

LEGEND

- Railway Line
- LGA Boundary
- Cadastre
- Green Parks
- Developed Zones
- Strathfield Town Hall
- Strathfield Shops
- Strathfield Library



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date
 31st January 2020

rev
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scale 1:10000
 0m 100 250 500 1000m

North Point

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bressington Park | 21. Davey Square Memorial Reserve | 41. Palmer Reserve |
| 2. Mason Park & Wetlands | 22. Kessel Square | 42. Prentice Reserve |
| 3. Wentworth Reserve | 23. Strathfield Square | 43. Humphries Reserve |
| 4. Allen Street Reserve (Ismay Reserve) | 24. Inveresk Park | 44. Edwards Park |
| 5. Ismay Reserve | 25. Frank Zions Reserve | 45. St Annes Reserve |
| 6. Austin Park | 26. Boden Reserve | 46. Dean Reserve |
| 7. Bill Boyce Reserve | 27. Redmyre Road Croquet Lawns | 47. Ford Park |
| 8. Henley Reserve | 28. Mt Royal Reserve | 48. Water Reserve |
| 9. Airey Park | 29. Centenary Playground | 49. Maria Reserve |
| 10. Augustus Loftus Reserve | 30. Todman Reserve | 50. Cooke Park |
| 11. Slater Reserve | 31. Florence Reserve | 51. Southern Tennis |
| 12. Shortland Reserve Gardens | 32. Cosgrove Reserve | 52. Elliott Reserve |
| 13. Melville Reserve | 33. Pemberton Reserve | 53. Bark Hut Reserve |
| 14. Sutherland Gardens | 34. Freshwater Park | 54. Beggall Field |
| 15. Tavistock Reserve | 35. Marlene Reserve | 55. Cox's Creek Reserve |
| 16. Fitzgerald Park | 36. Wallis Reserve | 56. Drew St Playground |
| 17. Laker Reserve | 37. Chain of Ponds Reserve | 57. Nichol Reserve |
| 18. Hudson Park | 38. Strathfield Park | 58. Coronation Reserve |
| 19. Lowe's Garden | 39. Thew Reserve | 59. South Cooks River Land |
| 20. Pilgrim Park | 40. Fitzgerald Reserve | 60. Chiswick Reserve |
| | | 61. Greenacre Frog Ponds |

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1. Introduction

1.1 Title

This plan is titled Freshwater Park Plan of Management.

The current plan was exhibited from 30 September to 11 December 2020. A public hearing was held on 15 October 2020 concerning land categorisations. The plan was adopted by Council resolution at the meeting of 1 December 2020

This plan of management applies to land located at Freshwater Park. This land is bounded by Ada Avenue, Wilson Street, Yarrowee Road, Myrna Road and Centenary Drive Strathfield.

The land in Freshwater Reserve categorised as natural area (bushland) is included in the Cooks River Natural Area (Bushland) Plan of Management.

Ownership, lot details and zoning information is set out in Table 1 (information from Council Geographical Information System (GIS) 2019).

The location map of Freshwater Reserve is set out in Figure 1.

Table 1 – Ownership, title and zoning details

Owner	Lot Details	Zoning Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012
Strathfield Council	Lot 3 DP 854298	RE1 - Public Recreation
Strathfield Council	Lot 176 DP 15955	RE1 - Public Recreation

Figure 1 - Freshwater Park Location Map



Figure 2 - Major Infrastructure

Figure 2 indicates the location of pipeline(s) and the associated buffer zone in Freshwater Park. Approval and consent is required for minor works.



Location of underground pipeline in Freshwater Park



Buffer zone associated with pipeline in Freshwater Park

1.2 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 to be managed and used in accordance with an adopted Plan of Management. The land described in this Plan of Management is classified as community land.

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.

This Freshwater Park Plan of Management consolidates and updates previous Plans of Management. The purpose of this Plan of Management is to:

- contribute to the strategic goals and vision as set out in the Strathfield Community Strategic Plan
- ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and relevant legislation and guidelines
- provide clarity regarding use and access to the community land as described in this plan.

1.3 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, purpose, contents and review of the plan
2. About the Strathfield LGA	Recognition of traditional custodians, Strathfield LGA snapshot, trends, community vision, legislative and policy framework, and references.
3. Land – category, classification, use and access	Site description, land use/history, land categories and classifications, maps, use of land and structures, environmental features, condition of land and structures and heritage.
4. Land Uses	Permissible uses and development, scale and intensity of use, authorisation of leases, licences and short term uses.
5. Management of the land	Objectives, performance targets, means and manner for assessment of performance

1.4. 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 use of land and structures is well maintained and consistent with Council's strategic objectives and community values.

