where it is rarely found at more than two metres above sea level."

The presence of Swamp Oaks just above the tidal limit is considered diagnostic for this species, although other diagnostic species were present.

Estuarine Mangrove Forest is described by OEH (2016) as:

"Stands of mangroves form a low closed to open forest on mudflats in Sydney's harbour, river coves and estuaries. There are two mangrove species found in Sydney. Grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) is the taller and more common, often seen in pure stands. Stands of grey mangrove comprise very few

species other than the canopy, with the understorey mostly an open mudflat sometimes with scattered saltmarsh herbs.

The distribution of mangrove appears dynamic. Estuaries have been extensively cleared and infilled for industrial and urban development. Stands of mangroves... have established on sites of recent sediment accumulation."

The presence of Grey Mangroves is considered diagnostic for this community.

These areas of Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest and Mangrove Forest and the foreshore fall within areas that require consideration under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, *Coastal Management Act 2016* and State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018 for any works in mapped areas (see Appendix B). These estuarine communities and mature revegetation works on the banks of Powells Creek should also be considered natural areas (wetland/watercourse) within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993 and categorised as such.

5.2 Detailed description of park flora and fauna

The park has a long history of land modification. In 1943 the area was almost entirely cleared and/or modified for uses other than native vegetation retention.

Figure 11 1943 aerial imagery for Bressington Park and surrounds (SIX Maps (nsw.gov.au))

In recent years there has been extensive revegetation planting undertaken on the slopes of the mound covering the old tip site. Numerous eucalypts have been planted along with a number of Australian native shrubs and some groundcovers, although none of these comply with a specific vegetation community.

Figure 12 Planting at Bressington Park (Strathfield Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Dec 2019)

5.3 Vegetation description

Around carpark

The area between Underwood Rd and the carpark has been extensively revegetated in the past, and this has become well established on site. The revegetation includes a wide variety of native species that have been planted in a manner that has developed good structure within the vegetation patch.

Figure 13 The revegetation includes a variety of species in different layer giving good structure to the vegetation

Figure 14 A stand of native vegetation planting has become well established between the carpark and Underwood Rd

Flowering and fruiting occurs at different times for the planted species so that the result is a variety of food resources for local fauna, particularly in the shrub and groundcover layers. The extent to which

the native plants have become established is evident from the Bressington Park sign which is nearly overgrown by vegetation. Towards the western boundary is a stand of maturing native canopy species that create a comprehensive canopy layer over and dense shrub layer and understorey species. Further north along the western boundary are several very large old native trees, although the vegetated corridor is much narrower and the understorey depauperate and degraded.

Figure 15 Canopy trees are flourishing above an understorey of native shrubs beside the adjoining industrial property

Figure 16 Local native canopy species are present along the western boundary

Figure 17 A partially overgrown park sign gives an indication of the success of the plantings

Figure 18 Flowering and fruiting species provide food resources for fauna, including in the groundlayer

Figure 19 Further north on the western boundary are several large old native trees

Playing fields and dog park

The larger half of Bressington Park is formalised recreation on grassed open space. The main features are several playing fields and a dog off leash area and associated club house areas. The Amenities Block in Bressington Park has toilets, change rooms, kiosk and storage for groups using the park.

Figure 20 A key feature of Bressington Park is the playing fields at the southern end

Figure 21 There is a fenced off-leash area at Bressington Park, which is also licenced on specific times by the Western Suburbs Dog Training Club for dog training

Southern landscaped slope

The smaller half of Bressington Park includes the mound constructed to level and cap the old tip. While the flattened top of this mound has been retained as grassed open space, the sides have been planted extensively over the last few years. The southern slope faces the playing fields and has been recently landscaped around a concrete path that connects these to the top of the mound. The path includes routes for disabled access or straight up via the stairs, set into the landscape and surrounded by sawn

sandstone blocks. These are surrounded by landscaped gardens that include a mix of native species that will give good structure as they grow and develop.

Figure 22 The gardens have a mix of native species that provide good structure in a visually pleasing arrangement

Figure 23 The southern face of the tip mound has a concrete footpath that winds through landscaped native gardens

Northeastern slopes

The northeastern slopes of the mound face towards the canals – firstly towards Saleyards Creek which separates Bressington Park from Mason Park, and then towards Powells Creek which connects directly to Homebush Bay. A footpath/cycleway runs around the bottom of the mound and connects with a larger network of cycleways throughout the inner western suburbs. Extensive planting of native species was undertaken in this area early in 2019 as a community activity, or series of activities. These mainly included canopy species on the steeper slopes, or they just had a better survival than others. Rough hewn sandstone blocks have been arranged to provide protection for the plantings, both along the top of the mound and down the slope. Towards the northern end of the mound is a row of individual trees that are several years older. The grassed open space on the rest of this more gentle slope helps retain the views and an open space feel.

Figure 24 A footpath/cycleway runs around the bottom edge of the northeastern slopes of the mound

Figure 25 Revegetation planting with a mix of mainly canopy species was undertaken early in 2019

Figure 26 Rough hewn sandstone blocks provide protection for the revegetation planting which is growing well

Figure 27 Individual trees have been planted along the top of the northern end of these slopes, leaving the rest as grass

Western slope

The western slope has areas that are heavily shaded by the large native trees along the boundary. Looking north along the mound face the recent revegetation planting can be seen in a cohesive garden bed style arrangement with space above and below to allow for access. From the top of the slope the revegetation plantings include an older stand of eucalypts planted in a row. These are under-planted with shrub and groundcover species and mulched and stabilised with jute mesh. The planting appears to have been undertaken in stages, and towards the northern end the planted bed has more weeds and there is evidence that some of the plants have died. Some of the eucalypts have developed notable leans that will affect their long term survival. The canopy species have been planted quite close together, and while mass germination may be normal in a forest situation, many of them do not survive to maturity. Thus crowding is likely to result in a cull of canopy species, hopefully before the understorey plantings have been smothered.

Figure 28 Looking north the revegetation can be seen in a cohesive arrangement that allows access above and below

Figure 29 From the top of the slope the revegetation includes a mix of canopy, shrub and groundcover species

Figure 30 The plantings are more exposed towards the northern end and this may have impacted on establishment success

Beside canals

Bressington Park is bordered on the eastern side by Saleyards Creek. In this area has been formalised as a concrete lined channel. A concrete footpath/cycleway runs along the Bressington Park side of the canal, and this is bordered on the park side by a narrow stand of revegetation planting, including eucalypts and some understorey species. This path joins with a cycleway that runs along Powells Creek, crossing over Saleyards Creek at a bridge near the confluence. From there, the path continues along Powells Creek heading towards Homebush Bay and Sydney Olympic Park, passing stands of mature revegetation planting along the creek edge and then past the remnant vegetation patches in Bressington Park, before crossing under Homebush Bay Drive. The result of the revegetation is a corridor of varying widths through stands of different aged vegetation, and with different species composition and structure. Ideally, this should develop to provide a range of habitat resources in the future.

Figure 31 Saleyards Creek is now a concrete lined channel with a cycle track and revegetation planting in Bressington

Figure 32 The footpath/cycleway runs along the edge of Powells Creek, separated by a dense stand of reveg planting

Figure 33 The footpath/cycleway continues past the remnant vegetation patches then north to SOPA and beyond

Remnant vegetation

Riparian/intertidal vegetation along the northern edge of Bressington Park can be clearly seen from across the channel. From there, the transition from revegetation planting to Swamp Oaks and then to mangroves is evident, with the remnant native vegetation growing along the intertidal area below the end of the concrete channel.

Figure 34 From across the channel the revegetation can be seen transitioning to Swamp Oak Forest then Mangroves

Vegetation mapping for the site showed small remnant native patches towards the northern corner of Bressington Park. One of these was Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest, a community defined by the presence of Swamp Oaks (*Casuarina glauca*) within 1 to 3m above the tidal limit. On this site, the Swamp Oaks can be seen growing above mangroves, and below a shallow bank that rises to the level of the footpath. Virtually no other native species are present in this area, and the understorey is dominated by salt tolerant weeds including Ehrharta, Lantana and Madeira Vine. Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest is protected under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* as an Endangered Ecological Community and its presence on this site is confirmed by the presence of Swamp Oaks. Removal of priority control weeds in this area should be considered a priority for management.

Just downslope and downstream from the end of the concrete channel and the Swamp Oaks is where the stand of Grey Mangroves begins. Mangroves can be important in the intertidal zone as a point of sediment accretion or accumulation, and by playing a major role as a nursery for young fish. They are known to take up heavy metals as well as nutrients from the water column, helping reduce the pollution loads in urban runoff before it is delivered to Sydney Harbour.

