



Seaforth Oval Reserve

Final Draft Plan of Management

September 2025

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Acknowledgement of Country

Northern Beaches Council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this land and shows respect to all Aboriginal people. We acknowledge the Elders past, present and emerging and the spirits and ancestors of the Clans that lived in this area.

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1.0 KEY INFORMATION

This site-specific Plan of Management (PoM) has been prepared by Northern Beaches Council (Council) and provides direction as to the use, management and development of Crown reserve R89212 known as Seaforth Oval Reserve (the Reserve, also referred to in this PoM as the 'land'), being a Council-managed Crown reserve as set out in Table 1 below and illustrated in Figure 1.

The PoM is required in accordance with Section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) and Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), which require community land to be managed in accordance with a PoM applying to the land.

The PoM also provides the framework for Council to follow in relation to the express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates on the land.

Pursuant to Section 41 of the LG Act the adoption of this PoM amends the Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004 as set out in Appendix 7.

The effect of the amendment is that the Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004 will no longer apply to the land the subject of this PoM.

Table 1: Details about land covered by this PoM

Reserve Name	Seaforth Oval
Reserve Number	R89212
Owner of the Land	Crown Lands (State of NSW)
Manager of the Land	Northern Beaches Council is Crown land manager
Reserve purpose	Public Recreation
Gazettal dates	28 June 1974 and additional land added to R89212 on 16 May 2025
Land parcels	Lot 7300 DP 1126103 Lot 2710 DP 752038
Parish	Manly Cove
County	Cumberland
Suburb	Seaforth
Area (Hectares)	About 8.97 hectares
LEP zoning Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013	RE1 - Public Recreation C2 – Environmental Conservation SP2 – Classified Road
Assigned category/categories	Park, Sportsground, and Natural Area Bushland
Native Title Claim/Determination	Not Applicable



Figure 1: Land to which this PoM applies

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This site-specific PoM has been prepared for the Reserve to, among other things guide the future use, management and development of the Reserve including to protect vegetation, support ongoing community use, incorporate additional Crown land and to enable the construction of an intermediate to advanced level bike park, subject to and consistent with any Council approval(s).

The land is located within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area (LGA) and is bordered to the west, north and south primarily by Garigal National Park with Wakehurst Parkway to the east. The extent of the land to which this PoM applies and the proposed location of the future bike park is presented (to be subject to further assessment and approval) in the Site Plan at Figure 2 within the locational context of adjoining land uses. An overview of the LGA, which provides further context to this PoM, is presented in Appendix 1.

Purpose of the Plan of Management

The LG Act requires a PoM to be prepared for all public land that is classified as 'community land' under that Act.

The CLM Act requires council managers appointed to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land to manage that land as if it were public land under the LG Act. Council is required to adopt PoMs for all Crown land managed by Council as community land. Relevantly, this includes Seaforth Oval Reserve.

It follows that a PoM is required for Council to fulfil its land management functions for the Reserve under the LG Act and CLM Act.

A PoM is an important management tool which is prepared by Council in consultation with the community. It outlines land features and clarifies how Council will manage, use and develop the land in the future. A PoM provides a transparent and coordinated approach to public land management.

Community land may include a wide variety of properties, ranging from small recreation reserves to iconic parks and in some instances buildings. Community land supports important aspects of community life and is valued and appreciated by residents and visitors to the Northern Beaches.

The LG Act requires that community land is categorised as natural area, park, sportsground, area of cultural significance, or general community use. A PoM can be prepared for general application across the LGA (generic) or for a specific site or sites (site-specific).

The purpose of this PoM is to:

- contribute to Council's broader strategic goals and objectives as set out in the Northern Beaches Community Strategic Plan 2040 (2040 CSP) and Towards 2040 Local Strategic Planning Statement (Towards 2040 LSPS);
- enable a specific area of the Reserve to be used for the construction of an intermediate to advanced level bike park subject to and consistent with any further Council approval(s) required;
- support the implementation of Council's open space, recreation and environmental strategies;
- update commitments regarding the current and future use of the Reserve and its management, in consultation with the community to ensure that the site and facilities continue to meet the needs of users;
- provide a basis for effective day to day decision making;
- provide an overview/description of existing assets and facilities and how these facilities will be managed;
- set guidelines for permissible uses to guide future activities within the site area;
- expressly authorise leases, licences, and other estates;

- integrate the interests of Council (as manager) with residents and visitors to the Reserve and future users of the land; and
- ensure compliance with the LG Act and the CLM Act.

Further information about the legislative context of Crown reserve PoMs can be found in Appendix 3 of this document.

Preparing this Plan of Management

This PoM was prepared in accordance with the CLM Act and LG Act and with reference to Crown Lands' "Developing Plans of Management for community land Crown reserves" 2024 guideline and the Crown Lands site-specific PoM template. Table 2 illustrates the process undertaken by Council in preparing this PoM.

Table 2: Process steps for preparing this PoM

Step 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigations, analysis, reviews - Community engagement stage 1 - Idea gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Environmental Factors (REF) prepared for the proposed bike park. • Liaison with Crown lands regarding additional Crown land being incorporated into R89212 Seaforth Oval Reserve. • Literature and data review, site audit and analysis completed. • Stage 1 community consultation and idea gathering undertaken and Community Engagement Report developed.
Step 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of the Draft PoM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft PoM prepared - findings from step 1 considered. • The draft PoM written to meet the minimum requirements outlined in Section 36(3) of the LG Act and identifies the owners of the land. • Activities (including tenure and development) to be undertaken on the Reserve are expressly authorised in the draft PoM to be lawfully authorised. • Written advice obtained from a qualified native title manager that the draft PoM and the activities under the draft PoM comply with the <i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</i> (NT Act).
Step 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek the landowner's approval to publicly exhibit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft PoM referred to the NSW Government Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as the landowner, for approval to publicly exhibit the draft PoM under Section 39 of the LG Act, and to seek the Minister's consent to adopt the draft PoM pursuant to Clause 70B of the <i>Crown Land Management Regulation 2018</i> (the CLM Regulation). • A copy of the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the proposed bike park was also provided to DPHI. • Government Gazette 16 May 2025 incorporated additional Crown land into R89212 and the additional land is included in the draft PoM.
Step 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public exhibition of Draft PoM - Community engagement stage 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's approval sought to publicly exhibit the draft PoM. • Council is required to publicly notify and exhibit PoM under Section 38 of the LG Act. • A public hearing is not required for this PoM as per Section 40A for the LG Act (Exemption under Clause 70A of the CLM Regulation). • The draft PoM exhibited in accordance with Council's approval to publicly exhibit the draft PoM. The REF made publicly available during the public exhibition period to enable the bike park to be understood, in accordance with Section 38(4) of the LG Act. • At the conclusion of the public exhibition period a community engagement report prepared. • Public exhibition of the draft PoM was undertaken

Step 5 - Prepare draft final PoM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider findings of Stage 2 Community Engagement and prepare a Community Engagement Report. Prepare a final draft PoM taking community feedback into account.
Step 6 - Adopting the Plan of Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the draft final PoM and Stage 2 Community Engagement Report to Council for consideration to adopt the final draft PoM in accordance with the LG Act, CLM Act and EPA Act.
Step 7 - Implement (ongoing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish adopted PoM including on Council's website. Send a copy of the adopted PoM to the DPHI. Commence implementation in line with priorities, when funding and resources are available and granting of any required environmental, planning or other approval(s).

Change and review of Plan of Management

Council will review the PoM and related actions and update it as required to ensure that the land is managed in accordance with the PoM and aligns with community needs.

The community will have an opportunity to participate in reviews of this PoM as per Council's community engagement policy at the time.

Community consultation for the Plan of Management

Section 38 of the LG Act requires Council to give public notice of the draft PoM, including exhibition for at least 28 days, and a period of at least 42 days after the first day of public exhibition during which submissions may be made to Council.

A PoM must be exhibited with other matters necessary to enable the PoM and its implications to be understood.

A public hearing will not be required in respect of the PoM as it will not alter the categorisation of Council owned community land, and the assigning of initial categories of Crown land is permitted without a public hearing: Section 40A of the LG Act; Section 70A of the CLM Regulations.

Council's community engagement for this PoM (and for proposed changes and future reviews) has been and will be undertaken in accordance with its obligations under the LG Act and Council's Community Engagement Policy (2022) and Community Engagement Strategy (2022) or relevant policies at the time of engagement.

Council Community Engagement Strategy (2022) details Council's principles and approach to delivering community engagement on Council led projects. Under this Strategy a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, that is in keeping with the Policy and the Strategy, was prepared and implemented for community engagement on this PoM.

Council's Community Engagement Policy (2022) defines Council's commitment to engaging with the Northern Beaches community on Council led projects. Under this policy community engagement was required for this PoM.

Input was initially sought from the community including key stakeholders to guide the development of this PoM (based on a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Plan). Stage 1 community consultation was undertaken between 25 August and 27 September 2023. 512 submissions were received. Key themes from what we heard include:

- General support for the proposed bike park.

- Parking and traffic issues in particular during high use times.
- Requests for improvements to parking and traffic infrastructure and management.
- Requests for improved sports, park and recreation facilities.
- Requests for improvements to the Community and Sporting Pavilion and associated amenities.
- Protection of flora and fauna and more tree planting.
- Many respondents highlighted how well-used and important this Reserve is to residents, visitors and sporting and community groups for sport, recreation and community activities.

The PoM was prepared following consideration of the feedback received during this Stage 1 community consultation.

In accordance with Section 39 of the LG Act, prior to being placed on public exhibition, the PoM was referred to DPHI, as representative of the State of NSW and owner of the land covered by this PoM (as set out in Table 1 above). DPHI subsequently provided Council with its consent to exhibit the PoM. Following the resolution of Council made at its Ordinary Meeting on 20/05/2025 (Resolution 122/25), the PoM was exhibited from 23/05/2025 to 06/07/2025 in accordance with Section 38 of the LG Act.

The large majority of submissions and comments received during the Stage 2 community consultation were supportive of the draft PoM. In response to the review of this feedback amendments were incorporated into this PoM that were considered minor and not substantial.

3.0 LAND DESCRIPTION

The Reserve comprises Crown land as detailed in Table 1. See also Figure 1 Land to which this PoM applies and Figure 2 Site Plan for location and information about the use of the land.

The Reserve is bordered to the west, north and south primarily by Garigal National Park with Wakehurst Parkway to the east.

The Reserve includes a District level sportsground (known as 'Seaforth Oval') and sports facilities and the Seaforth Community and Sporting Pavilion (the Pavilion), including community and sporting club rooms and amenities (Figure 3), and a main (northern) car park. The Reserve is accessed from Wakehurst Parkway at signalised traffic lights at the Burnt Street intersection.

The Reserve has been used for many years by the community for sports training and competition, recreation activities such as walking, jogging, dog walking (off-leash on the grassed sportsfield area). An important component of the Reserve is a park area comprising a playground (Figure 4), BBQ facilities (Figure 4) and a basketball half court supplemented by an overflow (southern) carpark.

The Reserve provides a valuable entryway and buffer area to the Garigal National Park. There is a track head and walking path entry from the Reserve to the National Park, as well as a bushland buffer to the National Park at the southern end of the Reserve. Portions of the bushland contain Duffys Forest Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) (listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*), which is documented in the Natural Area section of this PoM.

Further details on the condition and use of the land can be found in Section 5.



Figure 2: Seaforth Oval Reserve site plan



Figure 3: Seaforth Community and Sporting Pavilion



Figure 4: Playground and BBQ Area at the Reserve and Landscaping (foreground)

Owner of the land

The area of the PoM comprising R89212 was originally part of James William Bligh's purchase of 61 acres on 9 April 1857. The land including R89212 was resumed by notice on 3 January 1907 for the purposes of Storage of Gunpowder and other Explosives.

R89212 was reserved for Public Recreation by notification on 28 June 1974 and additional Crown land was added to R89212 as per Government Gazette notice 16 May 2025. This land is classified as community land and has been categorised in accordance with the LG Act as Park, Sportsground and Natural Area Bushland.

The Reserve is Crown land owned by the NSW Government and Council is Crown land manager. Further details specific to the land to which this PoM applies to is outlined in Table 1.

Geology and soils

The Reserve is surrounded by a varied landform of steep slopes, ridges and deep valleys with areas of sandstone outcrops, cliffs and wetland. The adjoining Garigal National Park is 2,150 hectares in area and encompasses the upper reaches of Middle Harbour including Bantry Bay, and part of the catchment of Narrabeen Lakes. Garigal National Park provides a link between Sydney Harbour bushland, Manly Warringah War Memorial State Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.

The Reserve and adjoining Garigal National Park lie primarily on Hawkesbury sandstone, a Triassic sandstone which covers large areas of the Sydney Basin. The soils of the area are derived from a Wianamatta Shale Cap overlying Hawkesbury Sandstone. Soils derived from sandstone are mostly shallow and sandy, highly erosive, and low in nutrients such as phosphorous.

The Reserve was formed by a cut/fill operation with additional fill reportedly imported from the Spit or Roseville Bridge cutting works. Drilling carried out as part of the environmental assessment during preparation of a former plan of management for the Reserve in 2004 found topsoil overlying fill. The fill material consisted mostly of light brown sand mixed with clays and small stones and did not contain metal, glass or other garbage. No evidence of contamination was detected.

Landforms and drainage

The Reserve, due to its primary use as a sportsground, is relatively flat. Drainage is installed on the sportsfields. Spread of weeds is managed through Council's ongoing sportsfield management programs.

Flora and fauna

The vegetation of the Reserve consists of grassed sportsfields and the Duffys Forest TEC. Several vegetation communities in Garigal National Park are remnants of formerly widespread vegetation types that have local and regional significance, in particular the sandstone swamp, mallee woodland, tall open forest, floodplain wetland and rainforest have a restricted distribution in the Sydney area.

