



SUPPORTING PLAN

# Plan of Management

for Mirambeena Regional Reserve





# 7

## destinations



### Safe & Strong

A proud inclusive community that unites, celebrates and cares

Safe & Strong documents are guided by the Social Inclusion Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as being a child friendly City, children's services, community safety and crime prevention, inclusiveness, community services, universal access, reconciliation, ageing, community harmony and youth.



### Clean & Green

A clean and sustainable city with healthy waterways and natural areas

Clean & Green documents are guided by the Environmental Sustainability Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as managing our catchments and waterways, natural resources, hazards and risks, emergency management, biodiversity and corporate sustainability.



### Prosperous & Innovative

A smart and evolving city with exciting opportunities for investment and creativity

Prosperous & Innovative documents are guided by the Prosperity and Innovation Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as revitalising our centres, employment, investment, being SMART and creative, and providing opportunities for cultural and economic growth.



### Moving & Integrated

An accessible city with great local destinations and many options to get there

Moving & Integrated documents are guided by the Transport Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as accessibility, pedestrian and cycling networks, pedestrian and road safety, transport hubs, and asset management.



### Healthy & Active

A motivated city that nurtures healthy minds and bodies

Healthy & Active documents are guided by the Health and Recreation Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes lifelong learning, active and healthy lifestyles, and providing quality sport and recreation infrastructure.



### Liveable & Distinctive

A well designed, attractive city which preserves the identity and character of local villages

Liveable & Distinctive documents are guided by the Liveable City Lead Strategy. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as preserving the character and personality of centres, heritage, affordable housing, and well managed development.



### Leading & Engaged

A well- governed city with brave and future focused leaders who listen

Leading & Engaged documents are guided by Council's Lead Resourcing Strategies. Supporting Plans, Action Plans and Policies cover such themes as open government, managing assets, improving services, long term funding, operational excellence, monitoring performance, being a good employer, civic leadership, and engaging, educating and communicating with our community.

# Strategic Planning Framework Summary

The Strategic Planning Framework (SPF) maps out the role of all current and future Council strategies and plans that work to deliver the vision for the City. The framework works from the highest level of strategic direction in the Community Strategic Plan through to more detailed plans that will eventually drive works projects and programs on the ground.

The framework is comprised of the following levels:

- The **COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN (CSP)** is our highest level plan and translates the community's desired outcomes for the city into key destinations. The CSP includes community suggested actions which can be tested in the development of all other plans.
  - **LEAD STRATEGIES** are Council's response to the CSP and provide high level strategic direction on key challenges facing the City. They are informed by a sound evidence base that considers key trends and an understanding of the implications of key issues and opportunities on the City.
- **SUPPORTING PLANS** break down broad theme areas discussed in LEAD STRATEGIES into smaller themes providing high level actions. SUPPORTING PLANS identify broad works projects and programs required to deliver on these actions. Supporting plans include indicative costing and resourcing requirements and delivery timeframes.
- **DETAILED ACTION PLANS** take actions from SUPPORTING PLANS and identify specific works projects and programs required to deliver on these actions. Supporting plans include detailed costing and resourcing requirements and delivery timeframes.
  - **GUIDELINES, POLICIES AND CODES** provide detailed information, rules for activities or guidance for specific works on Council or other lands.

# Acknowledgements

The City of Canterbury Bankstown acknowledges the traditional country of the Daruk (Darag, Dharug, Daruk, Dharuk) and the Eora People.

We recognise and respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and relationship with the land. We acknowledge they are of continuing importance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living today.

DATE	VERSION NUMBER	DETAILS









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# 01

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background

Plans of Management are required under the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. A Plan of Management (PoM) must detail the land use, management objectives, development and monitoring for the community and Crown land under Council ownership or care and control.

A PoM may be Generic applying to a large number of open spaces or specific plans applying to a single or group of open spaces to be managed under specific conditions.

This specific PoM applies to the open spaces that combined, form Mirrambeena Regional Reserve.

Section 36 of the *Local Government Act* sets out the requirements for preparation of PoMs that must identify the following:

- The category of the land;
- The objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land;

- The means by which the Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets; and
- The manner in which the Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

Section 37 of the *Local Government Act* sets out the requirements of PoMs for community land that are not owned by the council and must:

- Identify the owner of the land;
- State whether the land is subject to any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant; and
- State whether the use or management of the land is subject to any condition or restriction imposed by the owner

A specific PoM that applies to just one area of community land must include a description of all the following:

- 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;
- The use of the land, and any such buildings or improvements as at that date;
- Specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used;
- Specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise; and
- Describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

All these matters have been addressed in this PoM.



## 1.2 Crown Land Management Act 2016

This Act sets out management actions for Crown land which is owned by the state government and can be vested by government gazettal to councils for care and control for a specific purpose. This Act requires councils to prepare and adopt PoMs in accordance with the *Local Government Act*.

This PoM for Mirambeena Regional Reserve identifies clear objectives and establishes directions for planning, resource management and maintenance of the land. It defines Council policy and direction and provides a basis for assigning priorities in works programming and budgeting within Council's financial capacity.

Council may not undertake any activities, uses or developments which are not provided for in this PoM. Any changes to the PoM (such as activities allowed in a category of community land) must be publicly exhibited in accordance with the *Local Government Act*.







### **1.3 Other legislation pertaining to this Plan of Management**

The management actions defined in this PoM must comply with the following legislation.

#### ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)***

This Act ensures that the effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by Council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities. This Act is also the enabling legislation for several State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) which have a direct influence on open space management.

#### ***State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 19 (NSW)***

This Policy directs the management of bushland in urban areas, so is applicable to PoMs for community land categorised as natural area – bushland.

#### ***State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (NSW)***

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



#### ***National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)***

This Act specifically relates to the protection of sites of pre and post European contact, archaeological significance and the protection of native flora and fauna. This relates to community land categorised as cultural significance, natural area or park.

#### ***Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)***

This Act assists to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

#### ***Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)***

This Act recognises the interest that indigenous Australians may still hold in some areas of Crown land. The Act sets out how native title rights are to be recognised and protected, making provisions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders establishing the existence of native title, lodging native title claims, determining, and validating the extinguishment of native title, and dealing with land and waters where native title may not have been extinguished. On Crown land native title rights and interests must be addressed unless native title has been extinguished, surrendered, or determined by a court to no longer exist.

#### ***Fisheries Management Act 1994 (NSW)***

This Act includes provisions for the management of state fisheries, including riparian zone management and management of waterways and threatened marine/ freshwater aquatic species. This relates to community land categorised as natural area (foreshore, watercourse or wetland).

#### ***Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)***

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.

This relates to community land categorised as cultural significance or natural area.

#### ***Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)***

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.

#### ***Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)***

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

#### ***The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013***

This charter was drawn up by ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) in order to define the basic principles and procedures to be observed in the conservation of important cultural places. This relates to community land categorised as cultural significance.

## 1.4 What is Community Land and Crown Land

The *Local Government Act 1993* describes community land as land that is owned or controlled by councils and dedicated for community use. There are 5 categories comprising Park, Sportsground, General Community Use, Cultural Significance and Natural Area.

Crown land is owned by the state government and is managed under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* which allows councils to manage it in a similar way to community land.

Community land and Crown land comprise a wide variety of properties including iconic parks, regional and district sportsgrounds, smaller recreation reserves, natural areas and playgrounds. It is recognised as an important component of the urban environment, providing opportunities for recreation, leisure and contact with the natural environment.

## 1.5 Definition of Community and Crown Land Categories

### Parks

Parks are predominantly for passive recreation. They are of various sizes, have different characters and provide space for activities such as children's play, dog walking and personal exercise. Small parks can simply comprise of a few trees and grass, while larger parks can have facilities such as seating, playground equipment, exercise equipment, bike paths, barbecues, toilets and public art.

### Sportsgrounds

Sportsgrounds are managed to provide active recreation. Sporting fields are used by a variety of organised groups including local schools, community groups, sporting clubs and associations and semi-professional sporting clubs.

### General Community Use

This land performs many functions relating to the health and wellbeing of the community. It may contain buildings such as libraries, cultural centres, childcare, Scout or Guide Halls and associated amenity such as carparks. These cater for formal and informal leisure and recreational activities, hobbies, artistic endeavours, educational, cultural and social functions.

### Cultural Significance

This community land category is for areas with Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance. In the City of Canterbury Bankstown there are 9 parks with Cultural Significance; for reasons such as the park is within a Heritage Conservation Area or it has heritage features.

### Natural Area

Land identified as Natural Area is appropriately sub categorised as either bushland, wetland, watercourse, foreshore and escarpment.



## 1.6 Hierarchy of Open Space within City of Canterbury Bankstown

Open spaces are divided into five levels as described below. They are differentiated by size, form, function and accessibility.

### State

At this level an open space will be high quality with the capacity to host state or national events. The City has two open spaces at this level – Bankstown Memorial Oval and The Crest of Bankstown.

### Regional/City-wide

At this level an open space will have significant proportion, uniqueness or standard. The open space will usually be the only one of its type in the City, servicing city-wide and regional needs. It is likely to attract State Government capital funding. In addition to the Mirambeena Regional Park, the city has 17 other key open space at this level.

### District

At this level an open space typically has organised active sporting facilities and services a large area. There is capacity to stage city-wide competitions. Most will have a number of secondary functions such as park, general community use or natural area. The City has 96 open spaces at this level.

### Neighbourhood

At this level an open space may have some qualities of a district park but usually only supports passive recreation for a local catchment within 400m. The City has 151 open spaces at this level.

### Local

At this level open space services the passive recreation needs of residents and contributes to the natural amenity of local areas. Offering minimal recreation activity they are typically parcels of land less than 0.2Ha including, surplus from sub-divisions, road reserves or infrastructure easements

## 1.7 Community Land and Crown Land covered by this Plan of Management


This *Plan of Management for Mirambeena Regional Reserve* applies to –

- Lansdowne Reserve
- Garrison Point
- Lake Gillawarna
- Shortland Brush
- Flinders Slopes
- Amaroo Reserve



**Table 1** lists the community land and Crown land covered by this PoM describing the categories in each reserve and designates their function as 'primary' or 'secondary'. For example, Garrison Point has Park as its primary function, and Natural Area – Bushland as its secondary function. These designations are generally determined by area.