Figure 35 Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest presence is confirmed by the Swamp Oaks, although the rest is very weedy

Figure 36 Dense Grey Mangroves line the edge of Powells Creek below its channelised limit

Ecological values

Small patches of two vegetation communities have been mapped for Bressington Park, both of which occur in the northern corner on the banks of Powells Creek. One of these, Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest, is protected as an Endangered Ecological Community under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. The other, Estuarine Mangrove Forest, is important in estuarine ecology where it facilitates a number of significant ecological processes, including nutrient cycling and water quality improvement, as well as creating important nursery habitat for young fishes. Two threatened species were recorded in recent surveys. The Grey-heading Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* and a microbat species, the Eastern Bent-winged Bat *Miniopterus orianae oceanensis,* that was recorded foraging around the revegetation works on the mound during Spring 2020.

Apart from the two remnant patches of native vegetation, there are stands of older native revegetation planting, predominantly in the 20 – 25 years age class. Around the carpark and southern corner, this includes a good mixture of species within each vegetation layer, adding structure as well as habitat resources. The provision of habitat resources appears to have been more important in species selection than the recreation of a particular vegetation community, although many species in this area occur in Cooks River Ironbark Forest (also an Endangered Ecological Community).

A second, far more recent round of revegetation planting has been undertaken, beginning with along the formalized edge of the Powells Creek channel. This intergrades with the remnant vegetation to create a continuous vegetated corridor along the creek. Most recently has been the planting on the mound created when the old tip on site was decommissioned. The tip pile was smoothed and capped, and for many years existed as a grassed and weedy mound with another sports oval on top. The southern slope has been landscaped and a path created to connect the top of the mound with the rest of the park. The other slopes of the mound were replanted in garden style beds of consolidated plantings as part of a series of community planting days early in 2019. Rough sawn sandstone blocks have been used to create a visual separation of the planted areas from the rest of the park.

The plantings consist predominantly of eucalypts planted close together, with understorey shrubs and groundcovers in between. As the trees grow, they will begin to compete with each other for space. In some places the trees have developed notably leaning trunks already, and these have the potential to become dangerous over time. These trees are likely to fall, as will at least some of the others in response to the degrees of success they have for competing for space and other resources. While the trees are competing for space and survival, many of the understorey plants may also suffer, becoming crowded by the trees and inhibited by the decreasing availability of sunlight. The result will be a loss of native understorey species and establishment of weeds.

Considering the native flora species more holistically, there is no recognizable local vegetation community on site other than the mapped remnants on Powells Creek. This is despite the reasonably large numbers of species recorded in the area including 67 native species and 48 introduced species recorded during a snapshot survey of the park in 2020 to assist in preparing this Plan of Management.
The reserve could be considered a 'gateway' reserve – one which allows visitors the opportunity to 'meet' and enjoy Australian native species, encouraging local residents to become more familiar with native species and native bushland species so they then become more desirable in the urban landscape. The existing corridors of mature canopy species provide important resources for more cryptic animals such as microbats, in particular the forest bats that are suffering as a result of ongoing clearing and removal of urban trees. Maintaining corridors of vegetation is important for assisting birds and animals to move through the landscape, however, these need to be more than a couple of metres wide to be of real use.

The two most commonly recorded fauna species in Bressington Park were Superb Fairywrens and Masked Lapwings. These species illustrate the two very different types of habitat available in the park, the older dense revegetation works along the river where the Fairywrens can seek deep cover and the open areas of grass with good sight lines preferred by Masked Lapwings.

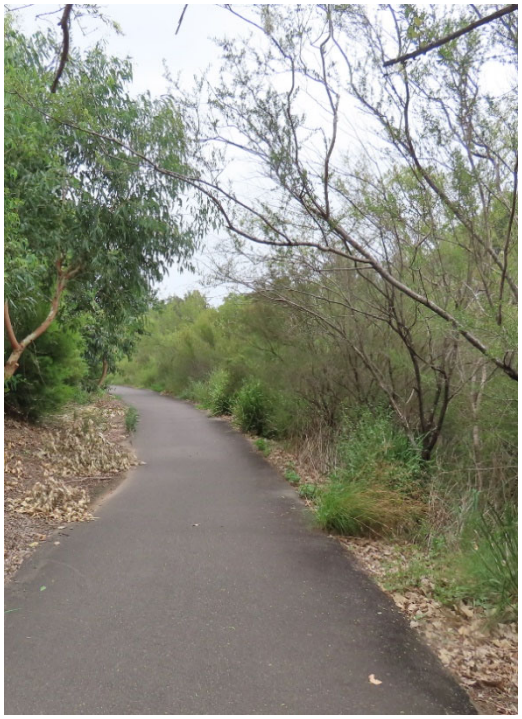


Figure 37 (above) Superb Fairywrens are abundant in the thick revegetation works along the northern boundary of the park

Figure 38 (left) Masked Lapwings are very common at Bressington Park as well as at the adjoining Mason Park.

One of the key roles of revegetation works at Bressington Park is to provide supporting or supplementary habitat to nearby Mason Park and along the river. The adjoining Mason Park wetland is an important site for migratory wading birds in Sydney and many of these species require open sight and flight lines. Managing vegetation and planning further works in Bressington Park must consider the effects on adjoining habitats.

Twenty-three species were observed during the survey and a further twelve species have been recorded in and around the park from other sources. It is likely that a variety of terrestrial migratory species visit the park on seasonal migrations on a temporary basis. A different suite of species are found along Powells Creek adjoining the northern boundary of the park. These species, on occasion would utilize the habitat available in Bressington Park (an additional six species recorded). Species lists from the current survey and public databases are provided in Appendix A.

Figure 39 White-faced Heron foraging along Powells Creek at Bressington Park

Figure 40 A small flock of Little Corellas in mature revegetation works along the creek bank at Bressington Park

Figure 41 Chestnut Teals, Grey Teals, domestic water fowl and various cormorants are found along Powells Creek and nearby habitats

6. Management of the land

6.1 Objectives and actions for the management of community land

The land is managed in accordance with the objectives and methods set out below:

Table 10 Objectives, means and performance measures

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
Licence, leases, permits and other estates	1. To facilitate the use of Bressington Park for a range of recreation, sporting and community activities	1. Review and grant licence, leases, permits, other estates and short term use agreements for use of facilities in Bressington Park in accordance with legislative and policy requirements.	1. Leases and licences prepared and adopted in accordance with provisions of LG Act and CLM Act. Native Title Manager advice is received for all proposed leases and licences 2. Monitor agreements in accordance with terms and conditions of agreement.
Manage facilities, safety and risk in Bressington Park	1. Provide safe access and usage of public land and facilities.	1. Design and maintain layouts, landscaping and facilities in accordance with CPTED principles (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles including passive surveillance, good sight lines, territorial reinforcement and space management and lighting.	1. Works to be in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and CPTED principles. 2. Monitor and action incident and accident reports and audits. 3. Monitor agreements 4. Review and update asset management plans periodically

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
		2. Review provision of park and pathway lighting in the park especially for twilight and night time use of park. 3. Work with local police to identify and act on safety issues. 4. Utilise CCTV to support park safety, where required 5. Maintain sportsfields, facilities and playgrounds to a safe and usable condition and in accordance with relevant Australian standards 6. Schedule regular inspections and condition assessments. 7. Inclusion of maintenance standards in licence, lease or hire agreements. 8. Respond to reports on condition of facilities, vandalism or graffiti as soon as practicable.	
Manage traffic and park around Bressington Park	1. Manage traffic and parking to and in Bressington Park 2. Implement strategies to reduce traffic congestion and conflicts	1. Prohibit vehicle access to the park (beyond public carpark) except for Council authorised service and emergency vehicles 2. Install signage and barriers to prevent vehicles from entering unauthorised areas.	1. Monitor parking and access to the park 2. Improved public safety. 3. Monitor traffic access to park by authorised vehicles

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
		3. Where vehicles are permitted, provide clearly marked areas for vehicle movement 4. Provide access to parking in and near Bressington Park for park users and monitor use of car park 5. Provide EV charging station at Bressington Park 6. Promote public transport and community transport to visit Bressington Park. 7. Install bicycle racks in Bressington Park	
Management of dogs and off-leash area in Bressington Park	1. Provide facilities at Bressington Park for dog walking and training. 2. Maintain a fenced dog off-leash area in Bressington Park to allow for safe off leash play. 3. Ensure dogs in Bressington Park (outside of the off-leash area) are exercised on-leash and the park is kept free of faecal matter.	1. Maintain and enhance fenced off-leash area in Bressington Park 2. Install shading, additional seating, bins and water fountain in the off-leash area 3. Ensure owners of dogs are held responsible for clean up faecal matter in the park 4. Enforce that dogs are kept on-leash within the park (except within the designated off-leash area is provided) 5. Ensure receptacles for dog waste disposal are available in the park and off-leash area 6. Rangers regularly patrol the park and take action on infringements	1. Monitor behaviour of dogs in parks 2. Actions to address infringements