Of particular importance are several areas of the Duffys Forest TEC. These areas have been actively managed by Council particularly since 2004 and are detailed further in Section 6.

Bushfire prone land

Bush fire prone land is defined as an area of land that can support a bush fire or is likely to be subject to bush fire attack, as designated on a bush fire prone land map (BFPLM).

The Northern Beaches BFPLM was certified by the NSW Rural Fire Service on 7 August 2020 and covers the LGA.

The purpose of a BFPLM is to identify land that is at risk from bush fire. It also triggers additional

planning and development controls on bush fire prone land for new development or building work.

The different colours identify an area as Category 1, 2 or 3 Fire Prone Vegetation or within a specified distance (Buffer) of that vegetation. Category 1 is considered the highest risk for bushfire and includes forest, woodland and heaths and requires a 100 metre buffer zone.

Seaforth Oval sportsground and car parks within the Reserve are mapped as a vegetation buffer (yellow) area. The remainder of the Reserve and the surrounding Garigal National Park is mapped as Vegetation Category 1 (red) on the BFPLM - see Figure 5. Established fire trails, emergency access and asset protection zones remain in place within the National Park. The use of the Oval for helicopter access for emergency situations and training will be maintained.

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Figure 5: Bushfire prone land at the Reserve (Based on source: Bushfire Prone Land Mapping 2020)

4.0 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

Council intends to manage the land in line with:

- the assigned categorisation of community land;
- the LG Act guidelines and core objectives for community land;
- restrictions on management of Crown land under the CLM Act;
- Council's strategic objectives and priorities;
- development and use of the land as outlined in Chapter 6 of the LG Act; and
- any other applicable legislation.

Categorisation of the land

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.

There are three community land categories applied to the land in this PoM:

- Park;
- Sportsground; and
- Natural Area – Bushland.

Figure 6 maps these category areas for the Reserve.



Figure 6: Category map for the land under this PoM

Guidelines and core objectives for management of community land

Community land is valued for its important role in the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the Northern Beaches area. The intrinsic value of community land is also recognised, as is the important role this land plays in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function.

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, its reservation or dedication 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 purpose and core objectives for the land.

The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* (the LG Regulation). The core objectives for each category are set out in the LG Act. The guidelines and core objectives for the Park, Sportsground, and Natural Area – Bushland categories applicable to the Reserve and for which Council has had regard, are set out in this PoM.

Restrictions on management of Crown land

Council is the Crown land manager of the Reserve described in Table 1 of this PoM and is required to manage it in accordance with the CLM Act and conditions imposed by the Minister administering the CLM Act.

The use of the land described in this PoM must:

- be consistent with the purpose for which the land was dedicated or reserved;
- consider native title rights and interests and be consistent with the provisions of the NT Act;
- consider the inchoate interests of Aboriginal people where an undetermined Aboriginal Land Claim exists;
- consider and not be in conflict with any interests and rights granted under the CLM Act; and
- consider any interests held on title.

This PoM is consistent with the principles and objectives of the CLM Act (see Appendix 3), and compliant with any CLM Act terms of appointment as Crown Land Manager, or Crown Land Manager land management rules. It is generally a condition attached to the Crown land manager appointment notice that management of Crown land must adhere to the code of conduct adopted under Section 440 of the LG Act.

At the date of this PoM, there is one State-wide Crown land management rule that applies to the Northern Beaches LGA.

This gazetted rule was made under s 3.15 of the CLM Act. It states that:

Crown land managers cannot, under any act (including the LG Act), grant any lease or licence authorising:

- *the installation or construction of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the placement of communication infrastructure on Crown land;*
- *the use of communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land; or*
- *access to communication infrastructure that is located on Crown land.*

However, the rule does not prevent the holder of a holding granted by the Minister for Lands & Forestry subletting of communication infrastructure located on Crown land in accordance with the conditions of a holding granted by the minister.

The Reserve is not burdened by any easements as identified on Deposited Plans. The CLM Act imposes restrictions, including the requirement for Ministerial consent, in relation to the transfer and other dealings in respect of the Reserve.

Council's planning framework

Council, in consultation with the community, has endorsed the CSP 2040 and 2040 LSP. These plans identify the priorities and aspirations of the Northern Beaches community and have a direct influence on the objectives, uses and management approach covered by this PoM.

Responses to key strategies and actions relevant to this PoM are outlined in Appendix 5.

Key relevant controls

Local Environment Plan

The Reserve is zoned RE1 Public Recreation, C2 Environmental Conservation and SP2 Infrastructure under the *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013* (LEP) (see Figure 7). Development and management of the land must consider the objectives of the current and any future LEP zoning and balance these against the objectives of the PoM categories of Natural Area Foreshore, Park and Sportsground.

Reference should be made to the latest version of the LEP, accessible on the NSW legislation website, for up to date controls and for a complete list of clauses applying to development on the land. Council will prioritise the protection and management of areas with high environmental values including bushland areas, core habitat, wildlife corridors and threatened ecological communities.



Figure 7: Manly LEP 2013 Land Use Zones for the Reserve

NSW Biodiversity Values

The NSW Biodiversity Values (BV) Map is facilitated by the NSW State Government and identifies land with high biodiversity value, particularly sensitive to impacts from development and clearing. The BV Map includes land within the Reserve that contains Duffys Forest TEC (see Figure 8).

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Figure 8: Land with high biodiversity value within the PoM

5.0 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

This PoM provides a framework to use and manage the site in a manner aligned with community needs and identified priorities within Council's strategies and plans (see Section 4.0).

The adoption of this PoM is one prerequisite to the use and management of community land. In addition, the site must also be used in accordance with any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land. As such the EPA Act applies to the use and development of the site. Consideration must be given to:

- the need to obtain development consent under Part 4 of the EPA Act if development consent is required under the EPA Act, or comply with the conditions of development consent granted under Part 4 of the EPA Act; and
- the need to undertake an environmental assessment under Division 5.1 of the EPA Act when carrying out or approving an activity provided for under this PoM.

Council has a clearly structured suite of planning and management documents that provide a strategic and operational framework for the management of the land, facilities and uses.

Key documents:

- Towards 2040 LSPS
- 2040 CSP
- Delivery Program (4 years)
- Operational Plan (Annual)

This PoM has also drawn upon the following:

- Protect. Create. Live – Northern Beaches Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2040
- Council's Walking Plan 2019
- Bushland and Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan 2021
- Let's Play! Open Space & Outdoor Recreation Strategy & Action Plan 2022
- Relevant Council reports and related resolutions from Council meeting held 27 October 2020 (Resolution 285/20)
- Relevant Plans of Management
- Environmental Review under Part 5 EPA Act – Seaforth Oval Bike Park
- Council Policy – D70 Urban Dog management
- Asset Management Strategy and Plans
- Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013

Current use of the land

Each relevant category section of this PoM (see Section 6) contains information about the existing use of the Reserve within that area, including the condition of the Reserve and structures, use of the Reserve and structures, and current leases and licences for the use of the Reserve.

The Pavilion is booked for regular and casual use by groups such as Meals on Wheels and Men's Kitchen Association and for small functions. There is currently one licence for the Seaforth Football Club.

The sportsfields and facilities are booked for seasonal use such as winter season football training and games, summer cricket training and games, Little Athletics, schools sport and recreation and for occasional events.

The sportsfield area has been made available by Council and used as a dog off-leash area for many years and no changes are proposed to this use on the sportsfield area within the sportsground land.

A list of current user agreements is at Appendix 4.

Permissible uses / future uses

Council encourages a wide range of uses of its community land. The use of community land is often supported by ancillary development including sports facilities such as field lighting, community facilities such as community and amenity buildings and recreation facilities such as playgrounds.

These permitted uses and developments are also contingent on whether they are permitted by the LEP and any relevant Council and State policies that prescribe development with or without consent and whether required approvals have been obtained or required environmental assessment has been undertaken.

List of Category sections

The permissible uses and future uses for the following categories of land are outlined in Section 6.0 Management of land - by category:

- Park;
- Sportsground; and
- Natural Area Bushland.

Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates

The LG Act requires that any lease, licence or other estates over community land must be expressly authorised by a PoM. The term 'other estates' includes other interests, charges, rights or titles in relation to the land (an example is easements).

Council may enter into a range of leases, licences, agreements, and/or other arrangements (including permits) or create other estates, as specified in Section 46(1) of the LG Act in order to authorise and manage the use and development of the Reserve appropriately and effectively.

The agreements and arrangements authorised by this PoM are intended to support and encourage a range of uses permissible under the PoM.

Council supports and encourages a range of uses of the Reserve, which enhances the level of activation and enjoyment of the space. Each proposal will be reviewed to ensure it is compatible with this PoM, Council policies and planning controls. Community feedback on proposals will be sought when required. Any lease, licence, agreement or other estate must be for use consistent with this PoM, the purpose of the Reserve, the assigned categorisation and zoning of the land, relevant trusts and be in the best interests of the community, and enable, wherever practicable, shared use of community land.

When considering whether to enter into a lease, licence, agreement or other estate, Council will consider matters including community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and Council's strategic directions, plans and policies, community and social impacts, and the capacity of the community land itself and the local area.

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

Exclusive occupation or use of the Reserve is only permitted by way of a lease, licence or other estate under s.47 or 47A of the LG Act, subject to limited exceptions under the LG Act. Section 46 of the LG Act permits Councils to grant a lease, licence or other estate in respect of community land for:

- the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities; or
- the purpose of providing 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.

Council is responsible for bookings of community land and open spaces within its LGA and, generally, Council seeks to encourage a broad and appropriate range of uses to meet community need.

Fees will be charged in accordance with Council's adopted fees and charges at the time or as approved by Council.

Leases and licences authorised by the Plan of Management

This PoM **expressly authorises** the granting of leases, licences and other estates over the Reserve covered by the PoM, provided that:

- the purpose is consistent with the purpose for which the Reserve was dedicated or reserved;
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives for the applicable category of the Reserve;
- the lease, licence or other estate is for a permitted purpose listed in the LG Act or LG Regulation;
- 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 NT Act;
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) 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 LG Act or the LG Regulation; and
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate will not materially harm the use of the Reserve for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

Tables in the relevant sections of this PoM further identify the purposes for which leases and licences may be issued over the Reserve and the maximum duration of leases, licences and other estates.

Time periods for leases or licences

The granting of any lease, licence or other estate is subject to the provisions of Part 2, Division 2 of the LG Act.

The maximum period for any lease or licence is 30 years (including any option) and Minister's consent is required if the lease/licence exceeds 21 years (Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act). Unless exempt by the regulations, all such leases, licences or grant of other estate must be advertised and the community notified in accordance with the provisions of Sections 47 and 47A of the LG Act.

Where the term of a lease, licence or other estate is for a period of less than 5 years, the proposed lease, licence or other estate will be notified and exhibited in the manner prescribed by Section 47A of the LG Act and those provisions of Section 47 of the LG Act as specified in Section 47A will apply.

Council must call tenders for leases or licences over 5 years, unless the lease or licence is to be granted to a non-profit organisation, (Section 46A(3) of the LG Act).

A lease cannot be sublet other than for the same purpose as the original lease or if the sublease falls within the exceptions listed in LG Regulation Clause 119.

Council must notify and exhibit a proposed lease or licence in accordance with Section 47 of the LG Act as follows:

- give public notice of the proposal;
- place a notice of the proposal on the proposed land;

- notify owners or occupiers of adjoining land;
- notify owners or occupiers of land in the vicinity of the land in the site if the Council believes that the land “is the primary focus of the person’s enjoyment of community land”;
- consider submissions made about the proposal; and
- refer the proposal to the Minister for Local Government if Council has received an objection to the proposal.

Under Section 47(5) of the LG Act, where the proposed lease or licence is for a period greater than 5 years it must be referred to the Minister if:

- the Council has received an objection to the proposed lease or licence; or
- the lease or licence exceeds 21 years (including taking into account any option period).

If the proposed lease or licence is for a period of less than 5 years, it must also be referred to the Minister if the Council receives a request for referral from the Minister: Section 47A(2)(c) of the LG Act.

Short-term licences and agreements

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.

Fees for bookings will be charged in accordance with Council’s adopted fees and charges at the time.

This PoM **expressly authorises** the granting of leases, licences or other estate for short-term casual purposes over the Reserve as prescribed in Clause 116 of the LG Regulation namely:

- the playing of a musical instrument, or singing, for fee or reward;
- engaging in a trade or business;
- the playing of a lawful game or sport
- the delivery of a public address;
- commercial photographic sessions;
- picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings; and
- filming sessions.

provided the use or occupation does not involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature.

Section 2.20 and Section 3.17 of the CLM Act also permit Crown land managers to grant a short-term licence over dedicated or reserved Crown land (Crown reserves) for any prescribed purpose, as set out in Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation.

This PoM **expressly authorises** Council to issue short-term licences (for up to 12 months) under Section 2.20 of the CLM Act over the Reserve for the prescribed purposes listed in Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation.

Short-term licences granted under Section 2.20 of the CLM Act are authorised for the following prescribed purposes set out in Clause 31(1) of the CLM Regulation:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| • access through a reserve | • low intensity commercial activities (e.g. commercial fitness training) |
| • advertising | • markets |
| • catering | • meetings, public address (speeches) |
| • community, training or education | |

- emergency occupation
- entertainment, including low scale performance or art e.g. performance arts
- environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies
- exhibitions
- filming (as defined in the LG Act)
- functions
- hiring of equipment
- and/or distributing pamphlets e.g. charity, environment groups
- shows
- site investigations
- stalls for community or charity fund raising
- sporting, community and organised recreational activities
- storage

Pursuant to Clause 31(2) of the CLM Regulation, in addition to any other condition to which a short term licence granted under Section 2.20 of the CLM Act is subject, the condition that the relationship of landlord and tenant is not created between the parties is also prescribed.