**Map 1: The Study Area  
Mirambeena Regional Reserve**

 Indicative study area



**Table 1 – Mirambeena Regional Reserve – Reserve Details**

Name of Reserve	Lot and Deposited Plan details	Ownership (see Map 2)	Category of community land (see Map 6)	Level in Open Space hierarchy	Additional requirements for Crown Land
					Details of any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant and details of any conditions or restriction on the use or management of the land is imposed by the owner
Lansdowne Reserve	Lot 1 DP 1109915 Pt. Lot 980 DP 11760 Lot 5 DP 243646 Lots 939 to 967 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 968 DP 11760 Lots 969 to 976 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 981 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 982 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 983 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 984 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 985 DP 11760 Pt. Lot 979 DP 11760	CB City Sydney Water RMS DPIE Privately owned	Natural Area – Bushland (Primary) Sportsground (Secondary) Natural Area – Wetland (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Not applicable.
Garrison Point	Lot 1 DP 91974 Lots 17-47 DP 12034 Lot 369 DP 12034	Dept of Lands (Crown)	Park (Primary) Natural Area – Bushland (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Garrison Point is partly Crown Land, owned by the Department of Lands, but under the care and control of Council as Crown Reserve Manager. The gazetted date of Crown Reserve No. 97746 was 4/4/1985, for purpose of Public Recreation.
Lake Gillawarna	Lots 82-125, Pt. 126-138, Pt. 141-146, 147-152, 154-183, 195-203, Pt. 190-194, 317 DP 12034	CB City	Park (Primary) Natural Area – Bushland (Secondary) Natural Area – Watercourse (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Not applicable.

**Note:** The study area contains other land that will not be required to be managed by this PoM including land owned by the DPIE, RMS, Sydney Water and Privately owned lots. However, these lands will be managed in accordance with the principles and legislative requirements of Section 36 and Section 37 of the *Local Government Act*.

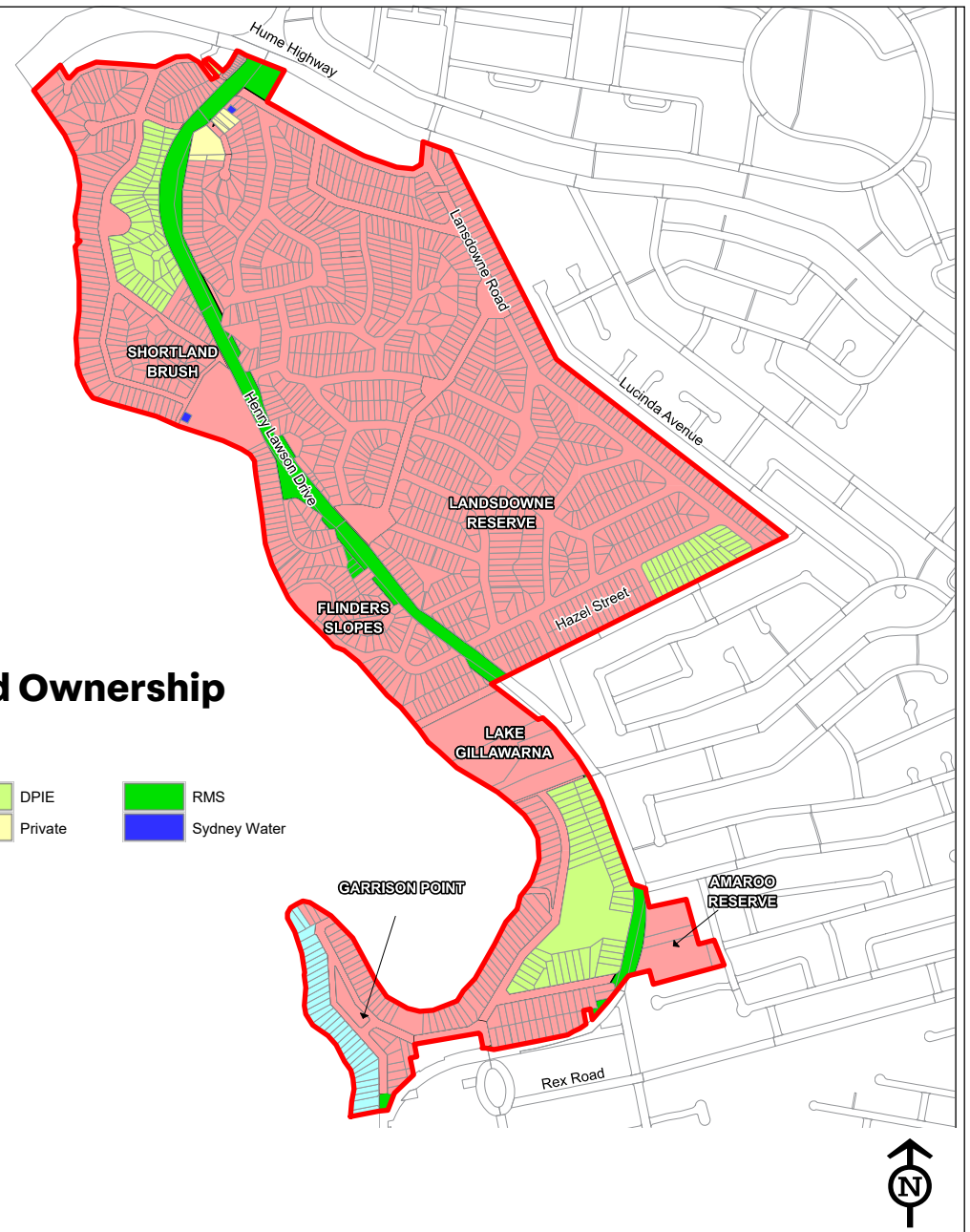
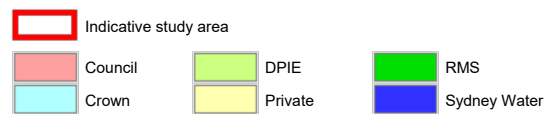


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					Details of any trust, estate, interest, dedication, condition, restriction or covenant and details of any conditions or restriction on the use or management of the land is imposed by the owner
Shortland Brush	Lots 56-160, 163-193, 366-409, 458-522 DP 11759	CB City DPIE RMS Privately owned	Natural Area – Bushland (Primary) Park (Secondary) Natural Area – Watercourse (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Not applicable.
Flinders Slopes	Lots 991-1057, 1374-1401, 1434-1458, 1477-1481 DP 11761 Lots 986-990 DP 11760 Lots: 1,2 DP 568501	CB City DPIE RMS	Park (Primary) Natural Area – Bushland (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Not applicable.
Amaroo Reserve	Part Lots 10 & 12 DP 224554 Part Lot 13 DP 227591 Lot 15 DP 229808	CB City	Park (Primary) Natural Area – Bushland (Secondary) Natural Area – Watercourse (Secondary)	Regional/City wide	Regional/City wide

**Note:** The study area contains other land that will not be required to be managed by this PoM including land owned by the DPIE, RMS, Sydney Water and Privately owned lots. However, these lands will be managed in accordance with the principles and legislative requirements of Section 36 and Section 37 of the *Local Government Act*.

## Map 2: Land Ownership









# 02 The Context

## 2.1 The Study Area

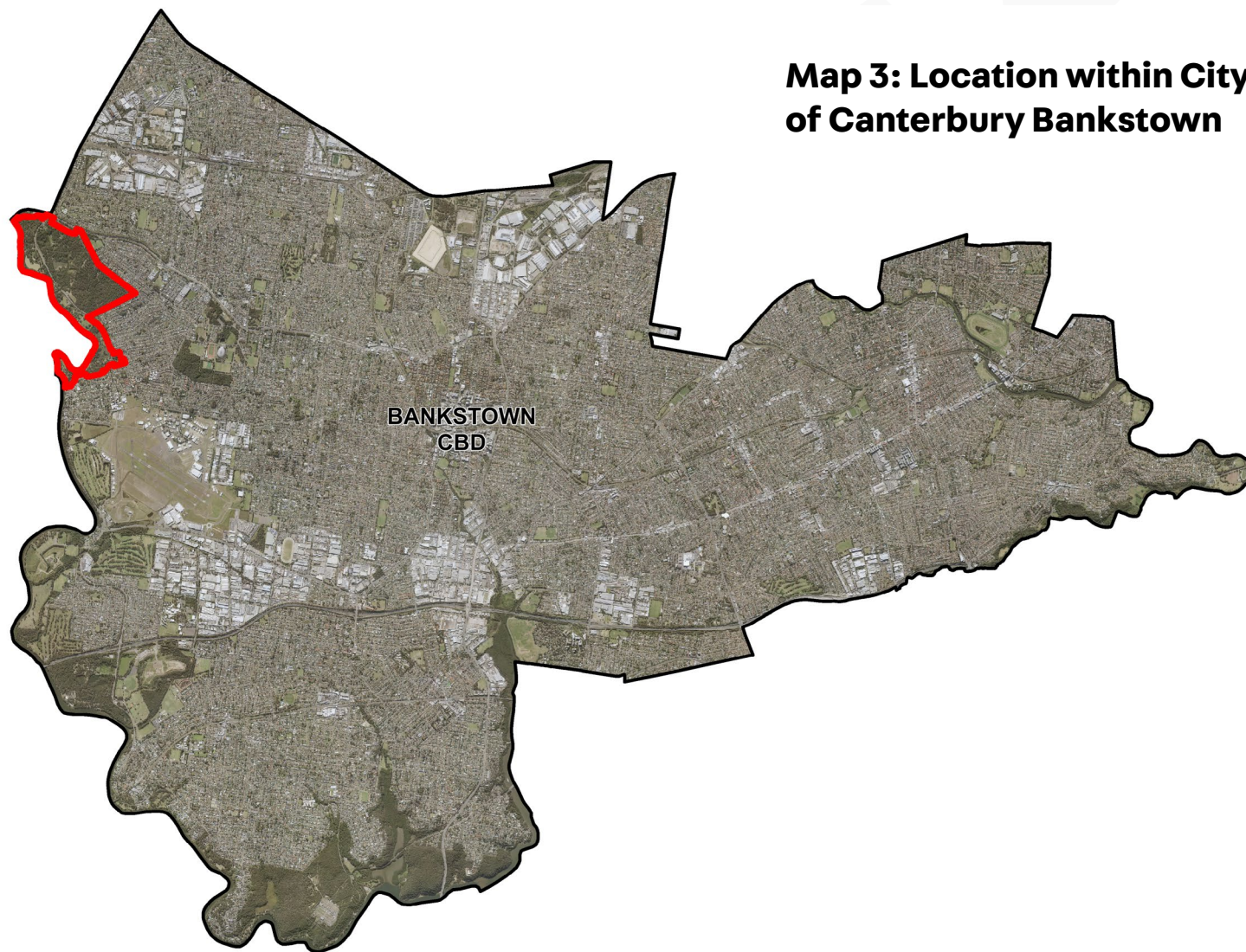
The City of Canterbury Bankstown is one of the largest Council areas in Australia. In the 20 years between 2016 and 2036, the population is forecast to grow from more than 360,000 (ERP, 2016) to 500,000. This growth will be accompanied by an increase in higher density dwellings and increasing family size. There will be less private open space, a gap which public open space such as Mirambeena Regional Reserve has the capacity to address, particularly on weekends.

Mirambeena Regional Reserve consists of six reserves located in the suburbs of Lansdowne and Georges Hall on the western boundary of the city. Lansdowne Reserve is the largest reserve and Amaroo Reserve is the smallest, and both are located on the eastern side of Henry Lawson Drive. The other are four parks being Garrison Point, Lake Gillawarna, Flinders Slopes and Shortland Brush are located on the western side of the Henry Lawson Drive, situated between it and Prospect Creek, a tributary of the Georges River. Therefore Henry Lawson Drive creates a significant barrier between the reserves, with the only formalised

pedestrian access being an overhead pedestrian and cycle bridge linking Amaroo Reserve and Lake Gillawarna.