Strategic reviews of this Plan of Management will be required where there is significant change to legislation, land ownership/management or proposed land use. Regular reviews should occur at five (5) year intervals.

2. About the Strathfield Local Government Area

2.1 Recognition of Traditional Custodians

Strathfield Council acknowledges 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 1390 ha (13.9km²) with 104 ha of the total area being public open space (2018 estimates). There is currently 9.06 ha of remnant bushland in the LGA and about 6 ha is under Council management.

In 2019, the estimated residential LGA population was about 47,000 residents and by 2041, the resident population is estimated to reach over 80,000 people (NSW Planning 2019). The growing population and accompanying building density will increase demand for access to and usage of available open space and community facilities. Therefore, management of community land is of critical important 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 Vision and Key Strategic Directions

The community vision describes the community's aspirations for the future of the Strathfield Local Government Area by 2030:

“Strathfield is a culturally diverse and socially cohesive community with respect for its heritage and environment and proud of its well-connected transport, business and educational institutions”.

Strathfield 2030 is the community strategic plan for the Strathfield Local Government Area until 2030. The plan was developed following extensive community engagement and is divided into the key themes of Connectivity, Community Wellbeing, Civic Pride and Management. Liveable Neighbourhoods and Responsible Leadership

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 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' and action plan A93 to review and prepare new plans of management.

2.5 Legislative and Policy Framework

The following legislation and policies provide a framework for the preparation of this Plan of Management.

Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (LG Act) requires the preparation of Plans of Management (POMs) for Council owned land, and requires all community land to be categorised.

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).

Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (NSW) (CLM Act) governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for a prescribed public purpose and for leasing and licensing. Crown land under Council management requires classification and categorisations under the LG Act and preparation of Plans of Management.

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)
- State Environmental Planning Policy 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)

Related Strathfield Council policies and plans

- Strathfield Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2030
- Strathfield 2030 Community Strategic Plan (CSP)
- Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012 and Development Control Plans 2025
- Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)
- Disability Inclusion Plan

2.6 References

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

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

Jones, Cathy, 2019, *Parks and Reserves*, 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/EPL/2013/115>

Strathfield Council, 2018, *Community Strategic Plan – Strathfield 2030* 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. Land – category, classification, use and access

3.1 Description of site

Freshwater Park is an open parkland area that adjoins private open space owned by the Strathfield Golf Course at its northern boundary. Cooks River runs in an approximately north-west to south-east direction through Freshwater Park.

Part of Freshwater Park has been leased or licenced to Strathfield Golf Club since the 1930s. The area within the park that is west of Cooks River is part of the Strathfield Golf Course and contains golfing fairways that are landscaped on the edges by trees and bushes.

The area east of Cooks River consists largely of mowed lawns with perimeter landscaping and contains a children's playground, open space for informal recreational use, a barbecue, one cricket practice wicket, shelters and seating, and a concrete cricket wicket and small sportsfield.

Freshwater Park is a Cooks River foreshore park and identified as Biodiversity Connectivity Priority area by the Strathfield Biodiversity Strategy. The park contains significant revegetation and Yarrowee Wetlands.

3.2 Land prior use and history

The land on which Freshwater Park Strathfield is located was considered unsuitable for building by the developers of the Strathlea Estate in the late 1920s due to frequent flooding from the Cooks River, which runs through the park. The developers transferred part of the Strathlea Estate to Council ownership and over time, Council purchased additional land which expanded the size of the park. The park was formally dedicated in 1929 by Council and named in honour of William Freshwater, Strathfield Council's head gardener from 1887 to 1929.

In October 1931, the Strathfield Golf Club was formed with the intention of establishing a golf course in Freshwater Park. The Golf Club negotiated an agreement with Strathfield Council for the use of 37 acres of Freshwater Park. The first Golf course of 9 holes and extended to 18 holes in 1934 (Jones 2019).

The majority of the park is occupied by the Golf Course, there are publicly accessible areas of Freshwater Park. A section of Freshwater Park, facing Ada Avenue, was set aside for a public park which included a children's playground, a junior sports ground and seating. Another area facing Yarrowee Road features an artificial wetland called "Yarrowee Wetland" which was constructed in 2010 to provide filtration of stormwater pollutants prior to entering the Cooks River. The Bay to Bay cycle way and pedestrian pathway runs through the park.¹

¹ Jones, C, 2019, Parks and Reserves

Figure 3 - Historical photograph of Freshwater Park

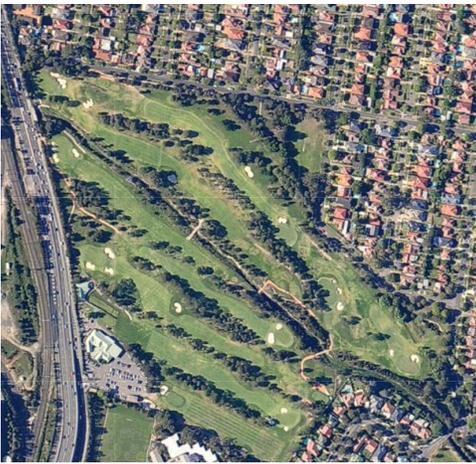
The aerial historic photographs indicate changes in the park over time, particularly the building of the golf course, structures and revegetation, especially near the river and boundaries of the park.