Pursuant to Clause 31(3) of the CLM Regulation, the period of one year is prescribed as the maximum term for which a short-term licence may be granted under Section 2.20 of the CLM Act (including any further term available under an option or holding over provision).

Leases and Licences for Natural Areas

The LG Act imposes restrictions on the ability of Council to grant leases, licences or other estates over community land categorised as Natural Area and further sub-categorised as Bushland, Wetland, Escarpment, Watercourse or Foreshore.

Council may only grant a lease, licence or other estate over Natural Area category land if:

- it is authorised under the PoM;
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives for that category of land;
- the uses of the land are consistent with the Reserve's purpose(s); and
- the lease/ licence is for a purpose specified in Section 47B of the LG Act (as below).

Section 47B(4) of the LG Act restricts the grant of a lease, licence or other estate that would enable the erection or use of **structures** or **buildings**, to the following:

- walkways;
- pathways;
- bridges;
- causeways;
- observation platforms; or
- signs.

In addition to the structures and buildings set out in Section 47B(4), Section 47B(5) of the LG Act permits Council to authorise the erection and use of buildings or structures for the following purposes:

- information kiosks;
- refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants);
- work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land; or

- toilets or rest rooms.

While these structures are permitted to be constructed on community land categorised as Natural Area, a development application may also be required prior to their construction in accordance with the EPA Act and any applicable environmental planning instruments.

It is noted, however, that the legislation does not restrict the use of the land or the issue of a lease or licence in a Natural Area where such use does not involve the erection or use of structures and buildings, such as walking tours, environmental tours, bush care and other similar uses.

Native title and Aboriginal land rights considerations in relation to leases, licences and other estates

When planning to grant a lease or licence, the council must comply with the requirements of the NT Act and have regard for any existing claims made on the land under the ALR Act.

It is the role of Council to engage or employ a native title manager to provide written advice in certain circumstances to advise if the proposed activities and dealings are valid under the NT Act (see Appendix 6 for more information).

In regard to the adoption of the PoM and the activities contained within it, it is the opinion of Council's Native Title Manager that the PoM complies with the applicable provisions of the NT Act.

The ALR Act was introduced in NSW to compensate Aboriginal people in NSW for dispossession of their land. Aboriginal communities in NSW can claim land to compensate them for historic dispossession of land and to support their social and economic development.

Any actions that would burden a title over land and affect a freehold transfer of land, such as entering a lease or construction and development, may not be permitted whilst the land is subject to an unresolved Aboriginal land claim.

The Reserve is not known to be the subject of any current Aboriginal land claim.

6.0 MANAGEMENT OF LAND – BY CATEGORY

Park and Sportsground

This section combines the management of the Park and Sportsground category land within the Reserve while acknowledging the key differences.

The Park category land is a contiguous area of land that starts at the northern end of the playground and also includes a basketball half court (Figure 9), the overflow car park and the proposed bike park area.

The Sportsground category land comprises much of the northern half of the Reserve and is the site of Seaforth Oval sportsfields and sports facilities, the Pavilion and public amenities.

This land is surrounded by Natural Area Bushland (Figure 10) category land to the south and east/north east, with the Garigal National Park bordering the land on the north and eastern sides.

In the winter season Seaforth Oval includes two lit full-size rectangular sportsfields and lit junior and mini sportsfields and in the summer season a lit senior cricket oval with a natural turf wicket and junior ovals with synthetic wickets. Cricket practice nets (Figure 11) with synthetic pitches are located at the north-western corner of the Oval. The Seaforth Oval sportsfield area is fenced on 3 sides.

A telecommunications tower is located at the western edge.

The eastern edge of the Sportsground category land is dominated by the Pavilion, main car park area and public amenities that includes seating, a BBQ and shade structures. The main car park provides for approximately 80 vehicles.

The Pavilion has two levels with the upper level comprising a main hall that adjoins a canteen/food and beverage service area and a kitchen. The upper level also provides a club administration room, toilets and an outdoor covered deck that overlooks the sportsground. The lower floor comprises public toilets, change rooms and storage areas and a kiosk.

See Figure 6 for a map showing the applied categories.



Figure 9: Basketball half court and overflow car park (background)



Figure 10: Natural Area - Bushland within the Reserve



Figure 11: Cricket practice nets at the Reserve

Guidelines and core objectives

Table 3 sets out the guidelines and core objectives for the Park and Sportsground categories.

Table 3: Core objectives and guidelines for the Park and Sportsground categories

CATEGORY	Core objectives – LG Act	Guidelines for categorisation - LG Regulation
PARK	<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 	Land which is 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 do not intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others
SPORTSGROUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Land used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports, recreation or playing outdoor games

Key issues for Park and Sportsground

Some of the key issues for the Park and Sportsground categories are summarised below and are addressed within the action plan (see Section 7) through three primary areas of focus: development and use, planning and design and management framework.

- Development and Use
 - Future development and use
 - Buildings, facilities and infrastructure
 - Traffic, vehicular access and parking capacity
 - Events and other bookings
 - Signage and advertising
 - Dogs in public places
 - Permitted and prohibited uses e.g. Alcohol Prohibited Areas and Alcohol Free Zones
- Planning and Design
 - Landscape Character
 - Public access and multiple use
 - Equity of access
 - Relationship to surrounding land uses
 - Culture and heritage
- Management Framework
 - Environmental management and sustainability
 - Maintenance, renewal and upgrade of land, structures and facilities
 - Booking systems, fees and charges, conditions of hire

- Amenity provision
- Lighting, fencing and security
- Sportsground and recreation facilities maintenance
- Safety and risk management

Management framework for Park and Sportsground

Council provides a range of sports, recreation and community facilities including sportsfields, buildings, parking, playground, basketball half court and other infrastructure. It manages their day to day use, maintenance and upgrades as required. The Pavilion is currently occupied by the Seaforth Football Club on a term period licence that also provides for community use of the main hall, kitchen, toilets and balcony, generally during week days and the non-winter sports season. The Club's licence delegates agreed responsibility for maintenance of the facility to the Club and Council is responsible for agreed capital upgrades and maintenance of assets and infrastructure outside the premises.

The Pavilion, the fields and facilities are available for bookings via an online process. Council also undertakes a seasonal expression of interest process for use of the sportsfields and related infrastructure e.g. field lights for the winter and summer sports season.

Council's fees and charges for use of the Park and Sportsground category land (and facilities on that land) are approved and published annually by Council and available on Council's website.

Council has a wet weather sportsfields management process that applies to its sportsfields including at the Reserve.

Current use of the land

Condition of the land and structures

A list of the main facilities and a condition description of the Park and Sportsground category land and structures is at Appendix 2.

Use of the land and structures

The Park category land playground and court are currently used by individuals, groups and families for informal recreation and small gatherings. There is also an informal overflow car park on this land.

The Park category land also provides a thoroughfare walking track to link the Natural Area Bushland area to the south with the Garigal National Park entrance and track head at the north of the main car park.

The Sportsground category land is predominantly used for football (soccer) in winter and cricket and little athletics in summer. The land is also used casually for fitness and recreation, as well as a dog off-leash area (on the sportsfield area for many years, no changes are proposed to this use on this area), play, and community or sporting events. The sportsfields are also used for helicopter access for emergency situations and training. The Pavilion is also located on this land and is used for a range of sport, recreation and community purposes.

Current leases and licences

There are no leases, licences or hiring/bookings for the Park category land at the time of adoption of this PoM.

A list of licences and agreements for the Sportsground category land is available at Appendix 4.

Permissible uses / future uses

The general types of uses which may occur on the Park and Sportsground category land are set out in

detail in Table 4. The general forms of development for the Park and Sportsground category land are set out in detail in Table 5.

The scale and intensity of these permissible uses and developments will be determined in context with this PoM, Council assessment and development approvals, leasing and licensing that are consistent with the Reserve purposes, category core objectives and any identified carrying capacity of the proposed site or locations.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in the tables are intended to provide a general guide and are subject to future assessment and approvals as may be necessary.

The terminology used is not intended to impose an exact meaning. For example, a reference to 'football' includes any variations of that game. It is anticipated that new sports may develop, and others increase or decrease in popularity. If this occurs, then some community land may be modified to facilitate the changing forms of 'active recreation' enjoyed by the community. References such as 'field', or 'court', are not intended to exclude other sporting surfaces.

Specific future use and development proposed for the Park and Sportsground categories including an intermediate to advanced level bike park is set out in tables 4 and 5, subject to future assessment and approvals as may be necessary. The proposed location of the future bike park can be viewed on the Reserve Site Plan (Figure 2).

This PoM will address a key action from Council resolution (285/20) that Council:

- "4. Seek suitable sites for a new bike park in the local area in consultation with riders and a report be provided to Council to be included in the 2021/22 budget."*

Council's research, including for the Sportsgrounds Strategy (2017) and Let's Play! Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy and Action Plan (2022), has identified that our community generally values:

- Accessible, functional and high quality sports facilities for a diverse range of sports, for all ages and for all genders.
- A variety of sport, recreation and community experiences.
- Open space for casual recreation.
- Equitable access to and management of our open spaces and sporting facilities
- Environmentally sympathetic development and management.

The creation of an intermediate to advanced level bike park is an action in Let's Play! Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy and Action Plan - December 2022.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in tables 4 and 5 are intended to provide a general guide and are subject to future assessment and approval as may be necessary.

Table 4: Purposes/uses which may occur on land categorised as Park and Sportsground

Purpose/Use, such as...	PARK	SPORTSGROUND
Organised and unstructured sport, community and recreational activities compatible with the nature of the particular land, facilities and other uses	✓	✓
Providing multipurpose buildings and facilities including publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets	✗	✓
Intermediate to advanced level bike park	✓	✗
Recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations	✓	✓

Community events and gatherings including sporting events, festivals, concerts, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions and the like	✓	✓
Providing a location for, and supporting the gathering of groups for a range of social, cultural and recreational purposes	✓	✓
Low-intensity commercial activities (for example recreational equipment hire, mobile food vendors)	✓	✓
Relevant commercial uses associated with sport and recreation use / facilities including return and earn container scheme and infrastructure	✓	✓
Helicopter access for emergency situations	✓	✓
Filming and photographic projects	✓	✓
Public address (speeches)	✓	✓
Car parking associated with the land's uses including electric vehicle charging stations (advertisement not permitted)	✓	✓
Dogs may be permitted off-leash on the sportsfield area on sportsground land as approved by Council	x	✓
Note: Some of the purposes/uses listed above require a permit / approval from Council.		

Table 5: Development permitted to facilitate uses on land categorised as Park and Sportsground

Development permitted to facilitate uses, such as	PARK	SPORTSGROUND
Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional, training, competition, events), for example:	✓	✓
Sportsfields (e.g. and not limited to, AFL, rugby union, rugby league, cricket, football, track and field athletics, baseball, softball) Facilities for sports training, e.g. cricket nets, batting cages Professional rooms for hire associated with sportsgrounds and the reserve purpose of public recreation Gymnasiums, exercise classes and activities	x	✓
Small scale commercial uses, e.g.: sports recreation tuition and health, sports physiotherapy and related activities	✓	✓
Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike facilities, outdoor multi-use-courts, lighting, basketball courts and the like	✓	✓
Development for the purposes of active recreation such as a bike park	✓	x
Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the community land including seating, change rooms, locker areas, toilets, showers, bins, storage and first aid areas	✓	✓
Development to support community events and gatherings including sporting events, festivals, concerts, parades, markets, fairs, exhibits and the like – including lighting, access to power, seating, security, sound system, temporary or permanent structures	✓	✓

Development permitted to facilitate uses, such as	PARK	SPORTSGROUND
Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the Reserve, for example paths, public art, shade structures, park furniture, hard and soft landscaped areas	✓	✓
Car parking and loading areas	✓	✓
Café or refreshment areas (kiosks, mobile food vendors) including external seating	✓	✓
Appropriate commercial development and use that is sympathetic to and supports use, for example hire of recreation equipment or sports, recreation, community classes, tuition	✓	✓
Signage - locational, directional, information and regulatory signage including heritage and cultural interpretation	✓	✓
Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. relate to approved uses/activities 2. are discreet and temporary 3. are approved by the council and meet any relevant guidelines, policies 	✓	✓
Water-saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales	✓	✓
Energy-saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels	✓	✓

Express authorisation of leases, licences and other estates – Park and Sportsground

This PoM **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land categorised as Park and Sportsground, listed in Table 6. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community. The anticipated uses and associated development identified below are intended to provide a general guide and are subject to future assessment and approvals as necessary.

Table 6: Leases, licenses and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Park and Sportsground

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<p>Up to 30 years pursuant to LG Act S46</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and management of recreation facilities, sportsfields, facilities and buildings • Administration, management and administration areas associated with the facility or land • Hire or sale of recreational or sporting equipment associated with the facilities • Outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • Electric vehicle charging stations (where suitable and not subject to signage unless related to reserve purpose) • Emergency services purposes • Return and earn container scheme and infrastructure

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Licence	<p>Up to 30 years pursuant to Section 46 of the LG Act.</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and management of recreation facilities, sportsfields, facilities and buildings • Health and fitness goods and services for sportsgrounds users and visitors • Administration, management and administration areas associated with the facility or land • Hire or sale of recreational or sporting equipment • Mobile vendors • Undertaking commercial activities associated with permitted activities • Markets, festivals, fairs • Exhibitions and similar events and gatherings • Electric vehicle charging stations (where suitable and not subject to signage) • Emergency services purposes • Return and earn container scheme and infrastructure
Short-term licence	<p>Terms consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and ad hoc short-term or casual licences: as issued ad hoc with Council formal application process, permissions and/or approvals; and • Section 4 of the LG Act and Clauses 116 and 117 of the LG Regulation; and • for Crown land, Sections 2.20 and 3.17 of the CLM Act and Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting training, competition, fixtures and events • Ceremonies (for example welcome to country) • Access on / through a reserve • Advertising • Broadcasting or filming of sporting fixtures, events • Community events and festivals, concerts, parades, markets, fairs, exhibitions, auctions and similar activities, • Commercial photographic sessions and filming (as defined in the LG Act) • Delivery of a public address • Emergency occupation • Entertainment • Formal and informal recreation uses and facility specific fixtures and events • Hiring of equipment • Leisure, sport, recreation and fitness training and classes • Picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings • Playing of a musical instrument, or singing, for fee or reward • Playing of a lawful game or sport • Public performances • Return and earn container scheme and infrastructure • Sales • Shows • Site investigations • Storage associated with facility, events, sport or use agreements

Type of tenure	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Other estates	<p>As legally required or permitted</p> <p>Up to 30 years pursuant to Section 46 of the LG Act.</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

Natural Area – Bushland

The Natural Area - Bushland category areas are predominantly located along the southern and eastern sides of the Reserve. See Figure 6 for a map showing the applied categories.