Council's Open Space Strategic Plan lists Mirambeena Regional Reserve's primary functions as a regional parkland, regional trail, river access and as a conservation area. It places Mirambeena in the North West local area where the overall supply of open space is regarded as high, with a variety of park settings and types. As Mirambeena is a regional parkland, it attracts visitors from across the city and broader surrounding regions. The reserves are flexible and multi-use catering for people of all ages, backgrounds and physical abilities across a range of activities and events.

**Map 3: Location within City  
of Canterbury Bankstown**





## 2.2 Background

For over 30,000 years before European settlement the Gweagal, Bidjigal and Dharug tribes were custodians of the landscape in which the study area is now recognised.

In 1795 George Bass and Matthew Flinders explored along the Georges River and at the site of the current day Garrison Point, Georges Hall proclaimed the area as Bankstown, honouring Sir Joseph Banks. In 1798 both Bass and Flinders were granted land along the Prospect Creek.

Captain Georges Johnston, Lieutenant of the First Fleet also received a land grant and built his first home situated on Prospect Creek near the present Henry Lawson Drive and Beatty Parade, naming it Georges Hall. The subsequent posting of a military guard at the site is reflected in the present-day name of Garrison Point. In 1837 following continued flooding another home was built by the Johnston family on higher ground and remains present to this time in nearby Lionel Street.

Further north along Prospect Creek Lieutenant John Shortland also of the First Fleet received an initial grant of 100 acres over the northern part of what is now Lansdowne Reserve which he increased to 380 acres (154ha) in 1800. In 1922, plans were devised to subdivide the entire estate, many of the current tracks in the reserves reflect the former subdivision pattern.

The historic Lansdowne bridge is an important feature. It crosses Prospect Creek on the Hume Highway, just north of Shortland Brush and was built by convicts from a nearby convict camp. The sandstone was quarried at East Hills by convict labour and transported on barges along the Georges River and Prospect Creek.

Much of the land that now makes up Mirambeena Regional Reserve resulted from the recommendations of the Cumberland Plain Planning Scheme of 1945 and subsequent government voluntary land purchase schemes of flood affected properties along Prospect Creek following significant flooding events along the creek and the Georges River particularly in 1956.

From the mid 1970's the former Bankstown Council began developing the parklands in their current form with the creation of artificial ponds within Lansdowne Reserve, Shortland Brush and Lake Gillawarna. At this time only two private properties remain within the parklands in the northern section of Lansdowne Reserve.





## 2.3 Character of the individual reserves

### Lansdowne Reserve

Lansdowne Reserve is the largest of the reserves and is primarily managed as a nature conservation area that includes a registered BioBank site. The vegetation canopy provides generally strong visual enclosure and shade. The re-generating bushland is in relatively good condition apart from weed invasion near drainage lines and edge impacts from adjoining properties and roads.

The area immediately north-east of the Study Area, between the Hume Highway and Tillett Parade is owned by the RMS and is approximately 4ha in size which is separated from the rest of Lansdowne Reserve by a fence long the southern side of Tillett Parade. Whilst this land is located outside the study area, uses on this site have indirect effects on Lansdowne Reserve.

This section of the reserve is relatively isolated and lacks passive surveillance and is subject to antisocial behaviour such as illegal dumping of waste.

Other features within the site include walking tracks, a 2.1 km sealed criterion cycling track, artificial lake, remote-control car track, shelters and public toilet block.



### **Garrison Point**

Garrison Point is low lying, flat to undulating waterfront parkland situated where the Georges River meets the tributary of Prospect Creek. It is a peninsula shaded with native trees that is a popular celebration site for community events. It is used for passive recreation and personal fitness such as jogging and cycling.

There are pedestrian/cycle paths, picnic shelters, BBQs, play equipment, extensive car parking and bus access, toilet block, wharf and performance stage. The site is highly used by large groups and is the most publicly recognised of the reserves. The site previously staged major civic celebrations for Australia Day hosting large crowds of people and retains this capacity to host major public events.

The beach at Garrison Point is known to be the site where explorers Bass and Flinders first landed and proclaimed the area as Bankstown.

### **Amaroo Reserve**

This reserve forms a key entry point to the reserve for surrounding residents. An overhead pedestrian and cycle bridge connects from this site across Henry Lawson Drive to Lake Gillawarna.

The reserve contains important natural vegetation and offers opportunities for passive recreational use. An open drainage canal discharges stormwater from an urbanised catchment into Lake Gillawarna and beyond to Prospect Creek. A gross pollutant trap (GPT) within the reserve assists in improving water quality by removing debris that may be captured by runoff into the stormwater system.

### **Lake Gillawarna**

Lake Gillawarna is also low lying, flat to undulating parkland. It is situated between Henry Lawson Drive and Prospect Creek and set in a framework of wetland ponds. It incorporates native landscape plantings and is very popular for both passive recreation and active recreation such as jogging and cycling. There are asphalt pedestrian/ cycle paths, picnic shelters, BBQs and play equipment. The site is highly visible from Henry Lawson Drive. The site is recognisable to the region for the large ibis colony that roost on the islands within the lakes.

### **Flinders Slopes and Shortland Brush**

These areas are long and narrow, situated between Prospect Creek and Henry Lawson Drive. They have a sloping and elevated park character with moderate to steep slopes affording panoramic views where vegetation allows. They are heavily vegetated with native trees, and Shortland Brush has a large artificial pond however, the topography limits access to those with impaired mobility. There are asphalt cycle/pedestrian paths, picnic shelters, BBQs, toilets and play equipment.

Flinders Slopes has a grassed bowl amphitheatre previously used for performances, a toilet block is also provided in this location.

## 2.4 Site Assessment and Opportunities

### Open Space and Amenities Access, Circulation, and Parking

The Mirambeena Regional Reserve is also significant in terms of regional connections via cycleways, pedestrian pathways and vehicular linkages to other parts of the City and other local government areas such as Liverpool and Fairfield.

Vehicular access to the reserves on the west side of Henry Lawson Drive (all but Lansdowne and Amaroo) is relatively easy when travelling north and are well serviced with carparks and entry signage. Garrison Point is a popular destination, including larger groups and people with disabilities and is well serviced with parking.

Henry Lawson Drive is a Classified Road under the care and control of RMS with large number of vehicular movements. This major road will be widened in the future, and Council will need to liaise with the RMS regarding issues such as vegetation and new entries and exits to the parks.

Lansdowne Reserve has an informal carpark on Henry Lawson Drive adjacent to the remote-control car track and a carpark in the north part of the reserve at Lansdowne Road, off the Hume Highway. Parking is

available in Lucinda Avenue on the east side of Lansdowne Reserve. Amaroo Reserve, being a neighbourhood park, does not have a designated parking area. Access is available via Amaroo Avenue on the eastern boundary.

### Public Transport

Public transport is generally poor with no bus routes along Henry Lawson Drive. Bus services are available to the east of Henry Lawson Drive providing indirect access. Bus stops along Amaroo Avenue provide access to Amaroo Reserve and to Lake Gillawarna via the pedestrian overpass on Henry Lawson Drive.

### Pedestrian and Cycle Access

There are a number of pedestrian and cycle tracks throughout the study area. There are opportunities to improve and enhance the existing pedestrian and cycle links.

Henry Lawson Drive is a major barrier and unsafe to walk across. The pedestrian overbridge linking Lake Gillawarna and Amaroo Reserve provides safe access. Additional pedestrian access points including signalised crossings along Henry Lawson Drive would improve east to west connectivity. Pedestrian access to Lansdowne Reserve is available from the east at Lucinda Ave, via Brooke, Kirrily and Boggabilla Reserves.

The lack of suitable trafficable surfaces for people with impaired mobility is highly evident, particularly in providing access from carpark areas to foreshore zones, picnic shelters and toilets. Provision is inconsistent, new picnic tables have concrete slabs and links to paths, but the major paths themselves can be poor quality, often affected by tree roots, and not suitable for people with impaired mobility. An example of poor accessibility is the timber boardwalk at the water's edge at Garrison Point - it is accessible only via steps and is poor quality. Some asphalt paths could have a natural surface, ie just compacted soil or decomposed granite. The pedestrian bridges (two at Shortland Brush and one at Lake Gillawarna) are in poor condition and may need total replacement.

### Visual Appearance and Shade

Visual appearance could be improved. Park furniture is need of maintenance and /or replacement. Anti social behaviour such as vandalism and littering also impact on the amenity of the study area.

Provision of natural shading within Mirambeena Regional Park is relatively high, however some key recreational areas such as playgrounds have limited shading. A comparison of the two major playgrounds at Garrison Point and Lake Gillawarna demonstrates the inconsistency of available shade with one well shaded by natural vegetation whilst another in need of shading.



## Buildings and Park Furniture

The amenities buildings in the reserves are near the end of their useful lives (ratings of close to four, when five is considered 'end of life'). This situation is inappropriate for the regional status of the parks. They need to be upgraded and made accessible for people of all abilities.

Some new park furniture has been installed at Garrison Point and Lake Gillawarna such as seats and shaded picnic tables, with improved accessibility for people with disabilities. The aim is to create a different theme for Mirambeena Regional Reserve so that it has its own visual identity. The park furniture palette initiated at Garrison Point and Lake Gillawarna will be adopted throughout Mirambeena and potentially in other parks along the Georges River.

Low-cost treatments (eg. log car barriers) need replacing in many cases to better meet functional requirements, whilst improving aesthetics.

## Safety and Signage

Access to the various reserves from Henry Lawson Drive in the study area will need to be upgraded to improve vehicle and pedestrian safety. Pedestrians crossing the road are only safe on the bridge connecting Lake Gillawarna and Amaroo Reserve. Another safety issue is trees not being pruned regularly, lack of limb removal is a potential hazard.

There is an opportunity to improve signage to enter the various reserves as well as internal directional signage.

Clear signage along entry points improve vehicular entry and egress whilst information and internal directional signage can improve the overall user experience.







### Recreation Assessment

The reserves offer an extensive variety of recreation settings and opportunities for all ages and abilities. The extensive path system throughout the park network supports both recreation and exercise and forms a key component of the more expansive Georges River recreation trail stretching from the Hume Highway in the north along Prospect Creek and the Georges River for approximately nine kilometres south to East Hills. A further connection to the regional trail network links the site west via Amaroo Reserve to the Crest of Bankstown and subsequently into the Duck River trail. Internal walking circuits would benefit from specific health and exercise information signs and supporting exercise equipment stations.

The criterion cycling circuit within Lansdowne Reserve services both local and regional competitions and training, hosting three individual cycling clubs but also servicing recreational cyclists at all levels. Relocation of an adjoining remote control car track to a new location within Flinders Slopes will improve the functionality of this service and enhance the regional status.

The large scale land offering across the site, ample parking and provision of supporting amenity attract large groups for picnic gatherings and celebrations. These spaces are supported by playgrounds, toilets, shelters and barbecues. There is an opportunity to review the standard and consistency of these assets across the site.