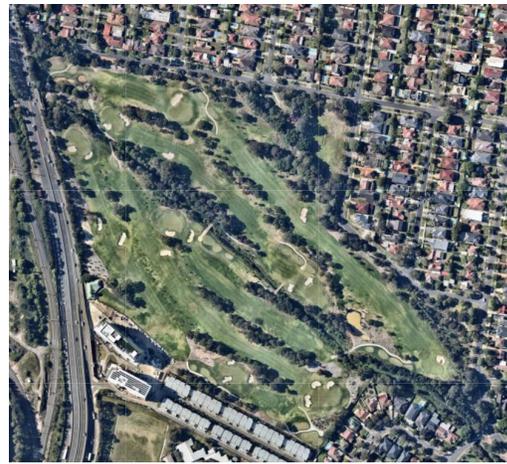
Freshwater Park aerial photograph (1943)
<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>



Freshwater Park aerial photograph (1947)



Freshwater Park aerial 2009 © Near Maps



Freshwater Park aerial 2019. © Near Maps

3.3 Categories and classifications of community land

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 *Local Government Act 1993*. The guidelines and core objectives for relevant categories are set out in Table 3.

Table 3 – Guidelines for and core objectives of community land

Category	Guidelines ²	Core objectives ³
Park	<i>Regulation cl.104</i> Land which is, or proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, and for uses which are mainly passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	<i>Category Park – (Section 36G)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities. provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games. improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Sportsground	<i>Regulation cl.103</i> Land should be categorised as 'sportsground' if the land is used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.	<i>Category Sportsground - (Section 36F)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<i>Regulation cl.102</i> Natural areas are where land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore	<i>Natural Area - (Section 36E)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 to a natural area; and to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and to 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, and to assist in and facilitate the implement of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>

² *Local Government General Regulation 2005*

³ *Local Government Act 1993*

Category	Guidelines ²	Core objectives ³
Natural Area – bushland	<i>Regulation cl.107</i> Land that contains primarily native vegetation that is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or although not the natural vegetation, is still representative of the structure or floristics of the natural vegetation in the locality.	<i>Natural Area - Bushland (Section 36J)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and to restore degraded bushland, and to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Natural Area - Wetland	<i>Regulation cl.108</i> Marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody.	<i>Natural Area - Bushland (Section 36K)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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 5 Management of the land.

The land classified as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993* is categorised as Park, Sportsground, Natural Area (Bushland and Wetland). The categorised areas are marked in Figure 4.

Figure 4 - Map of Freshwater Park land categorisations



3.4 Use of the land and structures at date of adoption of the plan

Freshwater Park provides a wide range of land uses, which facilitate sporting, recreational and community uses as well as significant natural areas.

The land on which the Strathfield Golf Course is built has been categorised as a Sportsground. The Golf Course is primarily dedicated to golfing purposes.

The park contains a habitat corridor, which is identified as biodiversity connectivity priority area in the Strathfield Biodiversity Strategy. This is located near the River and has been categorised as a Natural Area (Bushland).

The Yarrowee Wetland is categorised as Natural Area (Wetland).

The areas of Freshwater Park with street frontages are used for active and passive recreation and leisure purposes and are categorised as a Park.

3.5 Environmental Features

Freshwater Park is one of the Cooks River/Coxs Creek foreshore parks in the Strathfield LGA. It is located at the western boundary of the LGA. Parts of this land are identified in the Strathfield Biodiversity Strategy 2019 as a Biodiversity Connectivity area. These corridors are also identified as Priority Biodiversity Areas and a Priority Green Grid Project in Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020.

Freshwater Park contains key fauna habitats including riparian vegetation. Many stormwater systems overflow into the bushland reserves of Freshwater Park. Often the discharge from these systems is short-lived but dynamic. To reduce the erosional effects of these rapid discharges of stormwater, concrete troughs and basins have been created to disrupt the energy of the water.

Freshwater Park contains natural areas (bushland) and natural area (wetland). The natural area (bushland) contains *Acacia pubescens* (Downy Wattle), which is listed as Vulnerable under the NSW Biodiversity Act.

Natural Area (Bushland)

The natural area is located adjacent to the Cooks River and on land within the Strathfield Private Golf Course.