Native flora

The bushland vegetation at the Reserve can be broadly described as Sydney Coastal Dry Sclerophyll Forest. The vegetation around the Oval perimeter / drainage lines and stockpile areas are largely 'weeds' or 'disturbed vegetation' that form a buffer to Garigal National Park.

Bushland vegetation found at the Reserve includes the following Plant Community Types (PCTs):

- Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest
Dominate species: Sydney Peppermint, Smooth-barked Apple, Red Bloodwood shrubby open forest on slopes of moist sandstone gullies, and
- Sydney Ironstone Bloodwood-Silvertop Ash Forest (Duffys Forest)
Dominate species: Red Bloodwood, Silvertop Ash, Stringybark open forest on Ironstone

Duffys Forest (Bloodwood-Silvertop Ash Forest) is listed as a TEC under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. The distribution of PCTs including Duffys Forest TEC are shown in Figure 12 Native Vegetation Mapping.

Duffys Forest TEC is an ecological community that occurs on the ridgetops, plateaus, upper slopes and occasionally mid slopes on Hawkesbury sandstone geology, typically in association with laterite soils and soils derived from shale and laminite lenses. It has the structural form predominantly of open forest to woodland. The Duffys Forest TEC is confined to a small area on the urban/bushland interface in northern Sydney. With an extensively fragmented distribution today, its original extent was approximately 1450 ha, of which 16%, or approximately 240ha is thought to remain.¹

Native fauna

An ecological survey of the vegetation limited to the southern edge of the Reserve was undertaken in 2003 and provides a list of flora and fauna observed at a point in time.

No threatened species were recorded in this area however foraging resources present include for the Glossy Black-cockatoo, Powerful Owl, Grey-headed Flying-fox, and Microchiropteran Bats.² Further threatened fauna with potential habitat within the Reserve and adjoining National Park include (but are not limited too) Red Crowned Toadlet, Eastern Pygmy Possum and Heath Monitor.

Non threatened wildlife that occur within Natural Area - Bushland category of the Reserve include a variety of native birds, mammals and reptiles. Common bird species observed in the Reserve include Masked Lapwing, Australian Magpie, and Noisy Myna with a greater variety of birds frequenting the bushland areas. Native mammal species are known to include Brushtailed Possum, Ringtail Possum, Brown Antechinus, Bush Rat, Long-nosed Bandicoot and Short-beaked Echidna. Reptiles which may be observed include the Eastern Blue-tongue Lizard, Eastern Water Dragon, Lace Monitor and Diamond Python.

¹ Office of Environment and Heritage Website 23 July 2023

² Seaforth Oval Flora and Fauna Survey 2003



Figure 12: Native Vegetation Mapping
(Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage Mapping 2016)

Guidelines and core objectives for Natural Areas

Bushland is defined in Clause 107 of the LG Regulation as land containing 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.

Table 7 outlines the core objectives for natural areas and the sub-category of Bushland and related guidelines for categorisation, as per Section 36E and 36J respectively of the LG Act, as follows:

Table 7: Core objectives and guidelines for Natural Areas and sub-category of Bushland

CATEGORY	Core objectives – LG Act	Guidelines for categorisation - LG Regulation
Natural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>. 	Land should be categorised as a natural area under Section 36(4) of the LG Act if the 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 under Section 36(5) of the LG Act.
Bushland sub-category	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna of the land and other ecological values; protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land; manage 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 to minimise or mitigate disturbance caused by human intrusion; restore degraded bushland; protect existing landforms 	<p>(1) Land that is categorised as a Natural Area should be further categorised as bushland under Section 36(5) of the LG Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation—</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p> <p>(2) Such land includes—</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly</p>

CATEGORY	Core objectives – LG Act	Guidelines for categorisation - LG Regulation
	<p>such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface. 	<p>undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.</p>

Key issues for Natural Area - Bushland

Management of the land in the Natural Area Bushland category is guided by Council's Bushland and Biodiversity Policy, action plans, strategic directions and relevant legislation.

Key issues for the bushland areas within the Reserve include:

- increased soil nutrients, stormwater runoff and dog faeces;
- weed infestation particularly along verges or boundaries with other uses;
- rubbish dumping;
- dieback of Eucalypts along the southern verge to Seaforth Oval;
- unauthorised bike and walking trails;
- feral animal control;
- managing vegetation to minimise risk for users of the sportsground;
- maintaining the post and rail boundary fence to Seaforth oval;
- Harbour to Hawkesbury walking track maintenance and erosion control; and
- managing bushfire risk.

The NSW Department of Environment and Heritage has prepared a Priorities Action Statement (PAS) to promote the recovery of threatened species and the abatement of key threatening processes in New South Wales. The Priorities Action Statement identifies a number of broad strategies to help threatened plants and animals recover in New South Wales. Each of these strategies have more specific priority actions within them.

Key management sites for Duffys Forest TEC are being identified by the NSW Government and other program partners, where feasible, cost-effective and beneficial management actions can be undertaken, subject to required approvals. Council works to preserve and improve all Duffys Forest TEC within the Northern Beaches, including at Seaforth Oval (Figure 13).



Figure 13: Section of fenced Duffys Forest TEC at the Reserve

Management framework for reserves categorised as Natural Area – Bushland

The management framework for land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland at the Reserve is guided, in particular, by the following Council documents, which may be updated from time to time:

- Protect. Create. Live Northern Beaches Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2040;
- Bushland and Biodiversity Policy 2021 & Bushland and Biodiversity Action Plan 2021; and
- Northern Beaches Bush Fire Management Policy 2021.

Council aims to protect, enhance and restore local bushland and biodiversity and the unique value they have on the Northern Beaches. This includes enhancing the condition of bushland by protecting our local native plants and animals, as well as restoring ecosystems so they are healthy, resilient and valued by the community. Biodiversity assets protected under the Bushland and Biodiversity Policy include – but are not limited to – core habitat, wildlife corridors, urban bushland and important habitat features such as hollows and old-growth trees. Council's response to the management of invasive species (weeds and pest animals) is also set out in this Policy and applies to the vegetation within the site. The bushland within the Reserve is identified as having biodiversity value and any development within this area must consider and obtain any necessary approvals by the LEP, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or other relevant legislation. Council's Bush Fire Management Policy 2021 also applies to the site.

Exclusionary practices for both people and non-native flora and fauna within the bushland areas and the implementation of Council policies will ensure the protection of native flora and fauna across the PoM area.

Current use of the land

Condition of the land and structures

Section 36(3A)(a) of the LG Act requires the PoM to include a description of the condition of the land and structures on adoption of the plan.

The condition of the land and vegetation is described under Section 6. A condition description report is in Appendix 2.

Use of the land and structures

The Natural Area - Bushland category land is used by the community and groups for recreational and environmental nature experiences including walking, nature appreciation, limited cycling and occasional events.

The land is an important environmental buffer for Garigal National Park helping to protect ecological biodiversity and habitat in the National Park.

The land provides walking track linkages to the National Park and beyond. Walkers can enter the Reserve near the Wakehurst Parkway Bus stop, as part of the Harbour to Hawkesbury Trail and the Manly to Seaforth Trail, cross through the Reserve to enter into the National Park to the north.

Walking tracks to the north, accessed from the Reserve's main car park, are the Seaforth to Natural Bridge Track, Timber Getters track, Bantry Bay track and Bluff (Lookout) trail and Engraving trail. A district cycle way link for bikes also commences here linking the Reserve and Frenchs Forest using the existing fire trail parallel to Wakehurst Parkway.

There are no formal structures or buildings in the Natural Area Bushland land except for some signage and fencing.

Current leases and licences

There are no leases or licences in the Natural Area - Bushland category land.

Permissible uses / future uses

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in detail in Table 89. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

The anticipated uses and associated development identified in Table 8 are intended to provide a general guide and are subject to future assessment and approval as necessary.

Table 8: Permissible use and development of community land categorised as natural Area - Bushland

Purpose/Use, such as...	Development to facilitate uses, such as...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the council's natural heritage including the identified Duffys Forest TEC • Preservation of biological diversity and habitat • Providing a location for relaxation and passive informal recreation • Walking/hiking/running • Guided bushwalks and interpretive tours • Mountain bike riding on designated trails and within designated areas • Environmental and scientific study • Bush regeneration works • Carbon sequestration • Bio-banking • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna. • Fire hazard reduction. • Connection to Country activities and cultural heritage interpretation • Soil erosion and water quality works • Low impact recreation, health or sporting events and temporary infrastructure to support events. • If approved by Council, and subject to compliance with relevant legislation including the <i>Companion Animals Act 1998</i> (the CA Act), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dogs permitted on-leash on designated trail(s) • dogs prohibited in designated area(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor facilities (sympathetic to the area): toilets, picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, lighting • Low-impact walking and cycling trails • Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps • Bridges, observation platforms • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out • Interpretive, locational, information, directional and regulatory signage, information kiosks • Fencing, gates and bollards

Express authorisation of leases, licences and other estates: Natural Area – Bushland

Natural Area categories have specific restrictions on leasing and licensing of land - see Section 5 for details on restrictions.

This PoM **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland, listed in Table 9. The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community. The anticipated uses and associated development identified below are intended to provide a general guide.

Table 9: Leases, licenses and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted for community land categorised as Natural Area - Bushland

Type of tenure arrangement	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	<p>Up to 30 years pursuant to Section 46 of the LG Act.</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • Observation platforms, signs • Information kiosk • Kiosk selling light refreshments but not restaurants • Connection to Country activities and cultural heritage interpretation • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out • Carbon sequestration • Bio-banking • Soil erosion and water quality management
Licence	<p>Up to 30 years pursuant to Section 46 of the LG Act.</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkways, pathways, bridges, causeways • Observation platforms, signs • Information kiosk • Kiosk selling light refreshments but not restaurants • Guided walking tours, guided interpretive tours • Environmental and scientific study and surveys or similar • Connection to Country activities and cultural heritage interpretation • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna. • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • Portable toilets • Fire hazard reduction • Soil erosion and water quality works • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project or other approved and permissible events to be carried out
Short-term licence	<p>Terms consistent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General and ad hoc short-term or casual licences: as issued ad hoc with Council formal application process, permissions and/or approvals; and • Section 4 of the LG Act and Clauses 116 and 117 of the LG Regulation; and • for Crown land, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific studies and surveys or similar • Guided walking tours, guided interpretive tours • Environmental and scientific study • Connection to Country activities and cultural heritage interpretation • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna. • Fire hazard reduction • Soil erosion and water quality works • temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out • low impact recreation, health or sporting events and temporary infrastructure to support event

Type of tenure arrangement	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
	Sections 2.20 and 3.17 of the CLM Act and Clause 31 of the CLM Regulation.	
Other estates	<p>As legally required or permitted up to 30 years pursuant to Section 46 of the LG Act.</p> <p>Council requires the Minister's consent for a term greater than 21 years: Section 47(5)(b) of the LG Act.</p>	<p>This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.</p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p>

7.0 ACTION PLAN

Section 36 of the LG Act requires that a PoM for community land details:

- objectives and performance targets for the land
- the means by which the council proposes to achieve these objectives and performance targets
- the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance in achieving the objectives and performance targets.

Table 10 sets out these requirements for community land categorised as Park and Sportsground.

Table 11 sets out these requirements for community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland.

Table 12 sets out these requirements relevant for the whole reserve, including land categorised as Park, Sportsground and Natural Area – Bushland.

The implementation of each of the actions identified in Tables 10, 11 and 12 is dependent on resourcing and funding, feasibility research and obtaining any necessary approval, licence, authorisation or permission. The provisions of other statutes may apply to the implementation of each action.

In particular, the EPA Act applies to the use and development of the land the subject of this Action Plan. Prior to carrying out Actions identified in this Plan, it may be necessary to:

- obtain development consent under Part 4 of the EPA Act. Any conditions of development consent granted under this Part will need to be complied with; or
- undertake an environmental assessment under Division 5.1 of Part 5 of the EPA Act and comply with the requirements of any approval granted in respect of the proposed action.