The offering of natural environments and waterways provide unique recreation experiences within proximity to highly urbanised surrounding areas. This function would benefit from dedicated viewing areas and interpretation relating to local flora and fauna.

Although the site has high accessibility to natural and formed water bodies support of recreation pursuits in this area are poorly supported and are an area of opportunity to increase recreation within the site.

The site has traditionally been utilised for major civic celebrations and performances and currently retains this capacity. As one of the only appropriate location within the city for such events the ongoing ability host major events should be retained and improved.



The capacity for temporary commercial services that support recreation at the site such as mobile catering requires appropriate and well located infrastructure connections and all abilities access.

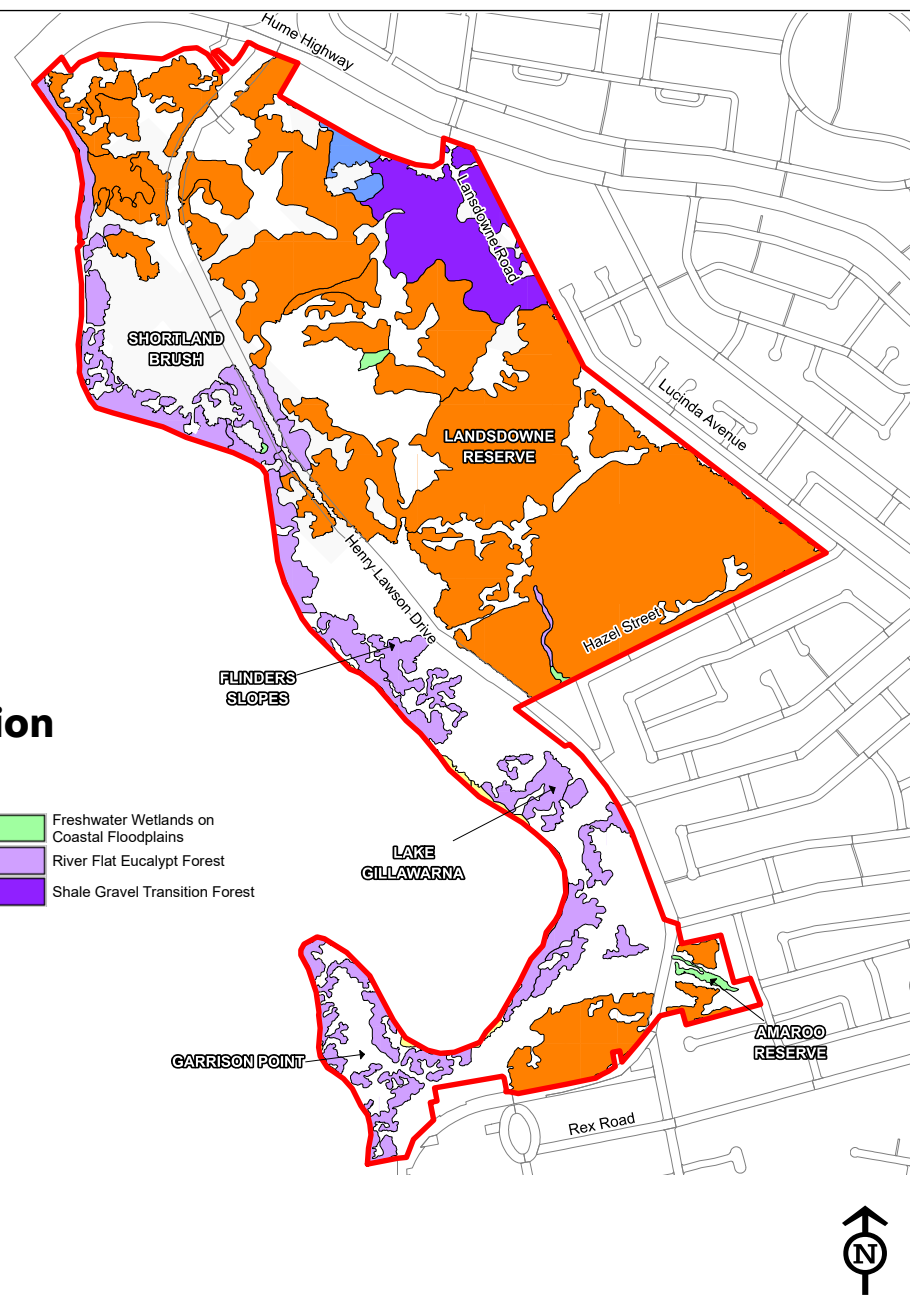
Art installations across the site are popular attraction and further opportunity exists for this to be expanded and become a feature experience of the site. Implementation of this and supporting interpretation for future art installations, indigenous culture and post contact heritage requires a site specific plan

### Environmental Assessment

The open space at Mirambeena Regional Reserve contain some of the most significant bushland areas within the City of Canterbury Bankstown, containing threatened ecological communities including large remnants of Cumberland Plain Woodland and Riverflat Eucalypt Forest, as well as wetlands and watercourses. Much of the open space also contains habitat for threatened flora and fauna species. The open space is significant in terms of size when considered in an urban context, with only a small part of the boundary abutting private properties despite being wholly contained within an urban area.

The site is known to contain two threatened flora species, one threatened flora population and 10 threatened fauna species. Additionally, 55 threatened species and six migratory bird species have been recorded with 10km.

### Map 4: Vegetation









### Wildlife Corridors

Parkland and urban development surrounds Mirambeena Regional Reserve. The nearest substantial remnant patch of bushland is the patch of Cumberland Plain Woodland at The Crest, approximately 1km to the east. As such, there is currently limited opportunity for wildlife corridors between Mirambeena and other areas of remnant bushland that would benefit the viability of native species and populations.

While there is an opportunity to improve the Prospect Creek vegetated riparian corridor to be utilised as a wildlife corridor, this vegetation is currently fragmented by urban development, limiting its feasibility. However a lot of this area, including the land within Mirambeena Regional Reserve, is identified to contain Priority Habitats, Supporting Habitats and Supporting Areas under the Connected Corridors for Biodiversity mapping tool. As such, there is potential for future improvement of this area as a wildlife corridor. The vegetation in Mirambeena has limited capacity to self-regenerate and requires effective management, bush regeneration and the eventual reinstatement of indigenous vegetation.

### Biodiversity Stewardship Site Establishment

Lansdowne Reserve currently contains Council's only BioBank site. This may have the potential to be extended to include larger extents of Cumberland Plain Woodland, Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale Gravel Transitional Forest in Lansdowne Reserve. Assessing the feasibility of extending this BioBank site is a high priority for maintaining and improving the ecological value of Lansdowne Reserve. Closing Tillett Parade (except for access to the fire trail) and removal of the fence would allow the RMS land to become part of the regenerating bushland in Lansdowne Reserve.

The feasibility of establishing a Stewardship Site to protect and improve the remnant patch of Cumberland Plain Woodland in Garrison Point Reserve will also be explored.

### Weeds

Council has an obligation to manage terrestrial and aquatic weeds in accordance with the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017–2022 (LLS: Greater Sydney 2019) and the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015.

### Inappropriate Vegetation

Mirambeena Regional Reserve contains numerous landscape plantings of non-indigenous species that restrict the regeneration of native vegetation communities and decrease the quality of the remnant bushland. The main species are:

- *Eucalyptus microcorys* (Tallowwood)
- *Eucalyptus maculata* (Spotted Gum)
- *Casuarina cunninghamia* (River Oak)
- *Lophostemon confertus* (Brush Box)
- *Corymbia citriodora* (Lemon-scented gum).

### Ibis at Lake Gillawarna

The management of the Australian White Ibis is to be in accordance with the Canterbury Bankstown Australian White Ibis Management Plan. Restoring vegetation to its natural state will also assist in providing habitat for a larger diversity of bird species, which in turn will likely reduce the density of Australian White Ibis.









## **Catchment and Water**

### **Amaroo Reserve**

#### ***Inflow and Primary Water Treatment***

The purpose of the GTP and sediment trap located within Amaroo Reserve plays an important part in assisting with limiting the amount of pollutants and sediments entering the wetland. However, these two measures are not operating effectively and in need of maintenance and upgrades.

#### ***Sediment Deposition***

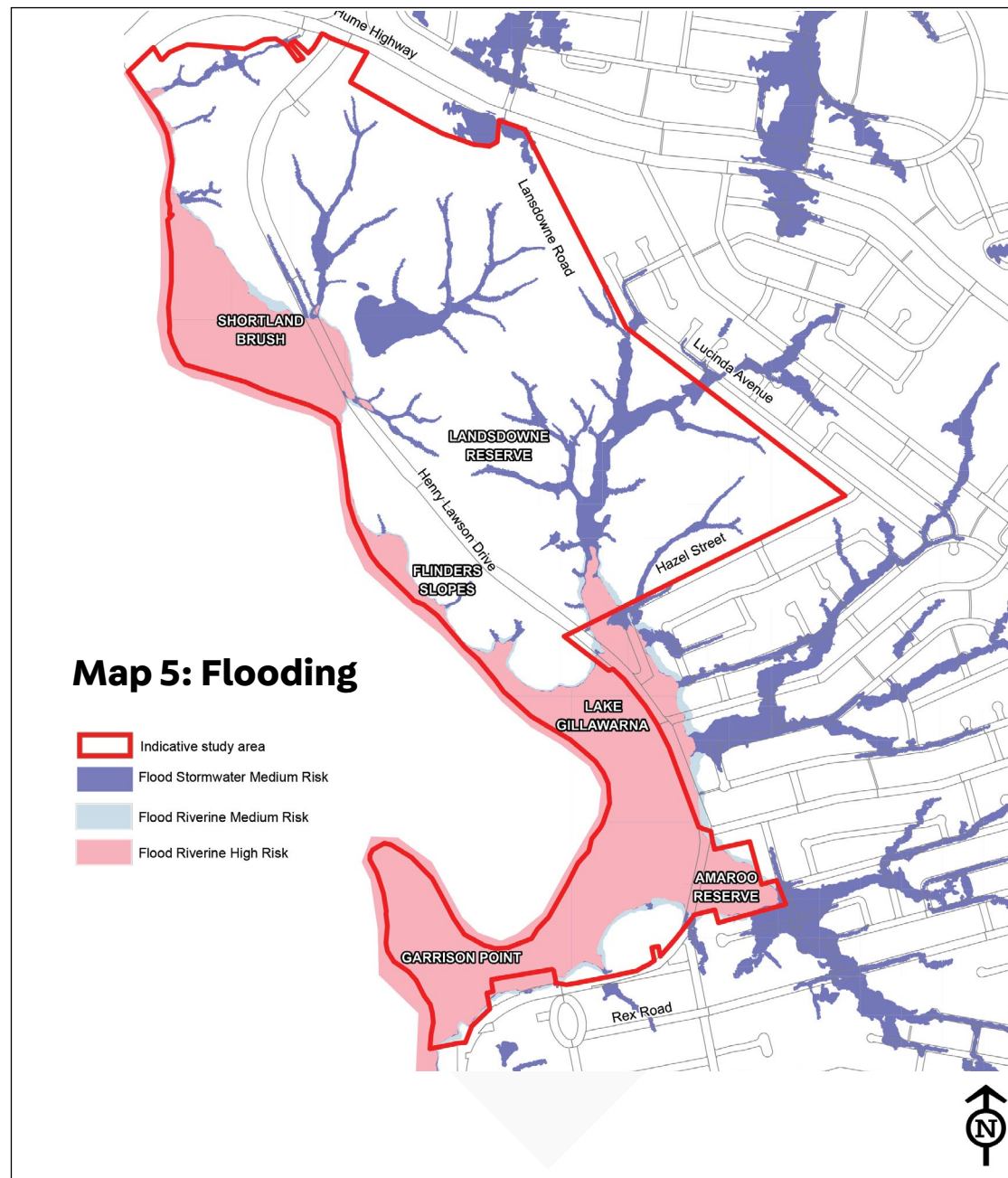
In addition to pollutants, stormwater runoff from surrounding areas also introduce sediments into the wetland. The amount of sedimentation within the wetland is likely to amount to several tonnes of material. As sediment deposits accumulate in the wetland, storage capacity is reduced and therefore reducing its effectiveness.