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
POM review	1. Review Plan of Management regularly	1. Review Plan of Management at least every five years to conserve, maintain and enhance the values and character of the park	1. Implement Plan of Management actions
Promote varied recreational uses	1. Ensure a range of facilities in Bressington Park meets a wide range of ages and interests 2. Maintain condition, useability and sustainable capacity of park and facilities	1. Promote a range of organised and informal/unstructured activities at Bressington Park 2. Monitor use of park and manage potential overcrowding within the park 3. Provide amenities that support use and enjoyment of park and sportsfields eg toilets, change rooms and kiosk/café facilities. 4. Consider addition of informal recreation facilities such as outdoor fitness/gym equipment, rebound wall 5. Provide additional shading and seating in the park.	1. Monitor local use of parks and sportsgrounds by bookings, surveys, complaints and observation.
Protect and promote aesthetic character, historic and Aboriginal history and heritage	1. That aesthetic character and visual quality of public open spaces is enhanced 2. Identify, commemorate and educate on the historical, heritage and environmental significance of Bressington Park.	1. Design buildings, structures and features that complement and enhance the park setting and character including consistency of selection and design of park and sportsground furniture, paving, fencing etc 2. Implement and maintain co-ordinated signage and public art strategy including providing information on key park features,	1. Community consultation and satisfaction surveys. 2. Installation of signage and historical/educative information throughout the park

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
		natural environment (eg trees, plant species etc), Aboriginal heritage etc 3. Incorporate historical and educational information on signage to enhance understanding and appreciation of the park and its features	
Provide a safe environment and facilities for children's play.	1. Provide children's facilities and ensure safe maintenance of play equipment	1. Maintain and regularly inspect children's play areas in Bressington Park 2. Ensure seating and shading is provided for adults supervising children's play areas.	1. Ensure all play equipment meets all relevant standards 2. Ensure play items are kept free of rubbish and hazardous items, such as needles or broken glass
Provide safe access, pathways and facilities for all community members including seniors and persons with disabilities	Provide safe access to and within the park and facilities, especially for older people and those with disabilities.	1. Upgrades, refurbishments and/or improvement works on community land to in incorporate public access requirements for mobility and connections. 2. New or modifications to facilities including parking, ramps, stairs and pathways to comply with relevant Council and BCA requirements consistent with Australian Standards. 3. Provide clear directional signage in the park to key facilities 4. Ensure seating in provided within the park near primary pathways, playgrounds and	1. Audits of community land and facilities to comply with standards 2. Comply with actions and measures in the Council Disability Inclusion Plan

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
		sportsfields which are accessible for seniors and persons with disabilities 5. Unless designated for cycles or shared use, all pathways in Bressington Park should be for pedestrian access only.	
Sustainability	1. Implement best environmental management practises and principles having regard to environmental sustainable design, resource use and maintenance.	1. Ensure community facilities meet sustainable building requirements and/or are progressively upgraded to incorporate best practice energy and water efficiencies to minimise water and energy use in parks, sportsgrounds and ancillary facilities. 2. Promote waste reduction strategies in Bressington park 3. Increase tree canopies and vegetation to improve shade, natural heating and cooling (island effect)	1. Monitor usage and trends via quarterly and annual consumption and billing. 2. Periodically monitor tree canopy and heat island effect in Bressington Park
Trees, vegetation and landscaping	1. Manage trees, gardens and natural areas to maintain and improve the quality of the environment in accordance with Council's tree management, biodiversity strategies and actions detailed in this plan.	1. Increase plantings within the park and improve wildlife/habitat corridors especially links to Mason Park 2. Maintain weed management program to minimise spread of weeds 3. Implement individual specific actions for flora, fauna, coastal wetland and zone	1. Measure and monitor tree canopies, vegetation, weeds and habitat. 2. Undertake periodic flora and fauna reviews

Management Issues	Objectives	Actions	Performance Indicators
		management of the park as specified in Table 11 of this plan.	
Waste and rubbish management	1. Provide effective and efficient waste management of park and facilities	1. Provide and monitor waste and recycling bins in park and ensure regular collection of bins to minimise litter overflow 2. Inclusion of litter management standards in licence, lease or hire agreements.	1. Regular scheduling of waste removal from park 2. Monitor and respond to complaints and audits.

General actions for flora and fauna

Bressington Park was divided into several zones for management based on the existing vegetation and the actions required to best maintain or improve the ecological values of the park. Actions for this are described in the following sections.

Control of state and regional priority control weeds is strongly recommended and could be part of a second education campaign.

Expanding areas of vegetation does not need to be limited to simply planting more plants, but could include use of artificial habitat elements, harvested natural habitat elements such as hollow logs and tree mounted hollows that provide habitat. Targeting areas of feed trees, shrubs and groundcovers is also an option. Selection of flora species to plant that add to the food resources on site should be determined based on the results of the recent fauna surveys.

Figure 42 Landscaping/vegetation zones within Bressington Park

6.2 Management actions recommended for landscaping/vegetation zones in Bressington Park

The following actions apply to specific zones as described in Section 5.

Table 11 Actions for landscaping/vegetation zones

Vegetation Zone	Actions	Priorities	Performance Measures
Mature revegetation area	• Undertake weed control on a regular basis • Supplementary planting as required to maintain structure and complexity • Expand into mulched area at end of carpark • Ensure dogs are discouraged from accessing this area and disturbing fauna • Control pest species Consider addition of habitat elements: o Hollow logs and piles of woody debris o Rock piles for basking and refuge o Artificial hollows and nest boxes	Medium	• Weed free. • Plants installed and maintained. • Habitat elements installed. • Increased diversity of fauna.
Weedy revegetation area	• Control priority weeds and continue to undertake weed control on a regular basis • Supplementary planting to: o Increase width of planted corridor o Increase species diversity o Increase fauna habitat resources o Only use tall shrubs or small trees as canopy species to ensure flight lines are maintained to Mason Park Wetlands	Medium	• Weed free. • Plants installed and maintained. • Flight lines maintained for waders accessing Mason Park.

Vegetation Zone	Actions	Priorities	Performance Measures
Managed open space and landscaping	• Continue current high levels of management for these areas • Consider addition of cultural elements such as sculptures of native animals and birds	Low	N/A

Remnant native vegetation patches	• Control priority weeds and continue to undertake weed control on a regular basis
	• Supplementary planting to:
	  o Increase width of vegetated corridor
	  o Increase species diversity
	  o Increase fauna habitat resources
	• Use species that are appropriate for Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest or an intergrading riparian community
	• Only use tall shrubs or small trees as canopy species to ensure flight lines are maintained to Mason Park Wetlands
		HIgh	• Weed free.
			• EEC protected.
			• Plants installed and maintained.
			• Flight lines maintained for waders accessing Mason Park.

Mixed revegetation/grassed open space zone	• Control priority weeds and continue to undertake weed control on a regular basis
	• Supplementary planting to:
	  o Increase complexity vegetated corridor
	  o Increase shrub and groundlayer species diversity
	  o Increase fauna habitat resources
	• Thin and/or do not replace dying canopy species; remove saplings that will not become healthy trees
	• Only use tall shrubs or small trees as canopy species to ensure flight lines are maintained to Mason Park Wetlands
	• Use taller plants down the slope and only shorter shrubs and groundcovers at the top of the slope
	• Consider addition of habitat elements such as hollow logs
		Low	• Weed free.
			• Increased area of native vegetation.
			• Flight sight lines maintained for Mason Park.
			• Higher fauna diversity.

Vegetation Zone	Actions	Priorities	Performance Measures
	• Consider addition of cultural elements such as sculptures of native animals and birds		

Plant species for supplementary planting

Some general considerations for selecting plant species for different parts of the reserve include:

- Maintaining sight lines near roads and access points, especially to larger sporting facilities
- Maintaining good vegetation cover within fauna habitat areas
- Ensure that short lived species are regularly replaced if they do not establish local self-sustaining populations
- Liaising with adjoining landholders
- Control of weeds, including priority control species, environmental weeds and garden escape species

Plantings should be organised to create areas with structural diversity as well as species diversity. Include habitat elements except in areas where there are high levels of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or high levels of light spill from playing fields. The following sketch provides an example of a habitat features that benefit a range of fauna species while maintaining sight and flight lines.

While a water feature may not be suitable for Bressington Park, be sure to include as many of the following elements as possible:

- Protection of trees with hollows and maturing trees that may form hollows in the future
- Nest boxes – target these for species appropriate to the reserve and likely to be present, and be sure to allow for regular maintenance
- Rocks and hollow logs for refuges for ground dwelling animals
- Grasses for food and cover as animals approach the water
- If feasible several connected ponds or a single pond – either configuration with a recirculating pump system to reduce mosquito breeding. Position the ponds under trees to provide good shade and reduce evaporation in summer
- Dense shrubs around one side of the pond for small bird refuge habitat near the water
- At least one small patch of reeds in the water to allow for frog calling and breeding – choose target species and ensure their specific habitat requirements are present

Figure 43 Sketch of floristically and structurally diverse habitat created on the mound

Appendix A – Environmental Surveys

1. Appendix A - 2020 Site Surveys

1.1 Desktop Surveys

Searches of several databases were made to identify threatened species and Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) that may potentially be found on the subject site. Databases were accessed on 10th September 2020. These included:

- NSW Wildlife Atlas (www.bionet.nsw.gov.au/),
- EPBC Act database (www.environment.gov.au/erin/ert/epbc/index.html).