Actions for Park and Sportsground Categories

Table 10: Objectives and performance targets, means of achieving them and assessing achievement for community land categorised as Park and Sportsground

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
1. Development and Use			
1.1 Future development and use	<p>Future development and use is consistent with community needs and Council's strategic directions including at the time of writing the Sportsgrounds Strategy 2017 and the Let's Play! Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2022, Community Centres Strategy 2021 (the Strategies) and adopted PoM and other relevant Council strategies, strategic directions and priorities and outcomes of any required planning, environmental and other approvals.</p> <p>Increase sustainable capacity of the sportsfields to cater for more use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and use is consistent with this PoM, community needs and Council's strategies, policies, directions, priorities and approvals. • Access to sportsfields (including via seasonal allocations), the Pavilion building is based on, among other things, needs and data. • Consider improvements to sportsfield playing surfaces that will increase sportsfields capacity for more use and implement where feasible and when funds are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and use is consistent with community needs, strategies, policies, priorities, directions and approvals. • Bookings for access to sportsfields and the Pavilion building is based on needs and data. • Increased capacity of the sportsfields.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
1.2 Bike park	Develop an intermediate to advanced style bike park with required ancillary facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and design an intermediate to advanced style bike park in consultation with riders and other stakeholders. Construct an intermediate to advanced style bike park with required ancillary facilities when funding available and as approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An intermediate to advanced style bike park is constructed. Bike racks, seating and repair station and other required ancillary bike park facilities installed in proximity to the bike park.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide seating, bike racks and a bike repair station in proximity to the bike park. Provide storage for some equipment used to maintain the bike park, as part of the Pavilion building or another location if feasible and when funding is available and as approved. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to be applied in the design and management of the bike park area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage provided for some equipment used to maintain the bike park. CPTED principles to be applied in the design and management of the bike park area.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
1.3 Buildings, facilities and infrastructure	Provide public park facilities for the Reserve to meet community need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider needs for more public seating, picnic tables, shelters, bike racks (in proximity to the sportsfields), drinking fountains/water refill stations, BBQs, bins and install as approved and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New public park facilities installed.
	<p>Provide sportsfields and sporting infrastructure that meets user needs and required standards.</p> <p>Increase the sustainable capacity of the sportsfields and sporting infrastructure to enable more and higher use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sportsfields (and surrounds) and sporting infrastructure are maintained, renewed and upgraded (as required) to the required standards and in alignment with user needs. Install a new natural turf cricket wicket. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsfields and sporting infrastructure meet the required standards. Sportsfields playing surfaces have increased resilience and capacity. New natural turf cricket wicket installed.
	<p>Improve the efficiency of sportsfields lighting.</p> <p>Improve the resilience and capacity of all sportsfields</p> <p>Upgrade the court for multi-use recreation and if agreed for parking and to increase its capacity and quality</p> <p>Consider additional cricket practice nets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide additional cricket practice nets if needed and when funding is available. Upgrade the existing basketball court including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> installation of a multi-use hoop / line marking for basketball and netball use expansion of the court to full size if feasible design to enable use for car parking (if required, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basketball court upgraded including installation of a new multi-use hoop and line marking, expansion of size, use for parking (if approved), lighting (if approved) Sportsfields lighting expanded, upgraded and made more efficient.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>note court primary use is for recreation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lighting (if approved by Council following community engagement) - when funding available. • Upgrade, expand sportsfields lighting including with new technology to improve effectiveness, efficiency and performance when funding is available. • Upgrade sportsfields playing surfaces to increase resilience and capacity and to enhance recovery after rain - when funding is available. 	
	Review power needs for the sportsground and the Pavilion building, and implement required upgrades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review energy management practices and identify opportunities for improvement – including sportsfields and other lighting, supply for events and for the Pavilion building. Implement approved improvements where feasible and when funds are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings in energy consumption. • Energy requirements met for users. • Energy management improvements implemented.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
	<p>Provide a Pavilion building (and facilities) that meets user needs and required standards.</p> <p>Improve the quality and access of the amenities in the pavilion building including change rooms and toilets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pavilion building (and facilities) is maintained and cleaned to the required standards. • Consider the provision of expanded and additional Pavilion storage for sports groups, community groups and other users based on need including for bike park maintenance equipment - if feasible, approved by Council and when funding is available. • Consider improvements to the amenity facilities including change rooms and toilets to make them more female and family friendly and more accessible. • Improvements to the pavilion building including increasing the capacity and quality of the upper level to be considered in response to community needs and implemented where feasible and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pavilion building is maintained and cleaned to the required standards. • Expanded and additional storage in the Pavilion provided for sports, community groups and other users including for the bike park where approved. • Amenity and other facilities including change rooms and toilets are improved to be more female and family friendly, more accessible and of a higher quality • Improvements to the pavilion building including increasing the capacity and quality of the upper level considered and implemented where approved.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
	Provide additional temporary or permanent storage for sportsfield users that meets user needs and required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the provision of expanded and new storage (temporary and permanent) for sports and community groups to meet user needs on suitable areas within the Reserve including on the sportsground and or that is located close to facilities e.g. close to the cricket nets/sportsfields - if feasible, approved by Council and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded and new storage (temporary and permanent) provided for sports groups, community groups and other users that meets user needs on the sportsground area
1.4 Traffic, vehicular access and parking	Provide safe, effective and efficient vehicle, cycling and pedestrian facilities and infrastructure for users and visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review vehicle, cycling, pedestrian facilities and infrastructure and use including completing a Traffic Management Plan and identify opportunities to improve safety, capacity, access and connectivity and identify opportunities to provide more parking particularly at peak use times. As part of the review consider drop off zones and identify feasible opportunities outside the Reserve including along Wakehurst Parkway. Implement outcomes of the review including infrastructure and management improvements as approved and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete reviews of vehicle, cycling, pedestrian facilities and infrastructure and use. A Traffic Management Plan prepared and infrastructure and management improvements implemented as approved and when funds are available Improved vehicle, pedestrian and cycling access, safety, capacity, efficiency and connectivity particularly at peak use times. Parking capacity improved in particular at peak use times.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade the overflow car park area to improve safety and functionality – including completing a review of the feasibility of removing or redesigning the water tank in this area and if feasible, approved and funded implement and install new parking spaces in its place Consider for the upgrade of the overflow car park a hybrid hard/soft surface treatment to assist with drainage and capacity 	
1.5 Dogs in public places	<p>Continue to provide a dog off-leash area on the sportsfield area within the sportsground category land and within the fenced area.</p> <p>Provide ancillary facilities for the dog off-leash area.</p> <p>Community are informed about the access and restrictions related to dogs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dogs continue to be permitted off-leash on the sportsfield area within the sportsground category land within the fenced area. Consider temporary time restrictions for dogs on the sportsfield area including but not limited to during Council approved bookings as approved by Council. Dogs are prohibited from the bike park area as approved. Install a dog water dispenser within or adjacent to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog waste bag dispensers installed and bags provided as needed. Dog water dispenser installed. Sportsfields area perimeter fencing and gates prevent dogs off-leash entering into the bushland and other areas adjoining the sportsfields area. Sign information is current, accurate and easy to read. Signage is updated, replaced and new installed as required. Community are informed about

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>sportsfields area (in a location that does not impede sport and recreation activities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install new and or upgrade existing wayfinding, information and regulatory signage regarding dogs. • Install dog waste bag dispenser(s) (in location(s) that do not impede sport and recreation activities). Provide dog waste bags for the dispensers as needed. • Monitor compliance and take actions as required regarding dogs. • Maintain, upgrade the sportsfields area perimeter fencing and gates as needed to prevent dogs off-leash from entering off-leash into the adjoining bushland and other areas. 	<p>access and restrictions related to dogs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration given to prohibiting dogs in specific areas and implemented as approved. • Consideration given to time restrictions (including but not limited to during Council approved bookings) for when dogs are permitted off-leash on the sportsfields area.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
2. Planning and Design			
2.1 Landscape Character	Improve landscape connectivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape and open space improvements focus on integrated landscape connectivity that enhances environmental values and sustainable use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved landscape connectivity.
	Improve landscape amenity, aesthetics, and environmental values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve existing shade tree canopy and selectively extend to create new shade particularly in open space areas. Retain and enhance existing native tree and landscape plantings for habitat, shade and amenity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved landscape amenity. Existing shade tree canopy conserved and selectively extended to create new shade.
	Trees, vegetation and shrubs health maintained, and public risk managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree, vegetation and shrub maintenance meets required standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees, vegetation and shrubs maintained to the required standards.
	Outdoor park furniture and facilities including seats, tables (covered and uncovered), drinking fountains and BBQs provided to meet community needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review outdoor spaces and determine outdoor park furniture and facility provision required to meet community needs and install as agreed and when resources are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and upgraded outdoor park furniture and facilities are provided to meet community needs.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
2.2 Public access and multiple use	Amenities including change rooms and toilets are accessible and suitable particularly for families, female users, different age groups and abilities and sports users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review amenities including change rooms and toilets and identify opportunities to improve the accessibility and suitability for families, female users and people of different age groups and abilities and sports users. Implement outcomes of the review as approved and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review amenities including change rooms and toilets conducted. Outcomes of the review implemented as approved by Council. Amenities and changes rooms are more accessible and more suitable for families, female users and people of different age groups and abilities and sports users.
	Sportsfields area and sportsfields facilities, open space and the Pavilion building facilities are managed and developed as multi-use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-use is considered when planning facility improvements. Sportsfields area and sportsfields facilities, open space and the Pavilion building facilities are managed primarily as multi-use facilities and to meet community needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A diversity of uses are accommodated based on need.
2.3 Relationship to surrounding land uses	Minimise impacts on nearby residents from sport, recreation and community use, capital works projects and maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council's booking agreements include conditions to limit potential impacts on nearby residents. Nearby residents informed in a timely manner about major 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council's booking agreements include conditions to limit potential impacts on nearby residents. Hirers / users abide by Council's booking agreements terms and

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>events and major capital works projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement appropriate traffic management plans (where required) for events and capital works projects to minimise impacts on users and nearby residents. 	<p>conditions of use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic management plans implemented. Nearby residents informed about major events and major capital works projects in a timely manner.
3. Management Framework			
3.1 Environmental management and sustainability	Improved environmental sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities to improve environmental sustainability via improvements to management practices and facilities / infrastructure and implement where approved and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation undertaken to identify opportunities to improve environmental sustainability via improvements to management practices and facilities / infrastructure undertaken. Outcomes of the investigation implemented where approved.
	Reduction in operational costs for energy and water use through sustainability initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy and water use efficiency practices and systems improved where feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in operational costs for energy and water use through sustainability initiatives.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
	Limit dispersal of fertiliser and pesticides into less robust environmental systems via stormwater or ground run off, and limit human contact from aerial or surface exposure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Council's Integrated Pest Management Program at the Reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's Integrated Pest Management Program is applied at the Reserve.
3.2 Maintenance and upgrade of land, structures and facilities	Maintain, renew, upgrade the Pavilion building, sportsground and sports infrastructure, park area, bushland area, car parking / road ways and other assets (built and natural) to required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement planned and reactive maintenance and renewals for the Pavilion building, sportsground and sports infrastructure, park area, bushland area, bike park, car parking / road ways and other facilities / infrastructure / assets (built and natural): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to meet community needs and as per Council's strategic directions, operational plan and delivery program and in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans. • Implement upgrades of facilities, infrastructure and natural assets and installation of new facilities and infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to meet community needs and as per Council's strategic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset maintenance, renewals (for built and natural assets) meets required standards and community needs. • Asset upgrades and new (for built and natural assets) meet required standards and community needs. • Public notification and community engagement undertaken in accordance with requirements.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>directions, operational plan and delivery program and in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public notification and community engagement (where required) is undertaken as per Council's directions and community engagement strategy and policy. 	
	Grass, turf and sportsfields maintained to required standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass, turf and sportsfields maintained to required standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass, turf and sportsfields maintained to required standards
	Maintain, renew, upgrade the playground in park area to required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, renew, upgrade the playground: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to meet community needs and as per Council's strategic directions, operational plan and delivery program and in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans in alignment with the Let's Play! Open Space and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, renew, upgrade the playground to required standards. New shade installed as approved.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>Outdoor Recreation Strategy and Action Plan 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider shade for the playground and install if feasible and when funding is available. 	
3.3 Amenity Provision	Amenities meet required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amenities are maintained and cleaned to the required standards and to meet user needs. Amenities are open to users and visitors when the bike park, sportsground, the Pavilion building and open space areas are available for use and particularly at high periods of use – exceptions at Council’s discretion include for required works and for safety. Amenities are open to users and visitors when there are approved events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amenities are maintained and cleaned to the required standards and meet user needs. Amenities are open to users and visitors and for approved events.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
3.4 Lighting, fencing and security	Manage potential impacts of sportsground and park use on adjacent natural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain perimeter fencing and vegetation planting as required. • Provide clear and structured ingress and egress points and tracks to provide for any required movements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportsground perimeter fencing and vegetation planting maintained as required. • Ingress and egress points and tracks maintained as required.
	Improve visitor and user safety via lighting improvements particularly at the Pavilion building and main car park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review safety lighting and implement outcomes where feasible and when funding is available. • Prioritise lighting safety at the Pavilion building and main car park. • Consider CPTED principles in the review, planning, design and implementation of safety lighting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting needs reviewed and outcomes implemented as agreed • CPTED principles considered in the review, planning, design and implementation of safety lighting.
	Continue to permit sport and recreation use in the evening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permit sport and recreation use in the evening with lights whilst minimising impacts on nearby residents. • Council has discretion to determine the hours of use of sportsfields lighting (which is to be in accordance with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport and recreation use permitted in the evening with lights as per approvals. • Sportsfields lighting users abide by Council's terms and conditions.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		relevant regulations, directions, approvals).	
	Limit the impact of night lighting on nearby residential properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider new technology to minimise light spill. Review lighting infrastructure as required and upgrade as required to minimise impacts and ensure required standards are met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting infrastructure meets the required standard. Sportsfields lighting users abide by Council's terms and conditions. Community feedback.
3.5 Sportsground maintenance	Provide sportsfields, sports infrastructure and sports facilities that meet required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsfields, sports facilities and sports infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are maintained to meet community needs and in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy and Plan, Delivery Program and annual Operational Plan. meet the required standards. Watering of sportsfields undertaken as required and according to specific water restrictions that may be in place. Review water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sportsfields, sports facilities and sports infrastructure meet the required standards. Water management improvements implemented. User feedback. Wet weather process implemented.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>practices and identify opportunities for improvement – including irrigation and drainage. Implement approved improvements where feasible and when funds are available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During wet weather Council can at its discretion restrict use of the sportsground. • The hours of operation of the sportsground can be restricted at Council's discretion. 	
3.6 Recreation facilities (bike park) maintenance	Provide a high quality intermediate to advanced bike park and ancillary facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bike park and bike park ancillary facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are maintained to meet user needs and in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy and Plan, Delivery Program and annual Operational Plan. - meet the required standards and CPTED principles. • During wet weather Council can at its discretion restrict use of the bike park. • The hours of operation of the bike can be restricted at Council's discretion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bike park and bike park ancillary facilities meet the required standards. • User feedback. • Community feedback. • Wet weather process implemented.