## **Wetland**

The wetland takes a linear form extending downstream from Amaroo Avenue to Henry Lawson Drive. There are visible sediment deposits in multiple locations. The vegetation is strewn with litter that has bypassed the trashrack. Flow through the wetland is channelized because of sediment deposition. A concrete encased sewer main crosses the wetland just before Henry Lawson Drive. Open water conditions prevail downstream.

#### **Water Quality**

Water quality in the lakes and ponds of Mirambeena Regional Reserve has been degraded due to stormwater pollution, poor stormwater runoff and lack of maintenance. However, it is important to maintain water level and water quality to enhance liveability. To improve water quality in the lakes and ponds it is necessary to stop stormwater pollution, clean stormwater runoff through installing appropriate water sensitive urban design (WSUD) elements and enhance monitoring.



## Flooding

Mirambeena Regional Reserve is located within the Prospect Creek catchment. Significant floods have occurred in the catchment including the recent flood in 2020. Most of the area is in high flood risk and the parks and facilities are susceptible to inundation during any flood events. Therefore structures, play equipment, roads and bridges should have the capacity to withstand the impacts of flooding.

## 2.5 Open Space Hierarchy -Typical Facilities

**Table 2** below illustrates what facilities would normally be found at an open space, based on its community land category and level on the open space hierarchy. This table is a guide only; all open space facilities are subject to Council's financial capacity to provide and maintain them.

**Table 2 – Open Space Hierarchy – Typical Facilities**

	Park				Sportsground				Natural Area			
Level in open space hierarchy	Regional/citywide Park	District Park	Neighbourhood Park	Local Park	State Sportsground (Dunc Gray velodrome and Memorial Oval only)	Regional/citywide Sportsground	District Sportsground	Neighbourhood Sportsground	Regional/citywide Natural Area	District Natural Area	Neighbourhood Natural Area	Local Natural Area
<b>Traffic Management associated with the Facility</b>												
Off-road parking	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Bus set down/pick up (on road)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Controlled spaces for officials	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Emergency vehicle access	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
<b>Play and Recreation Facilities</b>												
Playground equipment	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Exercise equipment	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Small grassed active recreation area	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Unstructured sports facilities (eg cycling facilities)	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



**Table 2.5 – Open Space Hierarchy – Typical Facilities**

continued

Level in open space hierarchy	Park				Sportsground				Natural Area			
	Regional/citywide Park	District Park	Neighbourhood Park	Local Park	State Sportsground (Dunc Gray velodrome and Memorial Oval only)	Regional/citywide Sportsground	District Sportsground	Neighbourhood Sportsground	Regional/citywide Natural Area	District Natural Area	Neighbourhood Natural Area	Local Natural Area
<b>Seating and Shelter</b>												
Shaded seating (under trees)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Picnic shelters (large groups)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
BBQs	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>Park Access and Circulation refer to Council's walking and cycling plans</b>												
Path	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
<b>Sports Infrastructure</b> refer to Sports Facilities Strategic Plan (pending)												
<b>Spectator and Officials Infrastructure</b> refer to Sports Facilities Strategic Plan (pending)												
<b>Lighting</b> refer to Council's lighting strategy												

**Table 2.5 – Open Space Hierarchy – Typical Facilities**

continued

Open Space and Sports Facilities Strategic Plan												
	Park				Sportsground				Natural Area			
Level in open space hierarchy	Regional/citywide Park	District Park	Neighbourhood Park	Local Park	State Sportsground (Dunc Gray velodrome and Memorial Oval only)	Regional/citywide Sportsground	District Sportsground	Neighbourhood Sportsground	Regional/citywide Natural Area	District Natural Area	Neighbourhood Natural Area	Local Natural Area
Amenities refer to Open Space Strategic Plans and Sports Facilities Strategic Plan												
Public toilets	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Drinking fountain	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Signage refer to Council’s signage palette and adopted master plans and strategies												
Level of Competition refer to Sports Facilities Strategic Plan (pending)												
Specialty Items such as skateparks, water features and table tennis tables, infrastructure to support niche and action sports, and cultural and performance spaces are to be assessed on an individual basis. They are only to be installed in open spaces of level District and above												









# 03 The Plan of Management

## 3.1 Aims of this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management for Mirambeena Regional Reserve aims to:

- Fulfil Council's statutory obligations in respect to public land management under the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*;
- Maximise the passive and active recreational opportunities of the site;
- Manage the natural areas for their ecological, aesthetic, recreational, educational and scientific values;
- Provide a framework and maximise opportunities for sustainable, long-term management of the community and Crown land; and
- Be a resource for both Council staff and the public regarding the potential leasing and licensing at the site.

## 3.2 Guidelines and Core Objectives of this Plan of Management

The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

The *Local Government Act* sets out core objectives for the management of community land. These are contained in Table 3 below. Council must manage community land in accordance with these core objectives.

## 3.3 Community Land Categories, Guidelines and Core Objectives

**Table 3: The following table lists the community land categories and core objectives that must be identified to comply with the *Local Government Act* and Guidelines.**



**Table 3: Local Government Act and Regulations**

Category	Guidelines from <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>	Core objectives from <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
<b>Parks</b>	<p>Regulation 104 - Parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Park (Section 36G):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and</li> <li>To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and</li> <li>To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</li> </ul>
<b>Sportsgrounds</b>	<p>Regulation 103 - Sportsgrounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Sportsground (Section 36F):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and</li> <li>To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.</li> </ul>
<b>General Community Use</b>	<p>Regulation 106 - General Community Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land that may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, and does not satisfy the definition of natural area, sportsground, park or area of cultural significance.</li> </ul>	<p>Category General Community Use (Section 36I):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and</li> <li>To provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</li> <li>b. In relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Natural Areas</b>	<p>Regulation 102 - Natural Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land possessing a significant feature that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Natural Area (Section 36E):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and</li> <li>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and</li> <li>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and</li> <li>To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</li> <li>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.</li> </ul>

Note: The information provide in table is current at the time of preparation of this PoM. The provisions of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* prevail to the extent of any inconsistencies.

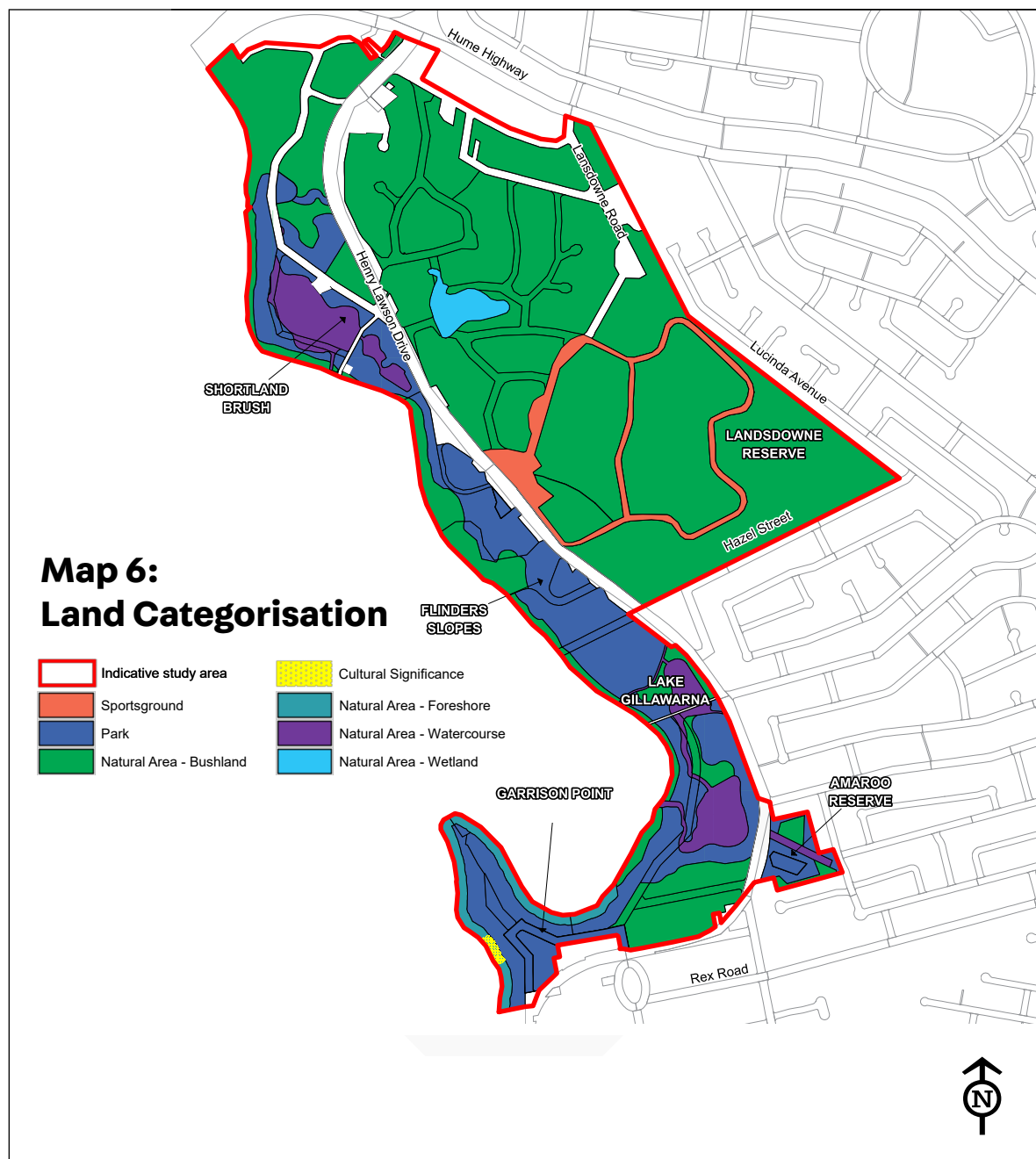
**Table 3: Local Government Act and Regulations**

continued

Category	Guidelines from <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>	Core objectives from <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
<b>Natural Areas: Bushland</b>	<p>Regulation 107 - Bushland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Bushland (Section 36J):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To 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, and</li> <li>To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</li> <li>To 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, and</li> <li>To restore degraded bushland, and</li> <li>To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</li> <li>To retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</li> <li>To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Areas: Wetlands</b>	<p>Regulation 108 - Wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marshes, mangroves, backwaters, billabongs, swamps, sedgelands, wet meadows or wet heathlands that form a waterbody.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Wetland (Section 36K):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, particularly their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), flora, fauna and habitat value, and</li> <li>To restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and</li> <li>To facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Areas: Escarpment</b>	<p>Regulation 109 - Escarpment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land that includes such features as a long cliff-like ridge or rock, and significant or unusual geological, geomorphological or scenic qualities.</li> </ul>	<p>Category Escarpment (Section 36L):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and</li> <li>To facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Areas: Watercourse</b>	<p>Regulation 110 - Watercourse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any stream of water, perennial or intermittent, in a natural or artificial channel, and associated riparian land or vegetation,</li> </ul>	<p>Category Watercourse (Section 36M):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and</li> <li>To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and</li> <li>To restore degraded watercourses, and</li> <li>To promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.</li> </ul>

Note: The information provide in table is current at the time of preparation of this PoM. The provisions of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* prevail to the extent of any inconsistencies.