1.2 Flora Field Surveys

1.2.1 Methods

Bressington Park was traversed using the Random Meander method for flora surveys (Cropper, 1993). Typically this involves inspecting each area of different vegetation, including around waterways, rocky areas, dense vegetation and sparse patches to compile a flora inventory for the site. For Bressington Park this method was adapted to include investigating all of the vegetation patches in each section of the park and recording flora species. Species identification and nomenclature were generally in line with PlantNet (https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/search/simple.htm). Data on this site are derived from the printed Flora of New South Wales series, published by the UNSW Press, augmented with data from electronic sources maintained by the National Herbarium of New South Wales. The website owners note that data have not been fully checked for consistency, and are not fully up-to-date. State and federal weed control requirements were obtained from NSW WeedWise (https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/WeedBiosecurities?AreaId=3), maintained by DPE Regional weed control requirements are additional, and have been developed for each region by Local Land Services in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

1.2.2 Results

Field surveys were conducted within the subject site on 18th and 19th September 2020. Weather was warm and sunny during surveys following recent heavy rain. The site was divided into two sections to reflect the age of the vegetation. The channel section also includes the small area of remnant native vegetation.

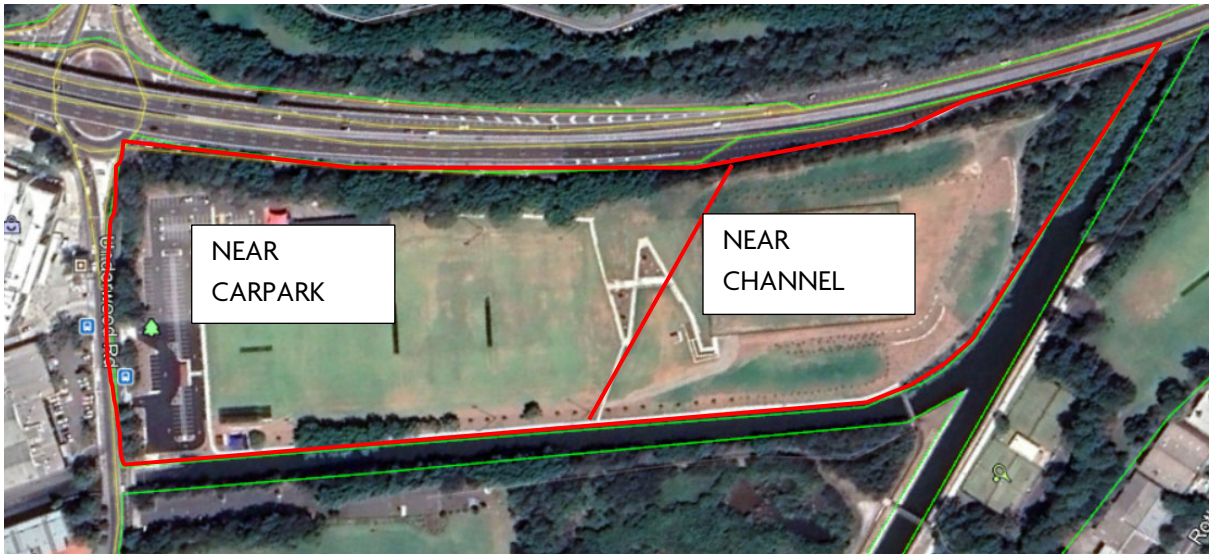


Figure 44 Survey sections used for flora surveys at Bressington Park in September 2020

A total of 67 species of native flora were recorded on the subject site (Table 12). No threatened species or populations were recorded during the current study.

Table 12 Native flora species recorded in Bressington Park in September 2020

Species Name	Common Name	Plant Form	Near Carpark	Near Channel
Acacia binervia	Coast Myall	shrub	y	
Acacia decurrens	Sydney Green Wattle	shrub		y
Acacia falciformis	Hickory Wattle	shrub		y
Acacia fimbriata	Fringed Wattle	shrub		y
Acacia implexa	Hickory Wattle	shrub	y	
Acacia longifolia	Sydney Golden Wattle	shrub	y	y
Acacia suaveolens	Sweet Wattle	shrub		y
Acacia ulicifolia	Prickly Moses	shrub		y
Allocasuarina verticillata	Drooping Sheoak	tree	y	
Alphitonia excelsa	Red Ash	tree	y	
Angophora costata	Smooth-barked Apple	tree	y	y
Angophora floribunda	Rough-barked Apple	tree		y
Austrostipa ramosissima	Stout Bamboo Grass	grass	y	
Austrostipa verticillata	Slender Bamboo Grass	grass	y	
Avicennia marina subsp. *australasica*	Grey Mangrove	tree		y
Banksia spinulosa	Hairpin Banksia	shrub	y	
Brachychiton acerifolius	Illawarra Flame Tree	tree	y	
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee Bush	shrub	y	
Bulbine bulbosa	Bulbine Lily	groundcover		y
Bursaria spinose	Blackthorn	shrub	y	Y
Carex appressa	Tall Carex	groundcover	y	y

Species Name	Common Name	Plant Form	Near Carpark	Near Channel
Cassinia aculeata	Dolly Bush, Dogwood	shrub	y	
Casuarina glauca	Swamp Oak	tree	y	y
Cissus antarctica	Kangaroo Vine	vine	y	
Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Tuckeroo	shrub	y	
Dianella longifolia	Flax Lily	groundcover	y	
Dichelachne rara	Plume Grass	grass	y	y
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed	groundcover	y	
Dodonaea triquetra	Large-leaf Hop-bush	shrub	y	y
Doryanthes excelsa	Gymea Lily	shrub	y	
Einadia hastata	Berry Saltbush	groundcover	y	
Einadia nutans	Climbing Saltbush	groundcover	y	y
Einadia polygonoides		groundcover	y	y
Eucalyptus amplifolia	Cabbage Gum	tree	y	y
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved Ironbark	tree	y	
Eucalyptus paniculata subsp. *paniculata*	Grey Ironbark	tree		y
Eucalyptus punctata	Grey Gum	tree	y	
Eucalyptus resinifera subsp. *resinifera*	Red Mahogany	tree	y	
Eucalyptus saligna	Sydney Blue Gum	tree	y	y
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	Red Ironbark, Mugga	tree	y	
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest Red Gum	tree	y	
Geraneim homeanum	Native Geranium	groundcover	y	
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree	tree	y	
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia	shrub	y	y
Hakea dactyloides	Finger Hakea	shrub	y	
Hardenbergia violacea	False Sarsparilla	vine	y	
Indigofera australis	Austral Indigo	shrub	y	y
Kennedia rubicunda	Dusky Coral Pea	vine	y	
Kunzea ambigua	Tick Bush	shrub	y	y
Leptospermum polyanthum	Slender Tea-tree	shrub	y	
Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	groundcover	y	
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny Mat-rush	groundcover	y	y
Melaleuca decora		tree	y	y
Melaleuca linariifolia	Flax-leaved Paperbark	tree		y
Melaleuca sieberi		shrub		y
Melaleuca styphelioides	Prickly Paperbark	tree		y
Microlaena stipoides	Weeping Meadow Grass	grass	y	
Oxalis exilis		groundcover	y	
Oxalis perennans		groundcover		y
Pittosporum revolutum	Rough-fruit Pittosporum	shrub	y	
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	shrub	y	
Pomaderris ferruginea subsp. *ferruginea*	Rusty Pomaderris	shrub	y	

Species Name	Common Name	Plant Form	Near Carpark	Near Channel
Sigesbeckia orientalis	Indian Weed	groundcover	y	
Syncarpia glomulifera	Turpentine	tree	y	
Tetragonia tetragonioides	Warragul Greens	groundcover		y
Themeda australis	Kangaroo Grass	grass		y
Wahlenbergia stricta	Tiny Bluebell	groundcover		y

A total of 48 species of introduced flora were recorded on the subject site in September 2020 (Table 13). The Biosecurity Act 2015 lists priority control weeds for the Greater Sydney LLS region. All weeds listed under this Act have a General Biosecurity Duty as follows:

All plants are regulated with a **general biosecurity duty** to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Table 13 Introduced flora species recorded in Bressington Park in September 2020