Acacia pubescens (Downy Wattle) is present at Freshwater Park. While there are historic records of *Acacia pubescens* in Freshwater Park, the current plants are revegetated and planted during the river restoration works which occurred around 2010. This flora is also located in other areas of the Golf Course, around Weeroona Road, on land owned by the Golf Course.

This flora is listed as Vulnerable under the Biodiversity Act (NSW) and Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Comm.). The habitat for this flora is open woodland and forest, including Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest. It occurs on alluviums, shales and at the intergrade between shales and sandstones⁴.

Acacia pubescens flowers from August to October. Pollination of Acacia flowers is usually by insects and birds, rather than from seedlings. The pods mature in October to December. The percentage of pod production and seed fall for this species appears to be low.

The threats to *Acacia pubescens* include habitat degradation (through mechanical damage, rubbish dumping, and illegal track creation), disease, hybridisation, illegal and accidental clearing, and impacts of invasive grasses including African Lovegrass, Paspalum and Briza species or canopy species including African Olive, Privet and Cootamundra Wattle⁵.

The land in Freshwater Park categorised as natural area (bushland) is also included in the Cooks River Natural Area (Bushland) Plan of Management as it connects with other foreshore parks creating a habitat corridor.

Refer to section 5.2 for actions relating to management of the natural area (bushland).

⁴ NSW Planning Industry & Environment, Downy Wattle Profile

⁵ NSW Planning, Industry & Environment, Downy Wattle Profile

Natural Area (Wetland)

Yarrowee Wetlands is an artificial wetland and located in Freshwater Park, the upper reaches of the Cooks River.

The wetland was restored in 2010 to provide an aquatic habitat feeding habitat and breeding site for a variety of native wildlife including frogs, skinks and small birds. The wetland was constructed to treat stormwater flowing from a local catchment and features over 2000 locally native shrubs, grasses and groundcovers. Though the wetland provides habitat for frogs, there have been no recorded sightings of the Green and Golden Bellfrog, a threatened species.

Refer to section 5.2 for actions relating to management of the natural area (bushland).