### 3.4 Council principles for the Plan of Management

The following principles are identified to guide the Management objectives of this plan:

#### Natural Environment

Promote the protection and enhancement of remnant natural areas and sensitive environmental lands (eg. riverbanks).

Control the impacts of recreational use and development on these natural features while optimising community benefit of the open spaces. Restore where possible the natural character of features such as riverbanks and watercourses.

Protect and restore remnant bushland and seek to increase biodiversity stewardship.

#### Social / Cultural

Maintain and enhance the ability of corridor open spaces to cater for a range of community events in a sustainable manner.

Optimise the complementary relationship of park facilities and opportunities for cultural / artistic expression through open spaces.

## **Recreation**

Maximise regional foreshore access connections to the corridor in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive manner. Enhance the quality and equity of access through individual open space areas integrated with regional access. Aim to achieve a balance between provision of passive and active recreational amenity and ongoing maintenance sustainability.

## **Educational**

Optimise the educational value of the natural environment, Aboriginal heritage and European heritage characteristics. Improve general community awareness of environmental issues related to recreational use and general social issues.

## **Heritage**

Research and identify the corridor's Aboriginal heritage significance. Plan for conservation and appropriate interpretation of Aboriginal heritage values and Aboriginal sites. Conserve and interpret significant elements of post contact heritage.

## **Intrinsic**

Maintain diverse environmental, visual and recreational character of foreshore open space.

## **Visual**

Optimise visual links to the river corridor in an environmentally sustainable manner. Enhance recognised viewing points as recreational features. Maintain and enhance natural visual character.

## **3.5 Use and Development of Community and Crown Land in Mirambeena Regional Reserve**

The uses and developments allowed on the community and crown land must comply with the following:

### **Zoning**

The community and Crown land covered by this PoM is zoned RE1 – Public Recreation under Council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

The main objectives specified for Zone RE1 are:

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes;
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses; and
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.





### **Development allowed in RE 1 Recreation zone – policy context**

Development allowed in the RE 1 Public Recreation zone is subject to both State and local policies. State policies prevail over local policies. The information below is correct at the time of preparation of this PoM and is subject to change.

This PoM does not remove the requirement for a development application under Part 4, or an ecological assessment under Part 5, of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 if applicable.

### **State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure)**

Relevant State Government legislation is the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007, known as the ISEPP.

Under Clause 65 of the ISEPP certain development may be carried out by Council without consent in public reserves under its control. Refer to the ISEPP for these development types.

Under Clause 66 of the ISEPP certain development is exempt development if it is carried out by Council in public reserves under its control. Refer to the ISEPP for these development types.



State Environmental Planning Policy No 19 -  
Bushland in Urban Areas (SEPP 19)

SEPP 19 is relevant to the land categorised as  
Natural Area – Bushland in this Generic PoM.

Clause 6 outlines the consent required to  
disturb bushland zoned or reserved for public  
open space.

### The Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

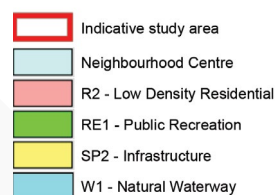
Council's LEP lists development that may  
be carried out with or without development  
consent on land zoned RE1 Public Recreation.

Council's Development Control Plan (DCP)  
lists development permitted without consent  
on any land under the control of Council. This  
includes land zoned RE1 Public Recreation.

### Crown Land Management Act 2016

This Act states that the use of Crown land  
is required to be compatible with the  
reserve purpose.

**Map 7: Zoning**







### **Permissible Uses and Developments**

The use and development of community and Crown land should be compatible with the intended function of the land, the reserve purpose, the assigned categories and the wider community context. The City encourages a wide range of uses, and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land.

The use of community and Crown land is often supported by appropriate ancillary development such as playground equipment and toilets. The types of uses which may occur at Mirambeena Regional Reserve on land categorised as Park, Sportsground and Natural Area, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in **Table 4.**

### **Native Title**

Pursuant to section 8.7 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (NSW), written advice has been obtained from Council's Native Title Manager to the effect that this plan of management complies with applicable provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth).

**Table 4 – Uses and Developments Allowed at Mirambeena Regional Reserve**

Category	Park	Sportsground	Natural Area
<b>Uses</b>			
Active casual recreation including ball games, children's play and cycling	Yes	Yes	
Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations	Yes		
Passive casual recreation such as walking	Yes		Yes
Organised sport and recreation compatible with the facilities at the particular site (cycling, remote control cars, joggers)	Yes	Yes	
Concerts and performances, festivals, fairs, fetes, markets, auctions and similar events and gatherings	Yes		
Commercial activities which are sympathetic to and support use in the area and are of appropriate scale (e.g. mobile cafes, ice-cream vans, recreational equipment hire, sports tuition, personal trainers, fitness classes, dance classes etc.)	Yes		
Filming and photographic projects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Preservation of the City of Canterbury Bankstown's natural heritage, biological diversity and habitat including the identified endangered ecological communities (EECs)	Yes		Yes
Bush regeneration works and guided bushwalks			Yes
Environmental and scientific study	Yes		Yes
Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements and carbon sequestration initiatives			Yes
Alcohol-free zones over community or Crown land if required.	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Table 4 – Uses and Developments Allowed at Mirambeena Regional Reserve**

continued

Category	Park	Sportsground	Natural Area
<b>Developments</b>			
Development (appropriate to the site) to improve access, amenity and the visual character of the open space such as paths, park furniture, BBQs, shade structures, toilet facilities, bridges, observation platforms, boardwalks, etc	Yes	Yes	Yes
Development for informal active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike paths, bike racks	Yes	Yes	
Cycle track and ancillary facilities such as toilets and storage		Yes	
Hard and soft landscaped areas to improve the aesthetics, function, amenity and environmental outcomes of the open space	Yes	Yes	
Lighting – for evening recreation, pedestrians, cyclists, carparks, toilets etc	Yes	Yes	
Storage sheds or similar for cycling, community events, bush regeneration, maintenance; works depots	Yes	Yes	Yes
Car parking and loading areas, driveways, access roads or similar appropriate to site	Yes	Yes	Yes
Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relate to approved uses/activities</li> <li>- Are temporary (1 day only or for the event duration) and of appropriate size</li> <li>- Are approved by Council</li> </ul>	Yes	Yes	
Water sensitive urban design initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, raingardens, swales, bio-retention basins	Yes	Yes	Yes
Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels	Yes	Yes	Yes
Council works in drainage reserves	Yes	Yes	Yes
Heritage and cultural interpretation, such as signs, memorials and public art of appropriate style, scale and robustness	Yes	Yes	Yes
Locational, directional and regulatory signage	Yes	Yes	Yes
Temporary erection or use of buildings/structures for filming and photographic projects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utilities to improve amenity or safety of the reserve, eg CCTV cameras.	Yes	Yes	Yes

NB: Some of the uses listed require a permit from Council







### 3.6 Leases, Licences and Other Estates

For further detail please refer to Council's *Community Facilities Policy* and the *Local Government Act 1993*.

#### General

Leases, licences and other estates over community and Crown land must be expressly authorised in PoMs and comply with the provisions in the *Local Government Act*. They must be in the best interests of the community as a whole and enable, wherever possible, shared use of the land.

The term 'other estates' includes other interests, charges, rights or titles in relation to the land (examples are easements and Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements).

A lease is a contract between a land owner or manager and another entity, granting that entity a right to occupy an area for a specified period of time for agreed purposes.

The main difference between a lease and licence is that a licence does not permit the sole, or exclusive, use of the area.

Current examples in the City of Canterbury Bankstown include clubhouses for various sports, guide and scout halls, citizens centres and YMCA buildings. Leases and licences vary widely in scope and duration.

### Maximum Term and Public Notice

The maximum term of a lease, licence or other estate is 30 years (Section 46 (3) of *Local Government Act*). The consent of the Minister for Local Government is required if the lease or licence exceeds 21 years (Section 47(5)(b)). This consent is also required if the term of the lease or licence will be greater than five years and objections have been lodged.

For all proposed leases and licences Council must exhibit notice of the proposal on the land to which the proposal relates. Council must consider all submissions.

Council's Community Facilities Policy deals with not-for-profit community organisations and applications for a lease or licence must meet certain conditions.

### Tenders

A lease or licence for a term exceeding five years may be granted only by tender unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation (s46A (3) of the *Local Government Act 1993*).

### The Local Government Act 1993

In accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* this PoM expressly authorises Council to grant a lease, licence or other estate at Mirambeena Regional Reserve where the activity is consistent with this PoM, the core objectives for the category of land (stated in Table 3 above) and is for a purpose listed in **Table 5** following.

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

### Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)

Any lease or licence issued on Crown land must be in accordance with the future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 and in accordance with Part 8 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 unless native title is extinguished.

### Granting a Lease or Licence

The grant of a lease or licence is an important step in using community and Crown land, but there may be other requirements relevant to any proposed use. For example, the refurbishment of a kiosk may also require development consent under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

A lease, licence or other estate must not be granted if it involves:

- An activity that is not in accordance with a permitted purpose in Table 5; or
- An activity that is not consistent with the objectives of the PoM; or
- An activity inconsistent with the reserve purpose; or
- Any activity prohibited by the land zoning stated in Council's current Local Environmental Plan (LEP).







### **Short Term Casual Licences (commonly called Permits)**

Council grants short term permits for events such as festivals, performances and wedding ceremonies. These permits are generally just for a day or a few hours. Table 5 lists the purposes for which short term casual permits may be authorised by Council at Mirambeena Regional Reserve. This list is not exhaustive.