Management Issues LG Act	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
3.7 Safety and risk management	Provide effective emergency access particularly for the sportsground and the Pavilion building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective emergency access particularly for the sportsground and the Pavilion building that meets required standard. • Undertake improvements to emergency access management and facilities / infrastructure as required and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency access is effective and meets required standards. • Improvements to emergency access management and facilities / infrastructure undertaken as approved.

Actions for Natural Area – Bushland Category

Table 11: Objectives and performance targets, means of achieving them and assessing achievement for community land categorised as Natural Area – Bushland

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
4. Maintain biodiversity within a changing climate			
4.1 Conservation Management	Conserve and manage the Duffys Forest TEC and any threatened species in accordance with all relevant legislation and Council policies and strategic directions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake appropriate actions to conserve and manage the Duffys Forest TEC. Protect and preserve wildlife habitat such as hollow bearing trees. Continue to manage bushland assets according to best practice prioritising weed control and revegetation in areas of highest biodiversity value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss of Duffys Forest TEC vegetation. Bushland assets and biodiversity and bushland resilience managed according to relevant legislation and Council policies and strategic directions.
	Biodiversity Assessments undertaken as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Assessments undertaken as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity assessment completed as required.
	Manage unauthorised trails.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit trails in the additional land that was added to the Reserve. Close unauthorised bike and walking trails as approved by Council to reduce environmental 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit completed and recommendations implemented as resources are available and in line with any legislation and environmental and other approvals. Unauthorised tracks and trails closed as

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<p>impacts and/or for safety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install regulatory and information signage about unauthorised bike and walking trails as required. 	<p>approved by Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory and information signage about unauthorised trails installed as required.
4.2 Fire Management	Continue to implement Council's fire management regimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and update Bush Fire Management Plans in accordance with relevant legislation and Council directions and policies. Manage Asset Protection Zones and fire trails as required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bush Fire Management Plans and actions implemented and updated as approved. Asset Protection Zones and fire trails managed as required.
4.3 Weed and Pest Management	Manage weed from adjoining areas into Duffys Forest TEC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake weed control works in the Duffys Forest TEC in accordance with this PoM and best practice as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control work undertaken as required
	Manage and suppress weeds, pests, disease and pathogens in bushland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise invasive plant control, particularly where weeds threaten key biodiversity assets. Monitor weed, pest, disease and pathogen incursions and address in line with relevant Council directions and policies and as resources allow. Target weeds to reduce competition with native plants and improve the habitat value of the bushland areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site monitoring undertaken and recorded to determine resilience and effectiveness of strategies Invasive plant control undertaken successfully within the bushland area Decrease in species and cover of weeds in bushland areas. Increase in habitat value of the bushland

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement best practice approaches. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target feral animals that may occur on the site to minimise among other things the introduction and spread of weeds, and loss of seedlings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stray cats and dogs managed as per relevant Council policy Feral animals targeted and controlled as appropriate
4.4 Dogs	Minimise the potential for dogs to damage flora and fauna.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider prohibiting dogs from the bushland area except for specific trail(s) where consideration to be given to permitting dogs on-leash on specific trails(s) and implement if approved. Install new and or upgrade existing wayfinding, information and regulatory signage regarding dogs. Maintain and or upgrade the sportsground perimeter fencing and gates as needed to prevent dogs off-leash from entering the adjoining bushland and other areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of compliance by dog owners with the rules regarding dogs. Ranger monitoring and actions Sign information is current, accurate and easy to read. Existing wayfinding, information and regulatory signage regarding dogs upgraded as required and new signage installed as required. Sportsground perimeter fencing prevents dogs off-leash entering into the adjoining bushland areas.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
5.Community Use and Recreation			
5.1 Amenity	Improve amenity and facilitate community use and enjoyment of the natural area bushland category land by among other things improving connectivity to and from other areas of the Reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a plan to improve pedestrian access and connectivity through and within the reserve which includes consideration of upgrading existing paths, trails and new paths and trails and implement in accordance with the outcome of any required environmental assessment and Council approval when funds are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a plan to improve pedestrian access and connectivity. Improved pedestrian access and connectivity.
6. Maintenance of land, vegetation and structures			
6.1 Maintenance	Assets and infrastructure are maintained at the required Council standard(s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of built and natural assets is undertaken in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans and Strategy and Council's Delivery Program and annual Operational Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of built and natural assets is undertaken in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans and Strategy and the Delivery Program and annual Operational Plan. Alignment with community needs
6.2 Landscape materials	Landscape materials used the Natural Area - Bushland Category land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape materials used for works including landscaping are suitable for areas including bushland and bush regeneration areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape materials are suitable for the intended use and the locations.

Actions for Whole of Reserve – All Categories

Table 12: Objectives and performance targets, means of achieving them and assessing achievement for community land categorised as Park, Sportsground and Natural Area –

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
7. Management framework			
7.1 Bookings	The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with this PoM, relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies and bookings processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booked use of the reserve is managed through Council's booking processes (except where leases, licences and other estates apply). The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with this PoM, relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies and bookings processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Booked use of the reserve is managed through Council's booking processes (except where leases, licences and other estates apply). The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies.
7.2 Leases and Licences	The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies. Leases and licenses comply with relevant legislation including the LG Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of the Reserve is managed equitably and in accordance with relevant legislation and Council directions, strategies and policies.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
7.3 Lighting, fencing and security	Lighting, fencing, security and related facilities and infrastructure are managed, maintained and upgraded to meet required standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles are applied in the design of new lighting, fencing, security and related infrastructure and for the upgrade of existing facilities and infrastructure. • Review lighting, fencing, security facilities and related infrastructure (including their management) and undertake improvements to meet required standards as approved and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPTED Principles applied. • Lighting, fencing, security facilities and related infrastructure (including their management) meets required standards.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
7.4 Safety and risk management	Public safety management and risk management is effective, consistent and prioritised and meets Council's requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's Risk Management Framework and policies, directions and practices relevant to safety are appropriately implemented for the Reserve. • Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles are applied in the design and construction of upgrades and new facilities / infrastructure / assets (natural and built) and for the management of the Reserve. • Undertake a safety audit (including of lighting) and implement improvements where approved and when funding is available. • Erect notices under relevant legislation to permit and prohibit activities as approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council's Risk Management Framework and policies, directions and practices relevant to safety are implemented for the Reserve. • Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Principles applied. • Undertake a safety audit (including of lighting) and implement approved improvements. • Erect notices under relevant legislation to permit and prohibit activities as approved.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
7.5 Stormwater and overland flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater infrastructure is maintained and upgraded (as approved) to the required Council standards. Manager water quality of overland flows from into the bushland areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storm water management actions are implemented to among other things maintain water quality and prevent pollution or nutrients affecting bushland areas. Maintain stormwater infrastructure to the required Council standards. Identify opportunities to improve stormwater infrastructure and other stormwater quality controls e.g. through water sensitive urban design (WSUD) features and implement where feasible and when funds are available and as approved by Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater infrastructure is maintained and upgraded (as approved) to the required Council standards.
8.Cultural Heritage			
8.1 Aboriginal heritage	Protect Aboriginal sacred sites and special places as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Council's Aboriginal Heritage Office regarding relevant matters. Protect Aboriginal sacred sites and special places in accordance with relevant legislation and Council's directions, strategies and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaged with Council's Aboriginal Heritage Office regarding relevant matters. Protected Aboriginal sacred sites and special places in accordance with relevant legislation and Council's directions, strategies and policies.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
9. Access and Accessibility			
9.1 Improve access	Improve accessibility and inclusivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracks in the bushland maintained to an appropriate standard. • Tracks managed and improved to enable better accessibility to bushland areas. • Investigate options to install a pathway down the hill (located north of the Pavilion building) to improve access and implement where feasible and when funds are available and as approved by Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracks maintained to an appropriate standard. • Improved accessibility of tracks in bushland.
	Improvements to pedestrian, bike movement and circulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate options to improve pedestrian, rider safety and circulation (including links with the National Park) and implement where feasible and when funds are available and as approved by Council. • Update Council's online walking trail map, including opportunities to promote Garigal National Park trails. • Liaise with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved pedestrian, rider safety and circulation including improved links between Garigal National Park and the Reserve. • Accurate and current online walking, riding and trail maps publicly available.

		Transport for NSW regarding the potential to create / formalise improved linkages between Garigal National Park and the Reserve.	
	Required access is provided for operational and emergency vehicles and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review access for operational and emergency vehicles and equipment and implement findings of the review where feasible and when funding is available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access for operational and emergency vehicles and equipment meets required standards.
9.2 Equity of access	Create and maintain open spaces and facilities that provide equal opportunity to participate in activities and experiences at the Reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an audit of accessibility and implement findings as agreed and when resources are available. Facilitate disability inclusion and access through improvements to the open spaces and facilities at the Reserve when funds are available and as approved by Council including: Improved existing and provision of new unisex and accessible toilets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amenities reviewed and approved improvements implemented. Accessibility and inclusivity of open spaces and facilities at the Reserve is improved. Audit of accessibility completed and approved findings implemented. Access standards are met.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
10.Fencing and Boundary Management			
10.1 Fencing	<p>Reduce unauthorised access and activities in adjoining areas.</p> <p>Improved safety of users of the adjoining areas.</p> <p>Protect adjoining bushland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing sportsground fencing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure that off-leash dogs are prevented from entering the adjoining bushland area - reduce the incidence of sports balls entering the adjoining bushland area - prevent sportsground activities occurring in the bushland area - define the boundary between the sportsground and bushland area • Limit access to areas of Duffys Forest to minimise damage to vegetation and this TEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced incidence of unauthorised access and activities in the bushland areas. • Sportsground fencing meets required standards.
10.2 Boundary Management	Protect bushland areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective fencing/border/edging is provided between the sportsground and adjoining bushland area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective fencing/border/edging is provided between the sportsground and adjoining bushland area.
11.Community Use and Recreation			
11.1 Community activities and involvement	Residents and local community groups participate in volunteering.	Promote and support opportunities for residents, visitors and local community groups to participate in volunteering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer participation.

Management issues LG ACT	Objectives and performance targets S.36(3)(B)	Means of achievement of objectives S.36(3)(C)	Manner of assessment of performance S.36(3)(D)
12. Decision making not addressed in this PoM			
12.1 Matters outside this PoM	To facilitate decision making outside of the scope of this PoM that are relevant to the Reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration is given to referring to this Plan of Management when Council is making land management decisions outside of the scope of this PoM that are relevant to the Reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration is given to referring to this Plan of Management when Council is making land management decisions outside of the scope of this PoM that are relevant to the Reserve.
13. Signage			
13.1 Signage	<p>Wayfinding, regulatory, information and other signage is current, accurate, easy to read, consistent with the character of the reserve and meets the needs of users and Council.</p> <p>Community and users are informed about the Reserve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing signs and sign infrastructure including in the sportsground area, bushland area, car park / road area, bike area and the Pavilion building. Based on the outcomes of the review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update / replace existing signs install new signs when funds are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signs are updated, replaced and new signs installed as required. Signage information is current, accurate, easy to read. Signage is consistent with the character of the Reserve. Signage infrastructure is well presented and well maintained. Community and users are informed about the Reserve.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signage information is to be current, accurate, easy to read. • Signage to be located appropriately and not to impede usual sport, recreation and community use. • Signage to be consistent with the character of the Reserve. • Signage to address matters including but not limited to; Alcohol Prohibited Areas, Alcohol Free Zones, restrictions for dogs, sportsfields use (particularly during wet weather) and environmental matters. • Upgrade Garigal National Park trail head entry signage information and infrastructure within the Reserve when funds are available. • Information on signage to be replicated as needed on Council's website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garigal National Park trail head entry signage information is current, accurate, easy to read and sign infrastructure upgraded as required.
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APPENDICES

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Appendix 1: Contextual background to the LGA

Northern Beaches is a unique combination of urban and natural landscapes and coastline on the north-eastern seaboard of Metropolitan Sydney.

The LGA is bound by the Pacific Ocean to the east, Sydney Harbour to the south and Broken Bay and Hawkesbury River to the North at Barrenjoey Head. The inland boundary follows Middle Harbour then encompasses considerable portions of Garigal National Park and most of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and along Cowan Creek to the most northern point at Broken Bay.

In 2021, some 272,184 people called the Northern Beaches home.

Our population is forecast to reach over 304,000 people by 2036, with steady growth in all age groups. Those aged 35- 49 will remain the dominant group at 21% and around 65,000 people. The greatest change will be in ages 60 and over, growing by almost 30% or 16,000 people.³

Our community vision is: -

Northern Beaches - a safe, diverse, inclusive and connected community that lives in balance with our extraordinary coastal and bushland environment.

Our open coast spans over 80 kilometres, with 24 ocean beaches, aquatic reserves, intertidal protection areas and two surfing reserves. Approximately 15,500 hectares of bushland is located in national parks, Council managed reserves, NSW Government-owned land, schools, golf courses and in private ownership.