3.6 Pipeline

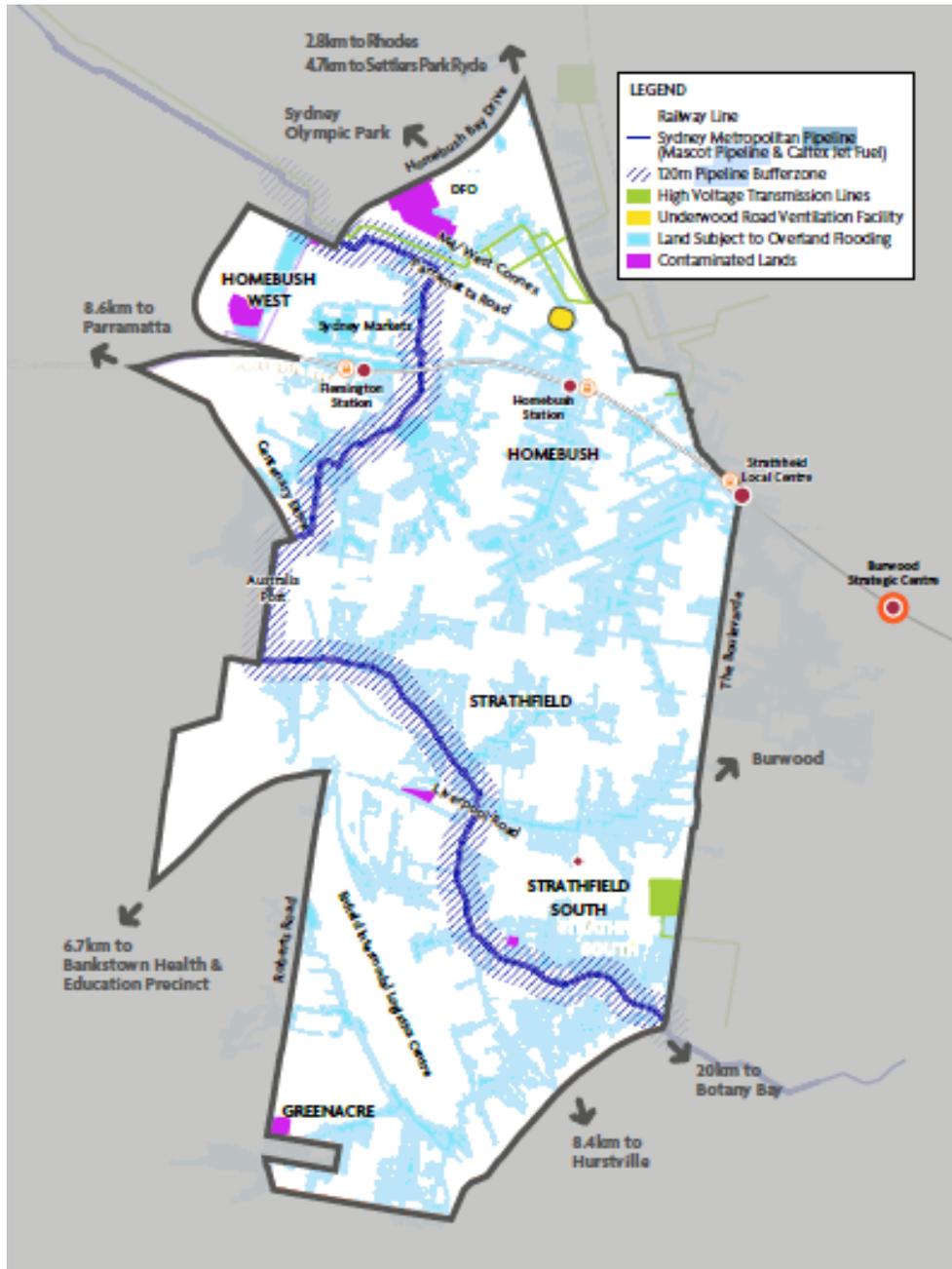


Figure 5 Hazards including Pipeline as mapped in Strathfield Local Strategic Planning Statement (2020: 83)

The mapping above indicates the location of the pipeline and associated buffer zone on affected lands. Approval is required for all works including minor works. The parks affected in this Plan of Management are located on the north side of the Cooks River.

The affected sites include: Chiswick Reserve, Southend Tennis Centre, Ford Park, South Cooks Land, Freshwater Reserve, Palmer Reserve, Chain of Ponds Reserve and Thew Reserve.



Figure 6 Location of underground pipeline in Freshwater Park

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

The condition of land and structures upon adoption of this plan of management are shown in Table 4 and the interpretation of buildings/site conditions include:

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 – Condition of assets at Freshwater Park

Description	Condition
BBQ, shelter and seating	Good
Children's playground	Excellent (built 2018)
Cricket Wicket	Good
Fencing	Satisfactory
Golf Course	Excellent
Open space for informal recreational use	Good
Park lighting	Satisfactory
Pathways	Good
Outdoor Fitness Equipment	Excellent (built 2020)

3.8 Heritage

There are no statutory heritage listings associated with this land.

3.9 Photographs of Freshwater Park

Photographs taken in 2019



Freshwater Park (corner Ada Avenue & Wilson Street)



Sportsfield (view from Ada Avenue)



Seat, bike rack, pathway and cluster of trees



BBQ, shelter & seating (Ada Avenue)



Playground (Ada Avenue)



Cluster of trees

4. Land Uses

4.1 Permissible uses and developments

The permissible types of uses which may occur and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Tables 6-9.

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 Tables 6 to 9 are intended to provide an overview or general guide. Development is subject to requirements set out in clauses 4.2 and 4.3

Table 6 – Permissible uses of land categories – Park

Purpose/Use	Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreation including children’s play • Group recreational use, such as picnics and celebrations • Publicly accessible ancillary areas eg toilets • Festivals, fairs, similar events and gatherings • Low intensity commercial activities • Filming and photographic projects • Public address (speeches) • Easement, utilities and estate • Community gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity, and the visual character of the park eg paths, pergolas, flagpoles, lights, water bubblers, seating, paved areas, hard and soft landscaped areas etc • Development for the purposes of active recreation eg play equipment, children’s playgrounds, exercise equipment, courts etc • Amenities to facilitate leisure use of the park eg picnic tables and shelters, BBQ’s & sheltered eating areas • Kiosk/café, mobile food vans or refreshment areas • Restricted access ancillary areas (e.g. storage areas associated with functions, gardening equipment) • Transport access and service areas ancillary to the use of land (eg public transport, car parking, loading zones, bicycle racks) • Community gardens • Off-leash areas • Heritage and cultural interpretation eg signs, public art etc • Locational, directional and regulatory signage • 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

Table 7 – Permissible uses of land categories – Sportsgrounds

Purpose/Use	Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport • Sportsfields eg golf or those consistent with primary use of the land • 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 • 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)

Table 8 – Permissible uses of land categories – Natural Area - Wetland

Purpose/Use	Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking and cycling • Guided bushwalks and bird watching • Environmental programs and scientific study • Preservation of biodiversity and habitat • Bush regeneration and revegetation works • Relaxation and passive informal recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative, regulatory and directional signage • Low impact lighting • Low impact pathways • Passive recreation • Seating • Small ancillary building eg storage and amenities for site maintenance • Water saving initiatives eg swales, sediment traps, rainwater gardens