The functions and events able to be conducted in each open space may vary, depending on available facilities.

Council applies the following criteria when assessing potential licenced events on community and Crown land:

- The event should not result in any physical damage to the land or its facilities;
- Where appropriate, the event should be made available to all sections of the community; and
- The event should not result in a significant adverse impact on adjoining residents.

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

### **Leases licences and Other Estates for Public Utilities**

Leases, licences and other estates granted for the provision of public utilities and ancillary works do not need to be expressly authorised by a PoM, or consistent with the core objectives, or be for a purpose listed above.

Council is authorised to grant such estates (eg easements) without complying with the provisions applying to other purposes.

### **Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements**

Council supports Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements where appropriate, and there is one at Lansdowne Reserve.

Although leases, licences and other estates have a maximum term of 30 years, the nature of Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements and other carbon sequestration projects means they are in-perpetuity agreements under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

### **Existing Leases, Licences and Other Estates**

There are two current agreements at Mirambeena Regional Reserve.

There is a licence between Council and the Western District Joggers and Harriers Inc. This licence is for the use of the Lake Gillawarna kiosk building as a clubhouse from 5am to 10pm, Monday to Sunday.

There is also a Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement at Lansdowne Reserve that is in perpetuity.

These agreements at Mirambeena remain valid until renewal and they will not be terminated or become invalid because of the adoption of this new PoM.





**Table 5 – Purposes for which Leases, Licences and other Estates may be authorised by Council at Mirambeena Regional Reserve**

Type of Arrangement	Category of Open Space	Purpose for Which Leasing/Licensing may be Authorised at Mirambeena Regional Reserve
Lease	Park	Nil
	Sportsground	Nil
	Natural Area	Nil
Licence	Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clubhouse use (appropriate to scale of sports activities)</li> <li>Remote control car track uses</li> <li>Commercial activities which are sympathetic to and support use in the area and are of appropriate scale (e.g. mobile cafes, ice-cream vans, recreational equipment hire, sports tuition, personal trainers, fitness classes, dance classes etc.)</li> </ul>
	Sportsground	Bicycle races organised by bicycle clubs
	Natural Area	Nil
Short Term Casual Licences (commonly called Permits)	Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private celebrations such as weddings and other family gatherings</li> <li>Cultural purposes including concerts and performances</li> <li>Community events and festivals, fairs, fetes, markets, auctions and other short-term fund-raising activities or initiatives</li> <li>Sport/recreational purposes such as jogging events and remote-control car events,</li> <li>Commercial activities which are sympathetic to and support use in the area and are of appropriate scale (e.g. mobile cafes, ice-cream vans, recreational equipment hire, sports tuition, personal trainers, fitness classes, dance classes etc.)</li> <li>Filming and photographic projects, including temporary erection or use of buildings/structures</li> <li>Scientific studies and surveys or similar</li> </ul>
	Sportsground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle races organised by bicycle clubs</li> <li>Filming and photographic projects, including temporary erection or use of buildings/structures</li> </ul>
	Natural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific studies and surveys or similar</li> <li>Filming and photographic projects, including temporary erection or use of buildings/structures</li> </ul>
Other Estates	All Categories	<p>This PoM allows Council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i></p> <p>Estates may also be granted across community Land 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 situated on community land</p>
	Natural Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements or other offset projects</li> <li>Carbon farming/sequestration projects</li> </ul>





### 3.7 Objectives and Performance Targets

As discussed in Section 1.1, the *Local Government Act* requires objectives and performance targets for all community land.

The objectives and performance targets for Mirambeena Regional Reserve are shown on **Table 6**.

**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
Function and provision	Ensure the reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve have acceptable standards of <b>amenity and quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality public facilities are to be installed such as toilets, park furniture and paths</li> <li>• Ensure facilities are accessible for all abilities</li> <li>• Maintain the reserves to a high standard reflective of the regional status of the reserves</li> <li>• Underground the power poles that remain in the middle of reserves, eg Garrison Point</li> </ul>	High satisfaction in quality and maintenance of the parks in the community satisfaction survey
	Consider ways to reduce the cost of maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on provision of appropriate range of settings and facilities consider opportunities to implement differential maintenance regimes including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- varying mowing heights</li> <li>- 'no-mow' native grass zones (where recreational amenity and security will not be compromised) to enhance flora / fauna habitat</li> <li>- increased areas of bush regeneration</li> <li>- planting low native species with conservation value</li> <li>- planting species with limited water demand</li> <li>- using recycled greenwaste</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Confirm level of regional usage to establish basis for ongoing maintenance assistance (eg. State Govt. to be pursued)</li> <li>• Potential future review of user pays options to balance cost/equity.</li> </ul>	Cost of maintenance is reduced
	Improve provision and quality of <b>park furniture</b> and other amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritised program of upgrading of basic park facilities in accordance with Council's Public Domain Manual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cycle ways/pedestrian paths</li> <li>- seating and picnic tables</li> <li>- play equipment</li> <li>- exercise equipment/fitness trail</li> <li>- lighting</li> <li>- planting for shade</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Basic park facilities are upgraded in accordance with a viable program
	Enhance <b>play facility</b> provision to complement passive recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Council's <i>Playground and Play Spaces Strategic Plan (2018)</i></li> </ul>	Council's Playground and Play Spaces Strategic Plan is complied with



**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
	Provide <b>toilets</b> in the reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve where appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Toilets are to be installed in accordance with the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i></li> <li>Consider a Changing Places facility at Garrison Point</li> <li>Improve public toilets for all users</li> <li>Install directional signage to toilets if required Refer: <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)</i></li> <li>Relocate the toilet at Flinders Slopes from its current position near the Seven Peacekeepers artwork</li> </ul>	Amenities well located and compliant with legislation
	Reduce <b>duplication of facilities</b> and recreational experiences within the reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review range of settings provided to establish balance of settings for recreational use; reduce number of general passive picnic areas</li> <li>Landscape enhancements for individual sites are to be based on optimisation of natural features and landscape character to create more variety in visual experience</li> </ul>	Increased variety of settings for recreational use
Access and inclusivity	Ensure <b>fairness and equity</b> in use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure all approved events comply with Council's policies and relevant legislation</li> <li>Permit leases, licenses and other estates on community land in accordance with the applicable community land category and provisions of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i></li> </ul>	<p>High satisfaction for participation in events through community satisfaction survey</p> <p>Leases and licences provide community benefit</p>
	Optimise <b>public access</b> to all the reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve through active transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve 'Active Transport' linkages between and through the reserves.</li> <li>Improve accessibility by public transport, in particular work with state government to provide bus routes and stops along Henry Lawson Drive</li> <li>Plan for continuous cycle tracks with no gaps</li> <li>Review path network for potential to supplement it with additional links suitable for all abilities</li> <li>Investigate potential for continuous foreshore or open space access between Kelso Parklands and Lansdowne Reserve</li> <li>Coordinate path materials to provide continuity of visual and safety factors, serve recreational and fitness users and comply with Public Domain Manual</li> </ul> <p>Refer:</p> <p>Open Space Strategic Plans</p> <p>Walking and Cycling Action Plans</p> <p>Council's Public Domain Manual</p>	Increase in number of pedestrian and cycle links between reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve

**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
	Ensure <b>physical access</b> is easy for all users including the aged and people with special needs and disabilities	<p>Carry out an access audit at all the reserves and provide where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ramps, handrails, etc</li> <li>• Attractive and safe access to viewing areas</li> <li>• Obvious entries and signage</li> <li>• Good access to public transport, such as bus stops (no trip hazards etc)</li> <li>• Parking for buses</li> <li>• Access for maintenance and emergency vehicles, and service authorities</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance Garrison Point as a gathering place for groups with specialised needs. Provide parking for buses here and excellent access for all.</li> </ul> <p>Incorporate the requirements of the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> into all improvements</p>	<p>Access audit completed and actions placed in forward works program</p> <p>Meet actions and deliver outcomes from the Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2017-2021</p> <p>High importance is shown in support for people with a disability through community satisfaction survey</p>
	Provide appropriate <b>signage</b> at Mirambeena Regional Reserve with a coordinated graphic approach	<p>Carry out a signage audit and provide where considered necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attractive and clear entry and directional signage that can be easily read from cars, eg signs along Hume Highway to promote Shortland Brush entry</li> <li>• Orientation maps</li> <li>• Interpretation signage for natural features, particularly for EEC/BioBanking</li> <li>• Interpretation signage for heritage (Aboriginal and European)</li> <li>• Interpretation signage for ibis at Lake Gillawarna</li> <li>• Signage to advertise Bushcare groups</li> <li>• Locational signage for emergencies (particularly for cyclists in Lansdowne Reserve)</li> <li>• Sign to ban motorbikes from Lansdowne Reserve</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Council's signage palette and adopted master plans and strategies</p>	Positive community feedback
	Provide <b>parking</b> for the reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve that does not impact negatively on amenity or adjacent residential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate parking spaces for the size of the parks and their usage patterns (including accessible spaces)</li> <li>• Review current parking maintenance – reseal and line mark where necessary</li> <li>• Review current parking provision – size, location, provision of accessible spaces, surface treatment, shade, ease of circulation, safety, lighting, etc</li> <li>• Aim to reduce the visual and environmental impact of open expansive car parks, eg with tree planting and porous pavements</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Council Engineering Standards (CB City 2017)</p>	Parking is adequate for the majority of utilisation and is not visually intrusive or environmentally detrimental
	Provide adequate <b>crossing points</b> over Prospect Creek	Review the potential for additional creek / river crossings to open space in adjoining LGAs at Flinders Slopes and Garrison Point	There are adequate crossing points over Prospect Creek



**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
Safety	Design and maintain the reserves at Mirambeena Regional Reserve to ensure <b>safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and maintain the reserves in accordance with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles (eg good surveillance)</li> <li>Regularly inspect park furniture, bridges and any other items used by the public for damage/wear and repair/replace when necessary</li> <li>Regularly inspect trees for potential limb drop, especially in heavily used areas</li> <li>Ensure all play equipment and sports equipment complies with Council's Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan and the Australian Standards</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Australian Standards for play equipment AS 1428 Design for Access and Mobility Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan (CB City 2018) CPTED Guidelines</p>	<p>The parks are inspected regularly for safety issues</p> <p>All playgrounds are inspected quarterly and repaired when necessary</p>
	Ensure people swim in the Georges River only when the <b>water quality</b> allows it	Advertise safe and unsafe days to swim in the Georges River at Garrison Point	Swimming is only taking place when water quality is good enough
	Maximise <b>safety of the cycle track</b> in Lansdowne Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a maintenance regime for the track and adjoining areas for ongoing sustainable use, including drainage upgrades</li> <li>Repair unsafe sections of track and establish an ongoing arrangement with cycle clubs for monitoring of surface /edge vegetation</li> <li>Provide warning signs where any bushland paths are near cycle track</li> <li>Provide signage advising track users of their responsibilities regarding safe use – include 'no motorbikes'</li> <li>Move the remote-control car track from Lansdowne Reserve to Flinders Slopes to improve safety of cyclists (dust etc)</li> </ul>	The cycle track in Lansdowne Reserve is as safe as possible
	Reduce the effect of the access barrier provided by <b>Henry Lawson Drive</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify preferred locations for additional signalised crossings or pedestrian overbridges to improve unsafe access across Henry Lawson Drive in liaison with RMS</li> <li>When Henry Lawson Drive is widened, liaise with the RMS regarding issues such as vegetation and new entries and exits to the parks.</li> </ul>	The effect of Henry Lawson Drive as a barrier is reduced