The LGA's open space is a key form of social infrastructure that forms the recreational grid and includes our beaches, public parks, including formalised spaces for civic, outdoor or recreation activities, and sporting areas for organised sports, including sportsgrounds, courts and greens, and golf courses.

The Northern Beaches access to extensive natural areas that are primarily protected for conservation also serve recreational uses including walking, cycling, horse trails and picnic areas.⁴

These open spaces contribute to both the local and greater Sydney recreation and green grids that provide connectivity between places that benefit the movement of wildlife and people through nature.

Significant recreation connections include the Palm Beach to Manly Coast Walk and key sections of the Bondi to Manly and Harbour to Hawkesbury walks and an extensive network of cycle paths.

³ Northern Beaches - Community Strategic Plan 2040

⁴ Towards 2040 LSPS




Appendix 2: Condition description of land and buildings







Condition and Use table for Seaforth Oval PoM

Council's Asset Management system TechOne condition rating is 1-10. The following descriptions are used and have been applied:

- Excellent = 1
- Good = 2-3
- Average = 4-5-6
- Below Average = 7-8
- Poor = 9-10

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Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Bushland including Duffys Forest	Wildlife refuge and corridor, environmental outcomes, help prevent soil erosion, shade and aesthetics.	Variable Average – Good
		
Seaforth Community and Sporting Pavilion	Sport, community related events and functions, meetings and casual hire.	Excellent
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
		




Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Change Rooms	Home games, competition and training, sport, community, recreation related events/activities, council events, meetings and school events.	Good
		
Amenities	Sport, community, recreation related events/activities, Council events, meetings, school events and public use.	Good
		






Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Fields	Sport training and competition, school sport, community recreation and events.	Good
		
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Cricket nets & wickets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport training and competition • School sport • Community recreation and casual use 	Excellent
		
Goal posts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport training and competition, school sport • Community recreation and casual use 	Good
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Irrigation system 	Watering sportsfields, park areas and open spaces.	Good
Lighting system 		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Playground 	Community recreation 	Excellent 
Basketball court and backboard 	Community recreation 	Poor 




Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Car park	Parking for community events and meetings, people involved in sport training and competition, school sport, community recreation and spectators.	Good
		
Overflow car park	Occasional parking when formal car park is full, for people involved in sport training and competition, school use and events.	Average


Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Internal roads	Access to the sports field and facilities, community building, community events, sport training and competition, spectators, school sport and community recreation.	Good
		
Pathways	Pedestrian and cycling access to the sportsfields	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
	and facilities and events / activities / sport and a thoroughfare to adjoining areas.	
		
Steps	Access to the sports field, community building and facilities	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public, community, school and sports use • Aesthetics 	variable average to good
		
Shelter	Shade, Protection from environmental elements,	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
public, community, school and sports use.		
		
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
Paving	Access and community safety.	Good
		
Water tanks	Storage and collection of water for irrigation.	Good







Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Retaining walls	Landform support	Good
		
Pits and pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transporting irrigation water, storm water, sewerage • Holds runoff stormwater 	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Fences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park definition • Facility definition • Safety • Security and protection of adjoining bushland 	Variable average to good
		






Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Gates	Access control and security	Good
		
Bollards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates a perimeter and guides traffic Marks boundaries, safety and security 	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Public BBQ	Public, community, school and sports use	Excellent
		
Defibrillator	Medical emergencies	Excellent

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Taps	To access water	Variable average to good
		
Landscaping and gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetics 	Variable average to good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife refuge and corridor • Shade • Prevent soil erosion • Environmental outcomes 	
		
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Plaques	Memorials	Average
		
Signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information 	Variable average to good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wayfinding, locational, trail head, interpretative Regulatory 	
		

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		
Bins	Public, community, school and sports use	Good
		
Meter boxes	Power supply	Good

Item and Description	Primary Use	Condition
		

Appendix 3: Plan of Management Legislative Framework

Local Government Act 1993

Section 35 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) provides that community land can only be **used** in accordance with:

- the plan of management applying to that area of community land, and
- any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land, and
- the provisions of Division 2 of Chapter 6 of the Act.

Section 36 of the Act provides that a plan of management for community land must identify the following:

- a) the category of the land,
- b) the objectives and performance **targets** of the plan with respect to the land,
- c) the means by which the council proposes to **achieve** the plan's objectives and performance targets,
- d) the manner in which the council proposes **to assess its performance** with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets,

and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

A plan of management that applies to just one area of community land:

- a) must include a description of:
 - (i) the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management, and
 - (ii) the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date, and
- b) must:
 - (i) specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used, and
 - (ii) specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise, and
 - (iii) describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

Note: photographs of buildings/structures located on the reserve should be considered. Council should also consider including a rating system for building/structures.

Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) a natural area
- b) a sportsground
- c) a park
- d) an area of cultural significance
- e) general community use.

Land that is categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following:

- a) bushland
- b) wetland
- c) escarpment
- d) watercourse

- e) foreshore
- f) a category prescribed by the regulations.

Additionally, under Section 36 of the LG Act, a site-specific PoM must be made for land declared:

- as critical habitat, or directly affected by a threat abatement plan or a recovery plan under threatened species laws (Sections 36A(2) and 36B(3))
- by council to contain significant natural features (Section 36C(2))
- by council to be of cultural significance (Section 36D(2)).

Classification of public land

The LG Act requires classification of public land into either 'community' or 'operational' land (Section 26). The classification is generally made for council-owned public land by the council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or in some circumstances by a resolution of the council (Section 27).

Crown reserves managed by council as Crown land manager have been classified as community land upon commencement of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act). Councils may manage these Crown reserves as operational land if written consent is obtained from the Minister administering the CLM Act.

Classification of land has a direct effect on the council's ability to dispose of or alienate land by sale, leasing, licensing or some other means. Under the LG Act, community land must not be sold (except for scheduled purposes), exchanged or otherwise disposed of by the council, and the land must be used and managed in accordance with an adopted PoM. In addition, community land is subject to strict controls relating to leases and licences (Sections 45, 46, 46a and 47) of the LG Act.

By comparison, no such restrictions apply to operational land that is owned by councils. For example, operational land can be sold, disposed, exchanged or leased including exclusive use over the land, unencumbered by the requirements which control the use and management of community land. Crown reserves managed by council as operational land may generally be dealt with as other operational land but may not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the written consent of the Minister administering the CLM Act.

Operational land would usually include land held as a temporary asset or an investment, land which facilitates the council carrying out its functions or land which may not be open to the general public (for example, a works depot).

The classification or reclassification of council-owned public land will generally be achieved by a Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or by a resolution of council in accordance with Sections 31, 32 and 33 of the LG Act. If land is not classified by resolution within a three-month period from acquisition it automatically becomes community land, regardless of whether it satisfies the objectives for community land as outlined in the LG Act.

For Crown land, Council cannot reclassify community land as operational land without consent of the Minister administering the CLM Act.

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown reserves are land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of public purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

Crown land is governed by the CLM Act, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Under the CLM Act, as appointed Council Crown land managers, councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the LG Act. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose – for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of ‘environmental protection’ cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Councils must also manage Crown land in accordance with the objects and principles of Crown land management outlined in the CLM Act. The objects and principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

Principles of Crown land management

- Environmental protection principles are to be observed in the management and administration of Crown land.
- The natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) will be conserved wherever possible.
- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land are to be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, multiple uses of Crown land should be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained.
- Crown land is to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the state of NSW, consistent with the above principles.

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that is aligned with the reserve purpose(s), there are other influences over council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to any appointment instruments, or councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that may be made.

Native Title Act 1993

The Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act) recognises and protects native title rights and interests. The objects of the NT Act are to:

- provide for the recognition and protection of native title
- establish ways in which future dealings affecting native title may proceed and to set standards for those dealings
- establish a mechanism for determining claims to native title
- provide for, or permit, the validation of past acts invalidated because of the existence of native title.

The NT Act may affect use of Crown land, particularly development and granting of tenure.

Specifically, the CLM Act makes it mandatory for council to engage or employ a native title manager. This role provides advice to council as to how the council’s dealings and activities on Crown land can be valid or not valid in accordance with the NT Act.

Council must obtain the written advice from an accredited native title manager that Council complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation when:

- a) granting leases, licences, permits, forestry rights, easements or rights of way over the land
- b) mortgaging the land or allowing it to be mortgaged

- c) imposing, requiring or agreeing to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removing or releasing, or agreeing to remove or release, covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land
- d) approving (or submitting for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in (a), (b) or (c).

Native Title rights must be assumed to remain in existence if the relevant land is not 'excluded land' under the CLM Act, because native title rights have not been:

- extinguished by Native Title Tribunal Determination under the NT Act; or
- surrendered through an Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA); or
- protected under Section 24FA of the NT Act; or
- compulsorily acquired; and
- a native title certificate has not been issued under the CLM Act.

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 NT Act. Granting a lease or licence over Crown land may be a future act.

Certain types of future acts can be validated under the NT Act. Where future acts are undertaken, native title claimants and holders are entitled to specific procedural and substantive rights. As such, the written advice of a native title manager is required. The advice must state if the act complies with the NT Act, and any necessary procedural requirements must be fulfilled prior to the act occurring.

In regard to the adoption of the PoM and the activities contained within it, it is the opinion of Council's Native Title Manager that the PoM complies with the applicable provisions of the NT Act.

Other state and Commonwealth legislation

NSW state legislation

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides the framework for planning and development across NSW and guides environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control.

The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.

This Act is also the enabling legislation for planning policies which may have a direct influence on open space management. On a state-wide level there are State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs). On a regional level there are Regional Environmental Plans (REPs). On a local level there are Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) as well as Development Control Plans (DCPs).

Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) is important legislation that recognises the rights of Aboriginal peoples in NSW. It recognises the need of Aboriginal peoples for land and acknowledges that land for Aboriginal people in the past was progressively reduced without compensation. Crown land meeting certain criteria may be granted to an Aboriginal Land Council. This Act may affect dealings with Crown land that is potentially claimable.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Statutory responsibilities on the council arising from this Act specifically relate to the protection of sites of pre- and post-European contact archaeological significance. This Act may affect community land categorised as cultural significance, natural area or park.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

Note: This Act repealed several pieces of legislation including the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*, *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, and the animal and plant provisions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

This Act covers conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act primarily relates to community land categorised as natural area. However, other categories may also be affected.

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* has been repealed and superseded by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. However, references to the former legislation remain in the LG Act and are therefore retained in this guideline.

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water advises that recovery plans and threat abatement plans made under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* were repealed on the commencement of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act* in 2017. These plans have not been preserved by any savings and transitional arrangement under the Biodiversity Conservation Act or LG Act, meaning pre-existing plans have no legal effect.

For this reason, requirements relating to recovery plans and threat abatement plans for local councils preparing plans of management under Section 36B of the LG Act are now redundant. Councils will be advised if future amendments are made to the LG Act to enable these mechanisms.

Certain weeds are also declared noxious under this Act, which prescribes categories to which the weeds are assigned, and these control categories identify the course of action which needs to be carried out on the weeds. A weed may be declared noxious in part or all of the state.

Biosecurity Act 2015

An act to provide for the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of biosecurity risks including pests, weeds and disease.

Rural Fires Act 1997

This Act contains provisions for bushfire risk management and the establishment of a Bushfire Management Committee. It also includes direction on development in bushfire prone lands.

Water Management Act 2000

This Act is based on the concept of ecologically sustainable development, and its objective is to provide for the sustainable and integrated management of the water sources of the state for the benefit of both present and future generations. The Act recognises:

- the fundamental health of our rivers and groundwater systems and associated wetlands, floodplains, estuaries has to be protected
- the management of water must be integrated with other natural resources such as vegetation, native fauna, soils and land
- to be properly effective, water management must be a shared responsibility between the government and the community
- water management decisions must involve consideration of environmental, social,

economic, cultural and heritage aspects social and economic benefits to the state will result from the sustainable and efficient use of water.

Heritage Act 1977

This Act contains provisions for the conservation of items of heritage and may relate to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

Commonwealth legislation

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

This Act enables the Australian Government to join with the states and territories in providing a national scheme of environment and heritage protection and biodiversity conservation. It incorporates threatened species on a national level and with relevance to Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Telecommunications Act 1997

This Act provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a PoM.

State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

This policy deals with a range of environmental matters including the clearing of native vegetation in urban and village areas subject to particular zonings.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

This planning policy lists development allowed with consent or without consent on community land.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008

This SEPP specifies exempt and complying development which may be carried out without the need for development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 on certain public land. Such development is not exempt from any approval, licence, permit or authority that is required under any other Act and adjoining owners' property rights and the common law still apply.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011

This aims to protect quality of surface water and the ecosystems that depend on it and requires that any development would have a neutral or beneficial effect on water quality.

Other relevant legislation, policies, and plans

- *Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003, NSW*
- *Companion Animals Act 1998, NSW*
- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Cth*
- *Local Land Services Act 2013, NSW*
- *Pesticides Act 1999, NSW*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, NSW*
- *Retail Leases Act 1994, NSW*
- *Soil Conservation Act 1938, NSW*
- *NSW Invasive Species Plan 2023-2028*

- *National Local Government Biodiversity Strategy*
- *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Policies and Guidelines*
- *A Vegetation Management Plan for the Sydney Region (Green Web Sydney)*
- *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*

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Appendix 4: Current lease and licenses for the Reserve

Current leases, licences and other agreements for the Reserve include:

Leases

- Nil

Licences:

- Seaforth Football Club for the Seaforth Community and Sporting Pavilion – expired licence on contractual holdover terms since 2017.

Bookings - Sportsfields and Sports facilities:

The following is an indicative list of users of the sportsfields, cricket nets and cricket ovals which vary between winter and summer seasons and from year to year.