Table 9 – Permissible uses of land categories – Natural Area – Bushland

Purpose/Use	Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking and cycling • Guided bushwalks and bird watching • Environmental programs and scientific study • Preservation of biodiversity and habitat • Bush regeneration and revegetation works • Relaxation and passive informal recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative, regulatory and directional signage • Low impact lighting • Low impact carparking • Low impact pathways • Passive recreation • Seating • Small ancillary building eg storage and amenities for site maintenance • Water saving initiatives eg swales, sediment traps, rainwater gardens

4.2 Future development and use of the community land

There have been recent facilities installed at Freshwater Park including outdoor fitness equipment and a single lane cricket practice net. There are no other proposed plans for development in Freshwater Park at the time of adoption of the Plan of Management.

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.

4.3 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
- consideration of reports regarding any conflicts between park and sportsground users or from adjoining neighbours

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

The Act requires that any lease or licence of community land must be authorised by a Plan of Management. The lease or licence must be for purposes consistent with the categorisation and zoning of the land.

The maximum period for leases or licences on community land permitted under the Act is 21 years. If a lease or licence is anticipated, then public notice should be given in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

Where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for community land, subleasing the land may only occur with specific permission of Council and in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the Act, Clause 119 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* and conditions set out in agreements.

This Plan of Management authorises existing leases and licence agreements until the end of their current term. The leased or licensed areas may be renewed or changed in future. The leased or licensed areas may be reconfigured in the future to reflect changes in community needs.

This Plan of Management authorises Council to grant leases, licences or any other estates for community land covered in this Plan of Management for purposes and uses which are identified or

consistent with those in Tables 6-9. Some examples of longer term arrangements, including licences, leases or other estates, are outlined in the following Table 10. Shorter arrangements (for example, a short term agreement associated with a particular event, or an activity recurring regularly either via annual or seasonal agreement) are set out in Table 11.

Calculations for fees and charges for leases and licences will be based on independent market rental valuations that are based on comparisons to similar services and facilities with similar locations, building and land conditions. As a minimum standard, the financial return from licence fees should offset asset maintenance, renewal and any operational costs. Council may also apply subsidies to not for profit organisations where there are demonstrated community benefits or financial hardship. Subsidies are generally not applied to commercial agreements.

Table 10 – Leases, Licences and other estates

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
Licence or lease	Park Sportsground	<p>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 of the land area to support the activity. Sympathetic, compatible uses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sporting and recreational purposes, including formal sports, fitness activities and games • kiosk, café, mobile food vending and refreshment purposes • use of court or similar facilities • work sheds or storage areas required in connection with maintenance • signs • temporary erection or use of structures to enable a filming project or works to be carried out
Licence or lease	Natural Areas (Bushland and Wetland)	<p>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 of the land area to support the activity. Sympathetic, compatible uses include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreation • educational or environmental programs, scientific studies and surveys or similar • walkways, pathways, bridges or causeways • information kiosks, low impact refreshment or mobile food vending • work sheds or storage areas required in connection with maintenance • signs, observation platforms • temporary erection or use of structures to enable a filming project to be carried out

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
Other Estates	Park Sportsground Natural Areas	<p>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 <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>

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.

4.5 Short Term Uses

Agreements for use of community land may be granted for short duration, which may include casual hires, seasonal use (eg sportsfields) or regular hire arrangement. These short-term arrangements should be for the types of uses identified in Table 11 and consistent with prevailing Council policies.

Table 11 – Seasonal, regular and casual use agreements

Community land category	Purposes for which short term uses may be granted subject to council approval	Requirements
Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community events and festivals • playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward • picnics and private celebrations such as family gatherings • filming and photography session • public performances • engaging in an appropriate trade or business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the proposed use must comply with terms and conditions for event approval e.g. SafeWork NSW regulations, insurance, waste management etc. • the use should not result in physical damage to the park, sportsground or natural areas • 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
Sportsgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
Natural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Park, Sportsground or Natural Area 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.

5. Management of the land

5.1 Objectives and management of community land

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

Table 12 – Objectives, means and performance measures

Issues	Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b) Local Government Act 1993	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan’s objectives and performance targets s.36 (c) Local Government Act 1993	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan’s objectives and performance targets s.36 (d) Local Government Act 1993
Access	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide safe and improved access to the parks, sportsgrounds and general community use properties for pedestrians and cyclists. 2. Provide access to and within parks for people with disabilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrades, refurbishments and/or improvement works on community land to consider public access requirements for mobility and connections. 2. Proposed ramps, stairs and pathways to comply with relevant Council and BCA requirements consistent with Australian Standards. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audits of community land and facilities to comply with standards
Amenity and Character	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure Council’s community land and facilities contribute to the amenity and character of the Strathfield LGA. 2. Promote parks, sportsgrounds and community use properties as desirable places for recreation, community celebration and commemoration. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide parks and facilities and pathways as attractive destinations. 2. Maintain and enhance community land and facilities 3. Promote parks, sportsgrounds and facilities in local media and website. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consult with residents and users regarding satisfaction of parks and facilities 2. Monitor and action complaint data
Community Facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide sustainable community facilities for a range of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building and structure design specifications to consider park, sportsground and general 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor usage of community facilities as measured by bookings.