Species Name	Common Name	Near Carpark	Near Channel	Control Property
Acacia podalyriifolia	Queensland Silver Wattle	y		
Acetosa sagittata	Turkey Rhubarb		y	Other weeds of Regional Concern
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine		y	State - Prohibition on dealings
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Daisy		y	
Bidens pilosa	Cobblers Pegs	y	y	
Brassica fruticulosa	Twiggy Turnip	y	y	
Bromus catharticus	Prairie Grass	y		
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut Brome		y	
Celtis sinensis	Chinese Hackberry	y	y	Other weeds of Regional Concern
Cenchrus clandestinus	Kikuyu		y	Other weeds of Regional Concern
Cerastium glomeratum	Mouse-eared Chickweed	y	y	
Cestrum parqui	Green Cestrum	y	y	Regional priority weed
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle		y	
Conyza sp.	Fleabane	y	y	
Crassocephalum crepidioides	Thickhead		y	
Datura ferox	Fierce Thornapple		y	
Ehrharta erecta	Ehrharta, Panic Veldt Grass	y	y	
Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldtgrass	y		
Ficus microcarpa hillii	Hills Weeping Fig (SQld)	y		

Species Name	Common Name	Near Carpark	Near Channel	Control Property
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom		y	State - Prohibition on dealings
Grevillea robusta	Silky Oak	y		
Grevillea sp. *(*cultivar*)*	Spider Flower	y		
Koelreuteria elegans	Golden Rain Tree	y		Other weeds of Regional Concern
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce		y	
Lantana camara	Lantana		y	State - Prohibition on dealings
Ligustrum lucidum	Large-leaved Privet	y		Other weeds of Regional Concern
Lophostemon confertus	Brush Box	y		
Lysimachia arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel		y	
Malva parviflora	Small-flowered Mallow	y		
Malva sylvestris	Tall Mallow		y	
Medicago polymorpha	Burr Medic		y	
Modiola caroliniana	Red-flowered Mallow	y	y	
Nothoscordum borbonicum	Onion Weed	y		
Olea europaea subsp. *cuspidata*	African Olive	y		Regional priority weed
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	y		
Parietaria judaica	Asthma Weed, Pellitory		y	Other weeds of Regional Concern
Plantago lanceolata	Plantain	y	y	
Polycarpon tetraphyllum	Four-leaf Allseed	y	y	
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant		y	
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed		y	State - Prohibition on dealings
Sida rhombifolia	Paddys Lucerne	y	y	
Silene gallica	French Catchfly	y		
Solanum nigrum	Blackberry Nightshade	y		
Sonchus oleraceus	Milk Thistle, Sowthistle	y	y	
Stellaria media	Chickweed	y		
Verbena officinalis	Common Verbena, Vervain		y	
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Vetch	y	y	
Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle		y	Other weeds of Regional Concern

There were six national or state level priority control weeds recorded on the subject site. Their control requirements are as follows.

Prohibition on dealings - Must not be imported into the State or sold:

- Montpellier Broom/Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
- Madeira Vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)
- Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
- Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)

Regional Recommended Measures – see specific requirements below:

- Green Cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*) - Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to land used for grazing livestock. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. Plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
- African Olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata*) - An exclusion zone is established for all lands in Blue Mountains City Council local government area and in Penrith local government area west of the Nepean River. The remainder of the region is classified as the core infestation area. Whole region: The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. Core infestation area: Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. Land managers reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.

The Biosecurity Act 2015 provides powers to Local Control Authorities to take action in relation to regional priority control weeds in particular circumstances, for example where a weed threatens a high value asset and prevention, elimination or reduction of the risk is feasible and reasonable. Regional priority control weeds on this site are known to affect environmental assets and human health, and would be expected to be controlled within the subject site during any works that affect vegetation. The following seven species of weeds are listed in the Greater Sydney region as Weeds of Regional Concern, *Biosecurity Act 2015* information still applies:

- Turkey Rhubarb (*Acetosa sagittata*)
- Kikuyu (*Cenchrus clandestinus*)
- Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria elegans*)
- Blue Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
- Chinese Hackberry (*Celtis sinensis*)
- Large-leaved Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
- Asthma Weed, Pellitory (*Parietaria judaica*)

1.3 Fauna Survey

1.3.1 Methods

The site was visited six times in the spring and early summer of 2020 with the Park traversed and fauna species present noted. Spotlighting was undertaken on two nights. Opportunities to deploy remote equipment discreetly were limited so bat detectors were left overnight or used during spotlighting transects (4 sampling nights in total).

1.3.2 Results

The following table provides data from the 2020 survey and other sources. BioNet records were obtained for the 1995-2020 period. Ambrose Ecological Services Pty Ltd conducted a vertebrate fauna study in 2008-9 for Council and these results were not in BioNet so are tabled separately below. There were no ebird records for the site.

Table 14 Fauna records - various sources

Species	Scientific Name	Applied Ecology 2020	Birdlife data	BioNet 1995-2020	Ambrose 2008
Birds					
Australasian Figbird	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*		x		
Australian Magpie	*Cracticus tibicen*		x		
Australian Raven	*Corvus coronoides*	x	x		
Australian White Ibis	*Threskiornis molucca*	x	x		
Black-shouldered Kite	*Elanus axillaris*			x	
Common Myna	*Sturnus tristis*	x	x		
Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*		x		
Crested Pigeon	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	x	x		x
Eastern Great Egret	*Ardea alba*		x		
Galah	*Eolophus roseicapillus*		x		
Grey Teal	*Anas gracilis*	x			
Laughing Kookaburra	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	x			
Little Corella	*Cacatua sanguinea*	x			
Magpie-lark	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	x	x		
Masked Lapwing	*Vanellus miles*	x	x	x	x
Nankeen Kestrel	*Falco cenchroides*			x	
Noisy Miner	*Manorina melanocephala*	x	x		x
Pied Currawong	*Strepera graculina*	x	x		
Rainbow Lorikeet	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	x	x	x	x
Red Wattlebird	*Anthochaera carunculata*	x	x		
Rock Dove	*Columba livia*		x		
Silver Gull	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	x	x	x	
Spotted Turtle-Dove	*Streptopelia chinensis*		x		x
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	*Cacatua galerita*		x		
Superb Fairy-wren	*Malurus cyaneus*	x	x		
White-faced Heron	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	x	x		
Willie Wagtail	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	x	x		x
Yellow Thornbill	*Acanthiza nana*		x		
Mammals					
Common Brushtail Possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	x			

Species	Scientific Name	Applied Ecology 2020	Birdlife data	BioNet 1995-2020	Ambrose 2008
Eastern Bent-winged Bat	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	x			
European Hare	*Lepus europaeus*	x			
Grey-headed Flying Fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	x			
Red Fox	*Vuples vulpes*	x			
Herpetofauna					
Dark-flecked garden sun skink	*Lampropholus delicata*	x			
Pale-flecked garden sun skink	*Lampropholis guichenoti*				x

Table 15 Species recorded along Powells Creek at Bressington Park

Species	Scientific Name	Applied Ecology 2020
Chestnut Teal	*Anas castanea*	x
Dusky Moorhen	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	x
Grey Teal	*Anas gracilis*	x
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	x
Muscovy duck	*Cairina moschata*	x
Mallard type duck	*Anas platyrhynchos*	x
White-faced Heron	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	x

1.4 Threatened Species and Protected Matters

1.4.1 Threatened Species Searches

A search of Bionet-NSW Wildlife Atlas was undertaken for records within a 10km^2 cell centred on the subject site. A total of 48 threatened species including 37 threatened fauna species and 11 threatened flora species have been recorded in this area (Table 16).

Table 16 Bionet threatened fauna and flora records within a 10km2 cell centred on the subject site

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW Status	Comm. Status	Records
Amphibia	*Litoria aurea*	Green and Golden Bell Frog	E1,P	V	12907
Aves	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	White-throated Needletail	P	V,C,J,K	18
Aves	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	Australasian Bittern	E1,P	E	6
Aves	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	Black Bittern	V,P		3
Aves	*Circus assimilis*	Spotted Harrier	V,P		4
Aves	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	V,P		274
Aves	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	Little Eagle	V,P		5
Aves	*Pandion cristatus*	Eastern Osprey	V,P,3		3

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW Status	Comm. Status	Records
Aves	*Rostratula australis*	Australian Painted Snipe	E1,P	E	3
Aves	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot	P	E,C,J,K	13
Aves	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew Sandpiper	E1,P	CE,C,J,K	243
Aves	*Calidris tenuirostris*	Great Knot	V,P	CE,C,J,K	1
Aves	*Limicola falcinellus*	Broad-billed Sandpiper	V,P	C,J,K	1
Aves	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	V,P	C,J,K	1
Aves	*Numenius madagascariensis*	Eastern Curlew	P	CE,C,J,K	10
Aves	*Xenus cinereus*	Terek Sandpiper	V,P	C,J,K	1
Aves	*Sternula albifrons*	Little Tern	E1,P	C,J,K	3
Aves	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	Little Lorikeet	V,P		3
Aves	*Lathamus discolor*	Swift Parrot	E1,P,3	CE	1
Aves	*Neophema pulchella*	Turquoise Parrot	V,P,3		2
Aves	*Ninox strenua*	Powerful Owl	V,P,3		28
Aves	*Tyto longimembris*	Eastern Grass Owl	V,P,3		1
Aves	*Anthochaera phrygia*	Regent Honeyeater	E4A,P	CE	2
Aves	*Epthianura albifrons*	White-fronted Chat	V,P		208
Aves	*Epthianura albifrons*	White-fronted Chat population in the Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Area	E2,V,P		208
Aves	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	Dusky Woodswallow	V,P		8
Aves	*Petroica boodang*	Scarlet Robin	V,P		3
Aves	*Petroica phoenicea*	Flame Robin	V,P		1
Mammalia	*Perameles nasuta*	Long-nosed Bandicoot population in inner western Sydney	E2,P		1
Mammalia	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	Koala	V,P	V	2
Mammalia	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	Grey-headed Flying-fox	V,P	V	494
Mammalia	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	V,P		5
Mammalia	*Micronomus norfolkensis*	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	V,P		4
Mammalia	*Myotis macropus*	Southern Myotis	V,P		29
Mammalia	*Scoteanax rueppellii*	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	V,P		1
Mammalia	*Miniopterus australis*	Little Bent-winged Bat	V,P		1
Mammalia	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	Large Bent-winged Bat	V,P		71
Flora	*Wahlenbergia multicaulis*	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills,	E2		104