- Winter Pre-season - Seaforth Football Club, training
- Winter Season - Manly Warringah Football Association, training and competition
- Summer Pre-season - Northern Beaches Cricket Council, training
- Summer Season - Seaforth Little Athletics, Northern Beaches Cricket Council, training and competition
- School terms - Primary School Sporting Association (PSSA) and local schools, competition and play
- Events

Bookings - Seaforth Community and Sporting Pavilion

Regular hirers may vary, currently include; Meals on Wheels and the Men's Kitchen Association.

Casual hirers (on request) may vary, currently include:

- Small functions
- Church groups

Agreements for telecommunications facilities: Any agreements are directly with the State.

Appendix 5: Council strategic documents

Council has a clearly structured suite of planning and management documents that provide a strategic and operational framework for the management of public land, facilities and uses. The objectives, performance targets and the use and management of the Reserve have been informed by the following key documents:

- Northern Beaches Community Strategic Plan 2040;
- Towards 2040 Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS);
- Asset Management Plans;
- Delivery Program (4 years); and
- Operational Plan (Annual).
- Environment and Climate Change Strategy 2040;
- Council's Walking Plan;
- Sportsgrounds Strategy 2017;
- Bushland and Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan 2021;
- Let's Play! Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Strategy and Action Plan 2022
- Bushland Management Plan for the Duffys Forest Endangered Ecological Community around Reserve Carpark 2007.
- Local Environment Plans.

Northern Beaches Community Strategic Plan 2040

The 2040 CSP is about who we are, what we value and how we want to live now and in the future. It sets our direction to what we aspire to be, as a community, by 2040.

The CSP sits at the top of Council's integrated planning and reporting framework. It defines our community's vision and sets the direction for all Council's activities, including funding, service levels and projects.⁵

The CSP comprises a community vision and eight community outcomes which are each supported by an aspiration, goals and clear strategies to achieve the goals.

These eight community outcomes address the environmental, social, economic and civic priorities of the community. They are interdependent, reflecting the opportunities and challenges in achieving the community's aspirations for the future.

Our community vision is: -

Northern Beaches - a safe, diverse, inclusive and connected community that lives in balance with our extraordinary coastal and bushland environment.

The following community outcomes are particularly relevant to this site-specific PoM (Table 12).

Table 12: Community outcomes of the Northern Beaches Community Strategic Plan 2040

⁵ Northern Beaches Community Strategic Plan 2040
V6 Draft – Northern Beaches Council Seaforth Oval Reserve Plan of Management September 2025.

Community Strategic Plan Outcomes	Response
<p>Outcome: Protection of the environment</p> <p>Aspiration: Our community aspires to enhance and protect the natural and built environment from the risks and impacts of global and local pressures</p> <p>Goal 1 - Our bushland, coast and waterways are protected for their intrinsic value</p> <p>Goal 2 - Our environment is resilient to natural hazards and climate change</p> <p>Goal 3 - Our community is well-supported in protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure safe and sustainable use</p>	<p>The PoM sets out actions to protect and enhance the site's environmental values while providing for ongoing use and enjoyment of the reserve in a safe and sustainable manner.</p>
<p>Outcome: Community and belonging</p> <p>Aspiration: Our community aspires to care for each other, ensuring that people feel safe, supported, included, and have diverse opportunities for a rich cultural and social life</p> <p>Goal 7 - Our diverse community is supported to participate in their chosen cultural life</p> <p>Goal 8 - Our community feels safe and supported</p> <p>Goal 9 - Our community is inclusive and connected</p>	<p>The Reserve provides spaces for organised sport, community use and informal recreation activities including bush walking, casual play and an off-leash dog area for exercise.</p>
<p>Outcome: Good governance</p> <p>Aspiration: Our community aspires to have a Council that is trusted, respected and responsive to the needs of the Northern Beaches community</p> <p>Goal 19 - Our Council is transparent and trusted to make decisions that reflect the values of the community</p> <p>Goal 20 - Our Council is proactive, and efficiently and effectively responds to, and delivers on, the evolving needs of the community</p>	<p>Council's Community Engagement Policy and Strategy at the time will apply to community engagement undertaken for this PoM.</p> <p>Decisions made regarding the proposal for an intermediate to advance level bike park will be made by Council in accordance with the relevant planning and environmental legislative requirements.</p>
<p>Outcome: Partnership and participation</p> <p>Aspiration: Our community aspires to achieve better outcomes through genuine engagement and collaboration</p> <p>Goal 21 - Our community is engaged in decision making processes</p> <p>Goal 22 - Our Council builds and maintains strong partnerships and advocates effectively on behalf of the community</p>	<p>The exhibition of this PoM and its adoption will provide direction as to the use, management and development of this Reserve into the future.</p> <p>Through this process people can be engaged in planning and decision-making.</p>

Towards 2040 Local Strategic Planning Statement

Towards 2040 is Northern Beaches Council's local strategic planning statement (LSPS). It guides land use planning for the Northern Beaches over the next 20 years.

Towards 2040 LSPS integrates State directions and includes a 20-year vision, planning priorities, principles, actions to help achieve the priorities and measures of success and an implementation program to determine whether priorities have been achieved.

Four themes of sustainability, infrastructure and collaboration, liveability and productivity shape the strategic framework of Towards 2040 LSPS.

The Sustainability theme direction of Landscape provides for the management of beaches, waterways and bushland in the LGA and confirms the value of these assets to the community.

Direction - Landscape - Green urban environments and an expansive Metropolitan Rural Area connected to a network of high quality open space and healthy, protected bushland, coast and waterways.

The priorities relevant to this PoM are:

- Healthy and valued coast and waterways;
- Protected and enhanced bushland and biodiversity;
- Protected scenic and cultural landscapes;
- An inclusive, healthy, safe and socially connected community;
- High quality open space for recreation.⁶

The LGA's environmental and recreational attributes are perhaps the most critical element of the Northern Beaches lifestyle.⁷

Council reports against the Towards 2040 LSPS measures and 2040 CSP through the existing Integrated Planning and Reporting framework under the LG Act every four years.

⁶Towards 2040 - Local Strategic Planning Statement

⁷ Ibid

Appendix 6: Aboriginal interests in Crown land

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.

The management of Crown land can be impacted by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW).

Native Title

Native title describes the rights and interests that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have in land and waters according to their traditional law and customs. Native title is governed by the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (NT Act).

Native title does not transfer the land to the native title holder, but recognises the right to land and water, by providing access to the land and if applicable, compensation for any loss, diminution, impairment or other effect of the act on their native title rights and interests.

All Crown land in NSW can be subject to a native title claim under the NT Act. A native title claim does not generally affect Crown land where native title has been extinguished or it is considered excluded land.

When preparing a PoM, Council is required to employ or engage a qualified native title manager to provide advice and validate acts (developments and tenures) over the reserve, in line with the NT Act. The most effective way to validate acts under the NT Act is to ensure all activities align with the reserve purpose.

If native title rights are found to exist on Crown land, council Crown land managers may be liable to pay compensation for acts that impact on native title rights and interests. This compensation liability arises for local councils whether or not the act was validated under the NT Act.

For further information about native title and the future acts framework see the Crown lands website.

Aboriginal Land Rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) seeks to compensate Aboriginal peoples for past dispossession, dislocation and removal of land in NSW (who may or may not also be native title holders).

Aboriginal land claims may be placed on any Crown land in NSW. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure is responsible for investigating claims as defined in the ALR Act. If a claim is established, the land is transferred to the Aboriginal Land Council as freehold land.

At the time of preparing this PoM, there are no known Aboriginal land claims over the land.

Appendix 7: Amendments this PoM makes to the Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park Plans of Management 2004

Pursuant to Section 41 of the LG Act the adoption of this PoM amends the Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004 so that the Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004 no longer apply to the land the subject of this PoM. The document will then be known as the Plans of Management for Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004. The amendments to be made to the Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park 2004 to reflect this are detailed below:

Section of the Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park PoM 2004	Amendment Note: Amendments are shown in this table as bold and underlined for insertions or struck through for deletion.
Title (page 1)	Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval , Keirle Park and Tania Park.
Header (all pages)	PLANS OF MANAGEMENT FOR SEAFORTH OVAL , KEIRLE PARK AND TANIA PARK
Index (pages 3 – 6)	<p>5 SEAFORTH OVAL.....34 and delete 5.1 to 5.8.2 under this heading.</p> <p>SEAFORTH OVAL.....103 PREPARATION OF PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR SEAFORTH OVAL.....114 COMMUNITY FORUM.....114</p> <p>Under List of Figures: Figure 1.1 LOCATION OF SEAFORTH OVAL, KEIRLE PARK AND TANIA PARK.....11</p> <p>FIGURE 5.1: LOCATION OF SEAFORTH OVAL.....34 TABLE 5.1: CONDITION & USE OF LAND, BUILDINGS & IMPROVEMENTS AT SEAFORTH OVAL.....41 PLATE 5.1: SEAFORTH OVAL PLAYING FIELDS...37 PLATE 5.2: SEAFORTH OVAL CARPARK.....39</p> <p>Note to be inserted under PLATE 7.5 stating: This Plan of Management was amended pursuant to Section 41 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> by the adoption of the Seaforth Oval Reserve Plan of Management adopted [insert date].</p>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (page 7)	Manly Council resolved to prepare Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park. These Plans of Management were amended with the adoption of the Seaforth Oval Reserve Plan of Management and relevant references to Seaforth Oval have been removed. All three Both parks are experiencing...
Process (pages 8 – 9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening a Project Team for each of the three both parks, comprising.....

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening a Project Steering Committee for each of the three both parks, comprising..... <p>Sections 2, 3 and 4 relate to all three both parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4 – This section outlines the <i>Implementation and Review</i> common to all three both parks, including..... <p>Sections 5, 6 and 7 include specific information related to each of the three both parks including.....</p> <p>Section 5 – Seaforth Oval</p>
1.1 Background (page 10)	<p>Manly Council has resolved to prepare Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park. As stated in the Executive Summary these Plans of Management were amended with the adoption of the Seaforth Oval Reserve Plan of Management and relevant references to Seaforth Oval have been removed.</p> <p>All three Both parks are experiencing significant.....</p>
1.2 Land to which this Plan of Management applies (page 10)	<p>These Plans of Management apply to three two of Manly's parks: Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park.</p> <p>The location of the three two parks that are subject of the Plans of Management is shown in Figure 1.1.</p>

NEW FIGURE 1.1



Figure 1.1: Location of ~~Seaforth Oval~~, Keirle Park and Tania Park

Section of the Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park PoM 2004	Amendment Note: Amendments are shown in this table as bold and underlined for insertions or struck through for deletion.
1.4 Process of preparing this Plan of Management (page 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening a Project Team for each of the three two parks, comprising of Council Officers... Convening a Project Steering Committee for each of the three two parks, comprising of Councillors and... <p>As each both of the parks include Crown land, the Draft Plan.....</p>
1.5 Contents of these Plans of Management (pages 13 – 14)	<p>Sections 2, 3 and 4 relate to all three both parks:</p> <p>Section 4- This section outlines the Implementation and Review common to all three both parks, including....</p> <p>Sections 5, 6 and 7 include specific information related to each of the three both parks including.....</p>
2.1 State government legislation 2.1.1 Introduction (page 15)	<p>As the three both parks are wholly or part Crown public reserves vested in Manly Council trustee for their care, control and management, the <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i> applies to the management of the three both parks.</p> <p>.....Council has requested that Plans of Management be prepared for Seaforth Oval, Keirle Park and Tania Park.</p>
2.1.4 Crown Lands Act 1989 (pages 16 – 17)	<p>All three Both parks covered by these Plans of Management.....</p> <p>Manly Council has the ongoing responsibility to provide care, control and management of Crown land in the three both parks in accordance with the <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i>.</p> <p>As such, management of the three both parks is administered...</p> <p>The Reserve Trust for all three both parks is as a corporate manager.</p>
4.2.3 Authorisation of future leases and licences (page 27)	<p>To comply with the Local Government Act, this Plan of Management must clearly specify what leases, licences and other estates are authorized within these three two parks.</p>
4.2.4 Occupation of community land (page 28)	<p>Occupation of community land by leases, licences and other estates that apply to these three two parks are set out in.....</p> <p>In respect of community land in general, a lease, licence or other estate may only be granted within these three two parks in Manly for:</p>
4.2.6 Granting of easements, licences and other estates by tender (page 29)	<p>Leases and licences applying to these three two parks in Manly for which tenders must be called are for:</p>
4.2.8 Occupation of parks in Manly other than by leases or licence (page 30)	<p>The exclusive occupation or use of these three two parks in Manly is only permitted for the purposes of:</p> <p>However, exclusive occupation or use of part of these three two parks in Manly is permitted:</p>

4.5 Resourcing (page 31)these Plans of Management for Seaforth Oval , Keirle Park and Tania Park.
4.5.3 Section 94 Contributions (page 32)	A portion of RTA/DIPNR land has recently been redeveloped for new housing close to Seaforth oval, which will contribute funds for park improvements.
4.5.4 Partnerships (pages 32 – 33)	In addition, Council can continue its partnership with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service with regard to both Seaforth Oval and Tania Park.
4.5.5 Rental income (page 33)	Towers were erected in Seaforth Oval and Tania Park in 2002, and.....
5 SEAFORTH OVAL (pages 34 – 56)	Delete all text and images: pages 34 – 56.
SEAFORTH OVAL POM PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (page 105)	Delete all text and tables: pages 105 – 107.
PREPARATION OF PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR SEAFORTH OVAL (page 114)	Delete all text: page 114.
SEAFORTH OVAL COMMUNITY FORUM (pages 117 – 118)	Delete all text: pages 117 - 118.
SEAFORTH OVAL – Flyer Summary (pages 122 – 123)	Delete all text: pages 112 – 123.