Issues	Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b) Local Government Act 1993	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c) Local Government Act 1993	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d) Local Government Act 1993
	<p>community, social and other compatible activities.</p> <p>2. Ensure buildings positively contribute to community land amenity, facilitate a range of uses and have regard for environmental sustainable design, resource use and maintenance.</p>	<p>community use character, expected use and environmental sustainability features.</p> <p>2. Provide community facilities which are multi-purpose and flexible to a range of appropriate uses.</p> <p>3. Ensure community facilities are universally accessible.</p> <p>4. Community facilities meet sustainable building requirements and/or are progressively upgraded to incorporate best practice energy and water efficiencies.</p>	<p>2. Community satisfaction surveys.</p> <p>3. Facility inspections and audits.</p> <p>4. Monitor comments and complaints</p>
Environmentally Sustainable Principles	<p>1. Manage community land to ensure best environmental management practises and principles having regard to environmental sustainable design, resource use and maintenance.</p>	<p>1. Energy efficiency</p> <p>2. Water savings</p> <p>3. Waste reduction</p> <p>4. Natural heating and cooling</p>	<p>1. Measure and monitor via plans and strategies such as Energy and Water plans.</p> <p>2. Monitor usage and trends via quarterly and annual consumption and billing.</p> <p>3. Monitor and minimise water and energy use in parks, sportsgrounds and ancillary facilities.</p>
Historical and Heritage Significance	<p>1. Appreciation and interpretation of the historical and/or heritage significance of the site and structures e.g. memorials in terms of both natural and cultural components.</p>	<p>1. Undertake, when required, historical research or heritage and cultural assessment studies to identify cultural and heritage values for retention and interpretation.</p> <p>2. Incorporate historical information on property signage to enhance understanding and appreciation of the site and the history it represents, where relevant.</p> <p>3. Promote sense of place and local identity</p>	<p>1. Retention and interpretation of heritage and cultural values provides increased appreciation of the property and its history through community consultation.</p>

Issues	Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b) Local Government Act 1993	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c) Local Government Act 1993	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d) Local Government Act 1993
Landscape Character	1. Maintain and improve landscape character and visual quality of public open spaces	1. Manage replacement planting strategies to ensure improvement to the current character. 2. Maintain consistency in selection and design of park and sportsground furniture, paving, fencing that is appropriate to the setting and the sport or activity type. 3. Implement & maintain co-ordinated signage strategy	1. Community consultation including surveys regarding community views
Managing assets	1. Provide effective and efficient management of community land and facilities	1. Schedule regular inspections and condition assessments. 2. Inclusion of maintenance standards in licence, lease or hire agreements. 3. Provide waste and recycling bins to cater for public use. 4. Regular waste and recycling collection to minimise litter overflow	1. Measure against Service Standard KPIs. 2. Respond to complaints and audits. 3. Monitor agreements 4. Review and update asset management plans periodically
Natural Environment	1. To maintain and enhance the health of park ecology, including flora and fauna, trees and soil	1. Manage trees, gardens and natural areas to maintain and improve the quality of the environment in accordance with Council's tree management and biodiversity strategies and plans. 2. Retain habitat trees and create/maintain habitat corridors through revegetation where possible 3. Maintain weed management program to minimise spread of weeds	1. Measurement and monitoring of tree canopies, vegetation, weeds and habitat.

Issues	Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b) Local Government Act 1993	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c) Local Government Act 1993	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d) Local Government Act 1993
Promote varied recreational uses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance opportunities for a balanced organised and unstructured recreational use of public open space 2. Optimise public access to public open space. 3. Maintain condition and useability of sportsgrounds and 'sustainable capacity'. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capital works program to plan for improvements and upgrades to community land. 2. Promote a range of organised and informal/unstructured activities on community land 3. Provide amenities that support use and enjoyment of parks and sportsgrounds e.g. toilets, change rooms and kiosk/café facilities. 4. Enforce provisions for management of dogs on community land as per requirements of Council's Companion Animal Policy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor local use of parks and sportsgrounds by bookings, surveys, complaints and observation.
Safety and Risk Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide safe use and access to public land and facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. Review lighting and security for both day and night time use. 3. Work with local police to identify and act on safety issues. 4. Install and maintain facilities in accordance with relevant Australian standards. 5. Repair vandalism or graffiti within 48 hours where possible. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Works to be in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and CPTED principles. 2. Monitor and action incident and accident reports.