Class	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW Status	Comm. Status	Records
		Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield			
Flora	*Wilsonia backhousei*	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	V		97
Flora	*Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens*		V		18
Flora	*Dillwynia tenuifolia*		V		1
Flora	*Acacia pubescens*	Downy Wattle	V	V	516
Flora	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	Narrow-leaved Black Peppermint	V	V	1
Flora	*Eucalyptus scoparia*	Wallangarra White Gum	E1	V	1
Flora	*Syzygium paniculatum*	Magenta Lilly Pilly	E1	V	3
Flora	*Grevillea beadleana*	Beadle's Grevillea	E1,3	E	1
Flora	*Pomaderris prunifolia*	P. prunifolia in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	E2		13
Flora	*Zannichellia palustris*		E1		5

A subset of these threatened species and listed migratory species recorded with 2km of the subject site (BioNet 1995-2020) are provided below; and within 500m of Bressington Park.

Table 17 Threatened species recorded within 2km of Bressington Park

Class Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status	Comm Status	Count
Amphibia	Green and Golden Bell Frog	*Litoria aurea*	E1,P	V	12584
Aves	Australasian Bittern	*Botaurus poiciloptilus*	E1,P	E	4
Aves	Australian Painted Snipe	*Rostratula australis*	E1,P	E	3
Aves	Black Bittern	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	V,P		1
Aves	Black-tailed Godwit	*Limosa limosa*	V,P	C,J,K	6
Aves	Broad-billed Sandpiper	*Limicola falcinellus*	V,P	C,J,K	1
Aves	Curlew Sandpiper	*Calidris ferruginea*	E1,P	CE,C,J,K	273
Aves	Dusky Woodswallow	*Artamus cyanopterus cyanopterus*	V,P		1
Aves	Eastern Grass Owl	*Tyto longimembris*	V,P,3		1
Aves	Great Knot	*Calidris tenuirostris*	V,P	CE,C,J,K	1
Aves	Little Eagle	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	V,P		2
Aves	Little Lorikeet	*Glossopsitta pusilla*	V,P		4
Aves	Little Tern	*Sternula albifrons*	E1,P	C,J,K	5
Aves	Powerful Owl	*Ninox strenua*	V,P,3		1
Aves	Regent Honeyeater	*Anthochaera phrygia*	E4A,P	CE	1
Aves	Scarlet Robin	*Petroica boodang*	V,P		2

Class Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status	Comm Status	Count
Aves	Spotted Harrier	*Circus assimilis*	V,P		4
Aves	Swift Parrot	*Lathamus discolor*	E1,P,3	CE	1
Aves	Terek Sandpiper	*Xenus cinereus*	V,P	C,J,K	1
Aves	White-bellied Sea-Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	V,P		110
Aves	White-fronted Chat	*Epthianura albifrons*	V,P		14
Aves	White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	P	V,C,J,K	8
Mammalia	Eastern Coastal Free-tailed Bat	*Micronomus norfolkensis*	V,P		1
Mammalia	Greater Broad-nosed Bat	*Scoteanax rueppellii*	V,P		1
Mammalia	Grey-headed Flying-fox	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	V,P	V	72
Mammalia	Large Bent-winged Bat	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	V,P		24
Mammalia	Southern Myotis	*Myotis macropus*	V,P		10
Mammalia	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	V,P		1
Flora	Downy Wattle	*Acacia pubescens*	V	V	4
Flora	Magenta Lilly Pilly	*Syzygium paniculatum*	E1	V	1
Flora	Narrow-leafed Wilsonia	*Wilsonia backhousei*	V		21
Flora	P. prunifolia in the Parramatta, Auburn, Strathfield and Bankstown Local Government Areas	*Pomaderris prunifolia*	E2		1
Flora	Tadgell's Bluebell in the local government areas of Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Canterbury, Hornsby, Parramatta and Strathfield	*Wahlenbergia multicaulis*	E2		1
Flora		*Zannichellia palustris*	E1		5
Flora		*Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens*	V		1
Flora		*Dillwynia tenuifolia*	V		1

Table 18 Listed migratory species recorded within 2km of Bressington Park

Class Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status	Comm Status	Count
Aves	Gull-billed Tern	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	P	C	15
Aves	Fork-tailed Swift	*Apus pacificus*	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	Pacific Golden Plover	*Pluvialis fulva*	P	C,J,K	290
Aves	Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	P	C,J,K	25
Aves	Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	P	C,J,K	2

Class Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	NSW Status	Comm Status	Count
Aves	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	*Calidris acuminata*	P	C,J,K	528
Aves	Red-necked Stint	*Calidris ruficollis*	P	C,J,K	15
Aves	Bar-tailed Godwit	*Limosa lapponica*	P	C,J,K	800
Aves	Grey-tailed Tattler	*Tringa brevipes*	P	C,J,K	1
Aves	Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	P	C,J,K	28
Aves	Marsh Sandpiper	*Tringa stagnatilis*	P	C,J,K	21
Aves	Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	P	C,J,K	21
Aves	Eastern Curlew	*Numenius madagascariensis*	P	CE,C,J,K	7
Aves	Red Knot	*Calidris canutus*	P	E,C,J,K	13
Aves	Caspian Tern	*Hydroprogne caspia*	P	J	29
Aves	Crested Tern	*Thalasseus bergii*	P	J	20
Aves	Pectoral Sandpiper	*Calidris melanotos*	P	J,K	33
Aves	Latham's Snipe	*Gallinago hardwickii*	P	J,K	209
Aves	White-throated Needletail	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	P	V,C,J,K	8

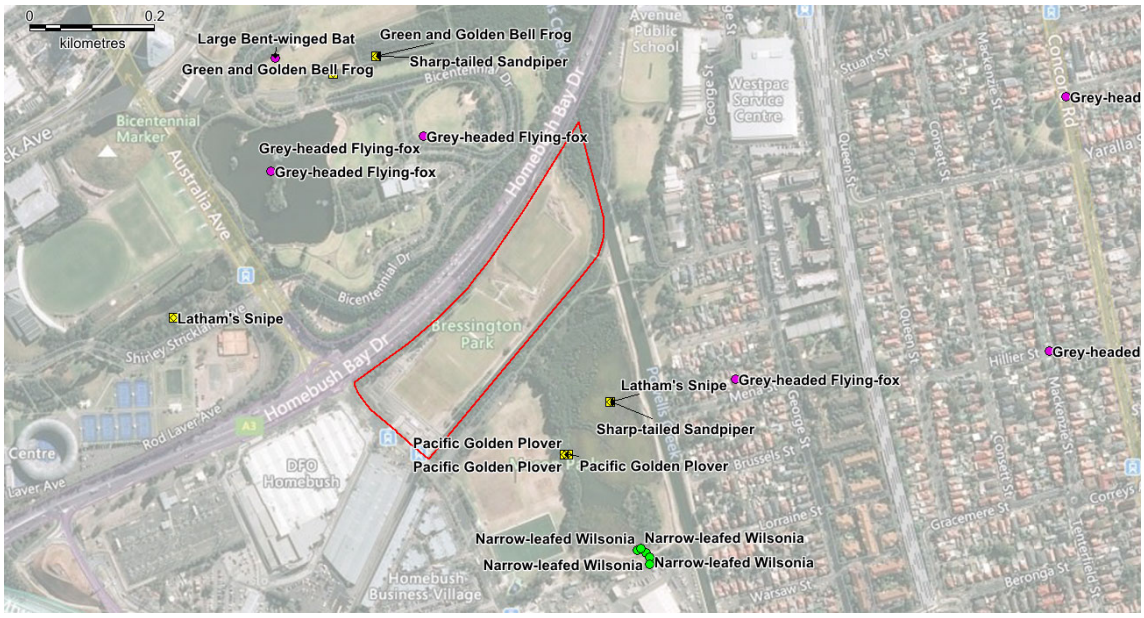


Figure 45 Threatened species and listed migratory species sightings recorded within 500m of Bressington Park on any date (BioNet)

1.4.2 Protected matters searches

The EPBC Act lists environmental assets that are protected at a federal level. The Protected Matters databases summarise the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area nominated.