**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
Cultural awareness	Conserve and interpret pre and post-colonial <b>history</b> throughout the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Celebrate the old homestead at Garrison Point by marking its boundary with pavers, reinstating the oak avenue, and installing interpretive signs near the remnant oaks</li> <li>Interpret the remnants of the old footbridge, tiled river access feature and sandstone survey marks</li> <li>Install interpretive signage near the beach at Garrison Point where Bass and Flinders landed. Formalise the beach area with a sandstone edge</li> <li>Improve access for viewing and interpretation of historic Lansdowne Bridge</li> <li>Liaise with the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council to document specific history and significance of the Georges River foreshores and provide a basis for conservation and interpretive strategies.</li> <li>Install interpretative signage, public art and tree planting</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Local history sources</p>	Number of cultural interpretative projects completed
	Provide for <b>ceremonies and performances</b> in open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain and enhance Garrison Point and Flinders Slopes as places of civic celebration and performance</li> <li>Actively seek private sector partnerships in developing calendar of events and activities</li> <li>Provide secure storage areas for community and commercial activities</li> </ul>	High participation shown in local festivals and events through community satisfaction survey
	Consider integration of <b>art works/sculpture</b> to play space provision	<p>Review site planning and landscape improvements to identify opportunities to incorporate public art / sculpture elements to existing or new playgrounds</p> <p>Refer: Australian Standards for play equipment AS 1428 Design for Access and Mobility Playgrounds and Play Spaces Strategic Plan (CB City 2018) CPTED Guidelines</p>	Public art integrated into playgrounds where appropriate
Environmental sustainability	<b>Ensure best environmental practice</b> in accordance with legislation and policy	<p>Protect and improve threatened species, endangered ecological communities and wetland communities.</p> <p>Fulfil the statutory responsibilities and obligations required by, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>State Environmental Planning Policy 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas</i></li> <li><i>Soil Conservation Act 1938 (NSW)</i></li> <li><i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)</i></li> <li><i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)</i></li> <li><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)</i></li> <li><i>Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW)</i></li> <li><i>Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)</i></li> </ul>	All works and maintenance adhere to best environmental practice



**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
	Increase community appreciation of the <b>environmental significance</b> of Mirambeena Regional Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate Council staff, residents, schools, universities and other users</li> <li>Install interpretive signage about EEC and BioBanking</li> <li>Promote the Bushcare program and expand to other reserves than Lansdowne</li> <li>Support education and interpretive programs through Council's Bushcare program</li> <li>Relevant approvals are obtained prior to undertaking environmental research</li> </ul>	<p>Increase in number of participants in Bushcare groups</p> <p>High satisfaction shown in access to natural environment through community satisfaction survey</p> <p>Information placed on the Council website</p>
	Limit impact of <b>recreational access</b> on natural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage entire Reserve as "natural area" whilst providing for a wide range of passive low impact recreation activities.</li> <li>Site planning for foreshore open space to integrate protection of sensitive habitat areas</li> <li>Close and rehabilitate all informal tracks and roads except the bicycle circuit that will continue to be used for this purpose.</li> <li>Install signage and monitor area to deter motorbikes</li> <li>Move the remote-control car track from Lansdowne Reserve to Flinders Slopes to reduce proximity to endangered bushland</li> </ul>	The impact of recreational access on the natural areas is minimal
	Minimise creekline soil and riverbanks <b>erosion and sedimentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and/or maintain conditions in which creek and drainage lines are protected from increased erosion and/or sedimentation due to urban impacts</li> <li>Create and/or maintain internal roads, parking areas and walking tracks which can withstand run-off without subjecting natural areas to erosion and/or sedimentation</li> <li>Implement necessary actions from catchment and waterway strategies to prevent riverbank erosion and sedimentation</li> </ul>	Reduction in sedimentation and bank instability at Mirambeena
	Minimise impact of adjoining residential development on Mirambeena Regional Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out native tree planting to residential edges and within open spaces to provide shade and buffer residential edges</li> <li>Council Planning Instruments and Building Codes to have specific policies and procedures relating to the retention and management of natural areas</li> <li>Councils planning policies to consider indirect environmental impacts on adjoining land</li> <li>Support the principles of WSUD (Water Sensitive Urban Design) for developments which adjoin natural areas so to minimise their stormwater impact</li> </ul>	The impact of adjoining residential development is minimised as much as possible

**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
	<b>Reduce weeds</b> at Mirambeena Regional Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct regular targeted weeding of noxious and high priority environmental weeds, utilising volunteers, bushcare groups and external contractors</li> <li>Undertake regular weed removal along track edges, riparian corridors and identified ecological communities</li> <li>Organise community education programs about common weed species</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Community Environmental Education Strategy Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2015-25 (BCC)</p> <p>Your Native Garden (CB City 2019)</p>	<p>Area of noxious weeds reduced</p> <p>Number of Bushcare volunteers increasing</p> <p>High satisfaction shown in protection of natural environment through community satisfaction survey</p> <p>Regular work reviews reveal that all responsibilities for weed removal under the appropriate legislation are being implemented</p>
	<b>Restoration and regeneration</b> of bushland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in NPWS Recovery Plan for Cumberland Plain Woodland, Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest, Riverflat Eucalypt Forest, Acacia pubescens and Pimelea spicata.</li> <li>Reinstate Cumberland Plain Woodland, protect threatened species and improve the condition of Endangered Ecological Communities.</li> <li>Close Tillett Parade in Lansdowne Reserve (except for access to the fire trail) and remove the fence to allow the RMS land to become part of the regenerating bushland in Lansdowne Reserve. Consider access to the properties in Lansdowne Reserve.</li> <li>Identify opportunities to expand current Bushcare sites</li> <li>Encourage and support local residents to participate in Bushcare volunteering. Support community groups with materials and removal of green waste</li> <li>Whenever possible use locally sourced seeds in bush regeneration works</li> <li>Integrate bushland regeneration and restoration with works that mitigate degrading influences on the site, eg. stormwater mitigation</li> <li>Reduce populations of landscape plantings by 20% annually.</li> </ul>	<p>Successful implementation of bushland restoration and regeneration programs based on documented aims and objectives</p> <p>Regular monitoring reveals an increase in the total area managed as a natural area with a focus on conservation</p> <p>Increase in numbers of volunteers participating.</p> <p>Landscape plantings reduced by 20% annually.</p>
	Ensure <b>trees are replaced</b> when they die or are removed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a tree replacement program</li> <li>Monitor the extent of the tree canopy</li> </ul>	No net reduction of trees over time.
	Ensure <b>essential access</b> through or into natural areas at Mirambeena Regional Reserve minimises any impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-essential access tracks de-commissioned</li> <li>Existing tracks are maintained</li> <li>No new tracks are developed</li> </ul>	<p>No net impact on natural areas due to construction and maintenance of roads and walking tracks</p> <p>High satisfaction shown in protection of natural environment through community satisfaction survey</p>



**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
	Maintain <b>Amaroo Reserve gross pollutant trap (GPT)</b> to operate with full functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform a comprehensive clean of the linear wetland removing sediment, litter and weeds</li> <li>Upgrade concrete weir and trashrack at Amaroo reserve</li> <li>Implement recommendations identified by the recent audit</li> </ul>	Amaroo Reserve GPT operating effectively
	Improve <b>water quality</b> in lake Gillawarna and other water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain water level and remove weeds from the lakes and ponds</li> <li>Conduct periodic water quality and microvertebrate testing</li> <li>Set target for nutrient (TN, TP and TSS) load and take necessary action to achieve and maintain the target</li> <li>Implement actions in Rapid Visual Assessment project.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction of weeds in waterbodies</p> <p>Nutrient load targets regularly achieved</p>
	<b>Control harmful species/weeds</b> from the lakes and other water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control alligator weed and other harmful weeds/species from lakes and other water bodies</li> <li>Establish regular monitoring program to observe any new growth of harmful weeds/species in the lakes and water bodies</li> <li>Liaise with RMS regarding joint stormwater and weed control along Henry Lawson Drive.</li> </ul> <p>Refer: Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 (LLS: Greater Sydney 2019)</p>	Harmful species/weeds are reduced in the lakes and other water bodies
	Install <b>new GPT</b> as required to prevent litter entering lakes and waterways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the opportunity to install a new GPT on a sub-catchment basis</li> <li>Enhance community education regarding the damage caused by littering</li> </ul>	New GPT installed and functioning efficiently
	<b>Re-establish and maintain a beach</b> at Garrison Point Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocate the salt marsh to another suitable location</li> <li>Remove weeds, debris and mud</li> <li>Add extra sand as required to re-establish the beach and halt erosion</li> <li>Formalise beach with a sandstone edge</li> <li>Encourage kayak launching</li> <li>Provide a facility with water tap for personal cleaning after using the beach</li> </ul>	Functioning beach at Garrison Point Reserve accessible to public
	Improve the <b>flood resilience</b> of the reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan for flood resilient structures, bridges and play equipment at Mirambeena Regional Reserve</li> <li>Establish an action plan to remove flood debris and mud from the playground, fence, roads and bridges to make Mirambeena functional as soon as possible after a flood event</li> <li>Consider flood affectation in future development at the Park</li> </ul>	Mirambeena Regional Reserve is fully functional in a timely manner after a flood event

**Table 6 – Objectives and Performance Targets**

continued

Management Objectives	Performance Targets	How to Achieve Objectives and Performance Targets	Performance Measure
Biodiversity	Increase extent of <b>Biodiversity Stewardship</b> sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the potential of expanding the Lansdowne Reserve BioBank site</li> <li>Assess the feasibility of establishing Biodiversity Stewardship sites in Mirambeena Regional Reserve while maintaining access to the water and public amenity value</li> </ul>	Biodiversity Stewardship sites have been extended where possible
	Establish <b>saltmarsh</b> areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explore the potential of installing saltmarsh areas along the foreshore</li> <li>Translocate species representative of the Coastal Saltmarsh community that have established on the managed beach at Garrison Point</li> </ul>	New saltmarsh areas have been created
	Ensure a sustainable <b>Australian White Ibis</b> population is maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage the park in accordance with the Canterbury Bankstown Australian White Ibis Management plan (2018)</li> </ul>	Reduction in Ibis numbers
	Ensure that <b>parkland trees</b> are healthy and safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees are to be monitored for health and safety within and adjacent to accessible public areas such as footpaths, playgrounds, park furniture, etc</li> </ul>	No trees within and adjacent to accessible public areas are potentially prone to limb drop