Issues	Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b) Local Government Act 1993	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c) Local Government Act 1993	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d) Local Government Act 1993
Traffic and Parking	1. Ensure traffic and parking requirements provide a safe environment for park, sportsgrounds and general community use property users and do not impact on the amenity of the properties.	1. Minimise use of vehicles on community land and regulate and monitor vehicle access. 2. Installation of signage preventing vehicles from entering unauthorised areas. 3. Where vehicles are permitted, provide clearly marked vehicle movement areas 4. Provide access for emergency or works services.	1. Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts. 2. Improved public safety. 3. Traffic access to community land is via agreement.
Use agreements	1. That use arrangements facilitate wide community access to community land, community benefits and support financial sustainability.	1. Licence, leases, estates and short term use agreements comply with legislative and policy requirements.	1. Monitor agreements in accordance with terms and conditions of agreement.

5.2 Objectives and management of Natural Area (Bushland and Wetland) – Freshwater Park

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

Table 13 – Objectives, means and performance measures for Freshwater Park

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36E & 36H Local Government Act 1993	Performance targets and means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets
In respect of Natural Area (Bushland)		
<p>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem functions in respect of the land or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised natural area; and</p> <p>To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land; by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land.</p>	<p>Ensure that Threatened Ecological Communities (TECS) are actively restored through bush regeneration.</p> <p>Ensure revegetation in reserves and parks is undertaken using locally sourced stock from agreed planting lists (refer Appendix E Strathfield Biodiversity Strategy)</p> <p>Retain dead timber in reserves as habitat for fauna and to create a more complex understory structure and shelter sites from predators.</p> <p>Prepare weed management plans in consideration of the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022</p>	<p>Increase the number of plants planted and surviving in reserves and parks that are indigenous to the local area</p> <p>Monitor, map and assess changes to vegetation and tree canopies.</p> <p>Incorporate routine weeding in maintenance and volunteer activities</p> <p>Reduce or eliminate use of herbicides, pesticides or chemicals near waterways and natural areas</p>
<p>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting; and</p> <p>To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land; and</p> <p>To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores; and</p>	<p>Promote public involvement in regeneration or revegetation activities</p> <p>Support natural regeneration where there is resilience and revegetate with indigenous locally source stock</p>	<p>Inspect and observe health of native vegetation, weed species and increased biodiversity in bushland areas.</p> <p>No of plantings from events and community planting days</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36E & 36H Local Government Act 1993	Performance targets and means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets
<p>To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface; and</p> <p>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land; and</p> <p>To restore degraded bushland</p>		
<p>To 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; and</p> <p>To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhance the values and quality of the land and facilities public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion</p>	<p>Maintain and improve existing bushland pathways to protect, conserve and enhance natural landforms.</p> <p>Install interpretative and information signage to protect and educate about bushland areas. Maintain signage around fenced sensitive areas specifying the purpose of fencing.</p> <p>Protect foraging habitat in Freshwater Park</p>	<p>Monitor and review natural area signage</p> <p>Review Plans of Management on regular basis</p>
<p>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan</p>	<p>Determine the presence/absence, abundance and condition of threatened species</p> <p>Review internal Council planning processes including processes for providing and retaining habitat (eg tree hollows), review assessment practices in regard to threatened species, consideration of biodiversity in development assessment procedures.</p> <p>Comply with any related a recovery plan, threat abatement plan or priority under Save Our Species Program within specified period</p>	<p>Undertake periodic flora and fauna reviews</p> <p>Complete and update mapping vegetation</p> <p>Completion of field survey of TEC's and assessment</p> <p>Implement actions required under a recovery plan or threat abatement plan</p>
In respect of Natural Area (Wetlands)		

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36E & 36H Local Government Act 1993	Performance targets and means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets
Protect biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, water quality and flow, and flora, fauna and habitat values Restore and regenerate degraded wetlands Facilitate community education in relation to wetlands	Manage wetland and natural areas to maintain and improve the quality of the environment in accordance with biodiversity strategies and plans. Review and assess condition of wetland Retain habitat trees through revegetation where possible Maintain weed management program to minimise spread of weeds Coordinate and provide information about natural areas and wetlands to community	Measurement and monitoring of trees, vegetation, weeds and habitat. Undertake works to address restoration of degraded wetlands Conduct testing of water health and quality on a regular basis. Increase flora, fauna and habitat information available from Council