Summary of Protected Matters databases

The following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) were reported for a **2km** buffer of the study area (Table 19).

Table 19. Summary of Protected Matters searches

Protected Matters	Present at or near the study site
World Heritage Properties	None
National Heritage Places	None
Wetlands of International Significance (RAMSAR Sites)	None
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	None
Commonwealth Marine Areas	None
Threatened Ecological Communities	6
Threatened Species	38
Migratory Species	17

Threatened Ecological Communities

The following Threatened Ecological Communities were reported for a **2km** buffer of the study area (Table 20).

Table 20 Threatened Ecological Communities listed in the protected matters search within a 2km buffer of the study site

Threatened Ecological Communities	Status	Type of Presence	Present on site?
Castlereagh Scribbly Gum and Agnes Banks Woodlands of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area	no
Coastal Swamp Oak (Casuarina glauca) Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland ecological community	Endangered	Community may occur within area	no
Coastal Upland Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Endangered	Community may occur within area	no
Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	no
Shale Sandstone Transition Forest of the Sydney Basin Bioregion	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	no
Western Sydney Dry Rainforest and Moist Woodland on Shale	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	no

Threatened fauna species

The following threatened fauna species were reported for a **2km** buffer of the study area between 1995 and 2020 (Table 21).

Table 21 Threatened fauna species listed in the protected matters search within a 2km buffer of the study site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence	Bionet Records
Birds				
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent Honeyeater	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	1
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australasian Bittern	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	4
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	273
Falco hypoleucos	Grey Falcon	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	8
Lathamus discolor	Swift Parrot	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	1
Numenius madagascarien sis	Eastern Curlew	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Rostratula australis	Australian Painted Snipe	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	3
Sternula nereis nereis	Australian Fairy Tern	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus	Hooded Plover (eastern), Eastern Hooded Plover	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Fish				
Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Frogs				
Heleioporus australiacus	Giant Burrowing Frog	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Litoria aurea	Green and Golden Bell Frog	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	12584
Mammals				
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Spotted-tailed Quoll	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence	Bionet Records
Isoodon obesulus obesulus	Southern Brown Bandicoot	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Petauroides Volans	Greater Glider	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Phascolarctos cinereus (Qld, NSW and ACT)	Koala (combined populations)	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	72

Threatened flora species

The following threatened flora species were reported for a **2km** buffer of the study area (Table 22).

Table 22 Threatened flora species listed in the protected matters search within a 2km buffer of the study site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence	Bionet Records
Acacia bynoeana	Bynoe's Wattle, Tiny Wattle	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Acacia pubescens	Downy Wattle, Hairy Stemmed Wattle	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	4
Allocasuarina glareicola		Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Caladenia tessellata	Thick-lipped Spider-orchid, Daddy Long-legs	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Cryptostylis hunteriana	*Leafless Tongue-orchid*	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Darwinia biflora		Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Eucalyptus camfieldii	Camfield's Stringybark	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Genoplesium baueri	Yellow Gnat-orchid	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Melaleuca deanei	Deane's Paperbark	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Persicaria elatior	Tall Knotweed	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Persoonia hirsuta	Hairy geebung	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Pimelea curviflora var. curviflora		Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Pimelea spicata	Spiked Rice-flower	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence	Bionet Records
Pterostylis Saxicola	Sydney Plains Greenhood	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Syzygium paniculatum	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	1
Thesium australe	Austral Toadflax	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0

Migratory terrestrial bird species

A number of faunal groups, including migratory terrestrial birds, are identified as having potential presence within a 2km radius of the study site. These were assessed for likely presence (Table 23).

Table 23 Terrestrial migratory species protected under EP&BC Act within 2km of Bressington Park

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence
Cuculus optatus	Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfields Cuckoo	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated Needletail	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	8
Monarcha melanopsis	Black-faced Monarch	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	0
Monarcha trivirgatus	Spectacled Monarch	Species or species habitat may occur within area	0
Motacilla flava	Yellow Wagtail	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0
Myiagra cyanoleuca	Satin Flycatcher	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	0
Rhipidura rufifrons	Rufous Fantail	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	0

Migratory wetland bird species

Migratory wetland birds are also identified as having potential presence within a 2km radius of the study site. These were assessed for likely presence (Table 24).

Table 24 Wetland migratory species protected under EP&BC Act within 2km of Bressington Park

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence
Actitis hypoleucos	Common Sandpiper	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	25
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	2
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	528
Calidris canutus	Red Knot, Knot	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	13
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew Sandpiper	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	0
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	33

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status	Type of Presence
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	15
Calidris tenuirostris	Great Knot	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Charadrius bicinctus	Double-banded Plover	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Charadrius leschenaultii	Greater Sand Plover, Large Sand Plover	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Charadrius mongolus	Lesser Sand Plover, Mongolian Plover	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	209
Gallinago megala	Swinhoe's Snipe	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	0
Gallinago stenura	Pin-tailed Snipe	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	0
Limosa lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	800
Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Numenius madagascariensis	Eastern Curlew, Far Eastern Curlew	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	7
Numenius minutus	Little Curlew, Little Whimbrel	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour likely to occur within area	0
Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	0
Philomachus pugnax	Ruff (Reeve)	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	0
Pluvialis fulva	Pacific Golden Plover	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	290
Tringa brevipes	Grey-tailed Tattler	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	1
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank, Greenshank	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	28
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper, Little Greenshank	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	21

Appendix B - Coastal Wetlands and Key Fish Habitat

The Coastal Management Act 2016 includes mapping of the four coastal management areas to which the provisions of the Act apply. One of these management areas is applicable to Bressington Park. This is:

- coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area

Coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests area are areas which display the characteristics of coastal wetlands or littoral rainforests that were previously protected by SEPP 14 and SEPP 26. There 100-metre proximity area, applying to all land zones, around coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests.

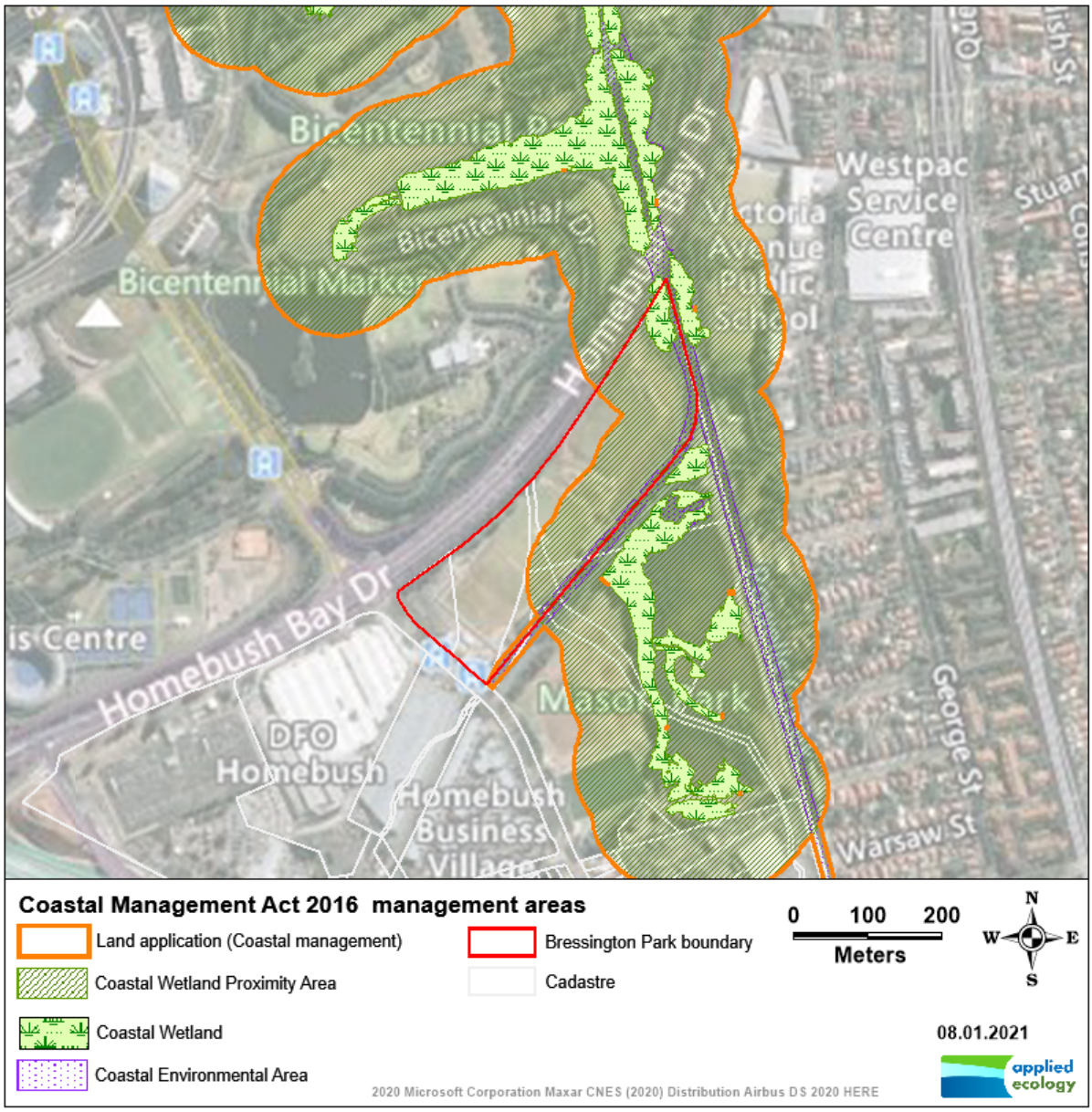


Figure 46 Coastal Management Act 2016 - coastal management areas

In the coastal wetlands most works will require development consent including the following (Division 1 cl10):

- clearing of native vegetation
- harm to marine vegetation (includes mangroves)
- environmental protection work

However, environmental works may be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority without development consent if the development is identified in:

- the relevant certified coastal management program, or
- a plan of management prepared and adopted under Division 2 of Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the Local Government Act 1993, or
- a plan of management under Division 3.6 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016.

For works in the proximity area Council must be satisfied that development would not impact:

(a) the biophysical, hydrological or ecological integrity of the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest, or
(b) the quantity and quality of surface and ground water flows to and from the adjacent coastal wetland or littoral rainforest

Under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 parts of Bressington Park are mapped as key fish habitat. This is because key fish habitat includes all oceanic, bay, inlet and estuarine habitats up to the level defined by High Water Solstice Spring tides (so called 'King tides' or Highest Astronomical Tide). A Part 7 Fisheries Management Act permit is generally required for works in areas mapped as key fish habitat.

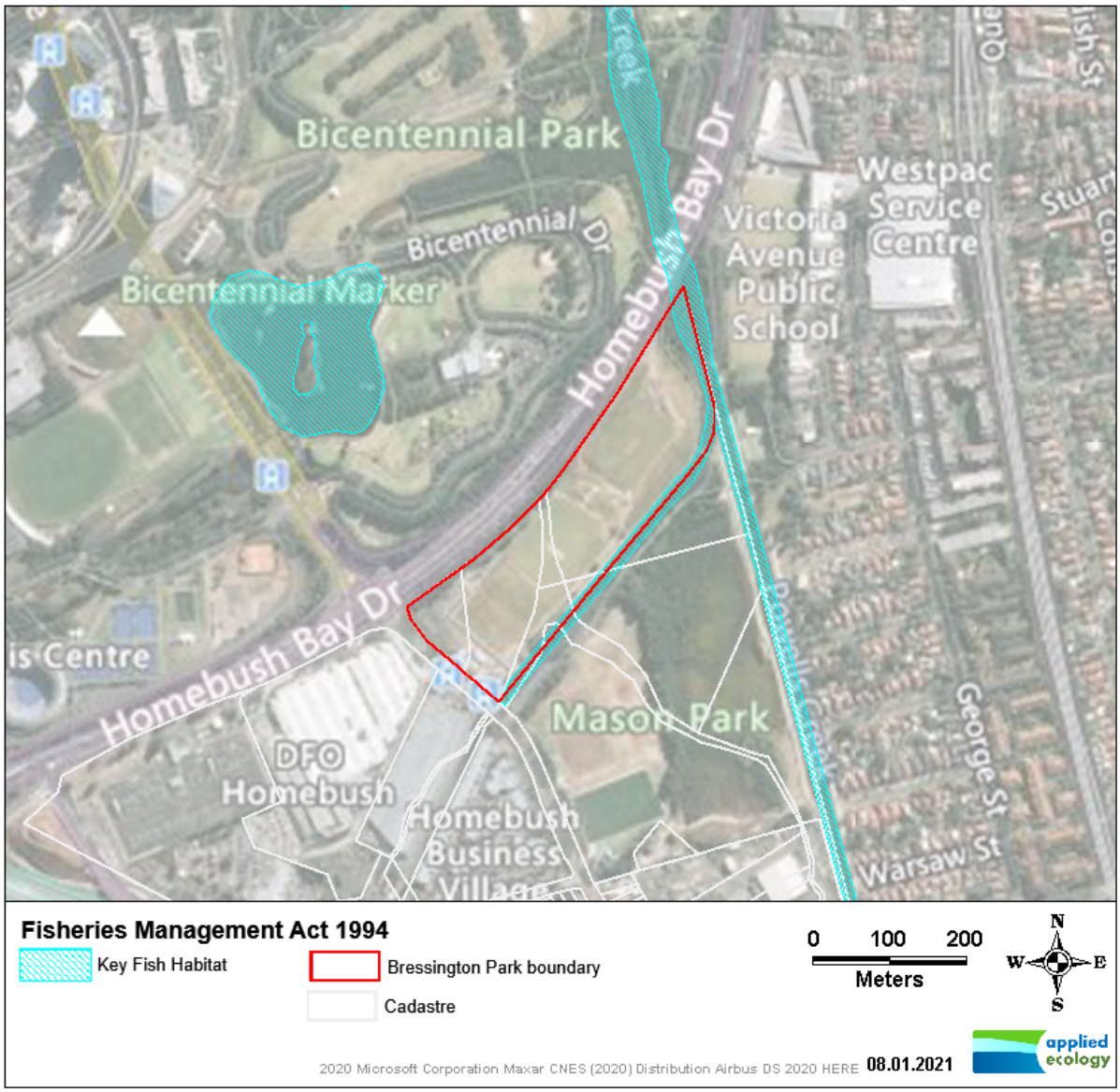


Figure 47 Fisheries Management Act 1994 – key fish habitat

Appendix C – Consultation documentation

Bressington Park Plan of Management

Community Consultation

November 2020

Bressington Park is partly located on Crown Land. Crown Land is now required to be managed like Strathfield Council owned community land and that a plan of management is prepared for this park. Council is interested in your views and ideas for Bressington Park which will inform the preparation of the Plan of Management.

This survey will take less than 5 minutes to complete. All personal data collected will be kept confidential. Reporting on survey results will not identify individuals.

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1. How often do you visit Bressington Park?

☐ At least once a week

☐ At least once a month

☐ Couple of times each year

☐ Once a year

☐ Every couple of years

☐ Never

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2. What is your connection to Bressington Park? Please choose all that apply

☐ I am a local resident living in the Strathfield Council area

☐ I am a local business owner

☐ I am a visitor from outside the local area

☐ I am a student at a school in the Strathfield area

☐ I play sport at the park

☐ I am a member of an organisation that uses the park

☐ I work in the Strathfield area

☐ Other (please specify)

_____

3. What activities do you undertake at Bressington Park?

☐ Walking, jogging or running

☐ Personal exercise/leisure eg yoga, tai chi

☐ Visiting children's playgrounds

☐ Cycling via Bay to Bay Shared pathway

☐ Playing formal sport eg soccer, cricket etc

☐ Playing self-organised ball games

☐ Gatherings in open spaces for picnics, BBQs

☐ Attending events

☐ Walking the dog

☐ Relaxing in open spaces

☐ Dog off-leash area

☐ Using cricket practice wickets

Other activities?

_____

4. What aspects or features of Bressington Park are important to you?

_____

5. In your opinion, what are the top 3 priorities for Bressington Park (mark no more than 3 boxes)

☐ Providing sportsfields

☐ Trees, gardens and landscaping

☐ Providing safe and accessible pathways

☐ Lighting throughout the park

☐ Preservation of open space

☐ Amenities such as public toilets, drinking water fountains, BBQs, tables and seating

☐ Providing space for non-sport activities

☐ Children's playgrounds

☐ Dog off-leash area

☐ Parking area

☐ Holding community events

☐ Cricket practice wickets

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6. Can you suggest any improvements that should be made to the park?

_____

7. What activities <u>should be</u> allowed in the park?

_____

8. In your view, are there activities that <u>should not</u> be allowed in the park, and why?

_____

9. Are there any other issues that Council should address in developing new plans for the park?

_____

10. What is your age group?

☐ Under 18

☐ 18-29

☐ 30-39

☐ 40-49

☐ 50-59

☐ 60 or older

☐ Don't want to say

11. Please provide your contact details

Name_____

Email address _____

Phone number_____

Home address _____

13. Do you wish to enter the draw to win one of three $50 shopping vouchers?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Please return completed surveys to:

Bressington Park Consultation, Strathfield Council, PO Box 120, Strathfield NSW 2135

Should you have questions regarding this project, please contact Cathy Jones, Executive Manager, Corporate Strategy and Performance, email: cathy.jones@strathfield.nsw.gov.au or 9748 9937