



# Generic Plan of Management

**Parks**

**Sportsgrounds**

**General Community Use Land**

## **Recognition of Indigenous Australians**

Council recognises the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation, are the traditional custodians of the land. It recognises and celebrates the rich culture and strong community values that Indigenous Australians continue to provide to the City of Sydney today, and acknowledges the Indigenous community's right to self-determination.

(City of Sydney Social Plan 2006)

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# 01

## Introduction

### 1.1 What is a Plan of Management?

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) requires a Plan of Management to be prepared for all public land that is classified as 'community' land under that Act.

A Plan of Management (PoM) is an important management tool, which is written by council in consultation with the community. A PoM outlines the land's features, and clarifies how Council will manage, use or develop the land in the future. A PoM provides a transparent and co-ordinated approach to public land management.

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

The Act requires that community land is categorised as either natural area, park, sportsground, area of cultural significance, or general community use.

A PoM can be prepared for more than one parcel of land (Generic or Geographic) or for a single property (Significant or Specific).

### 1.2 Need for this Plan of Management

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the 'Act') requires all Council-owned land to be classified as either 'community' land or 'operational' land. Land classified as 'Community' land is to be managed and used in accordance with an adopted PoM.

This Generic PoM consolidates and updates:

- earlier (pre-1994) Generic PoMs;
- specific PoMs for community land adopted before 2002; and
- all community land acquired by Council since 1994.

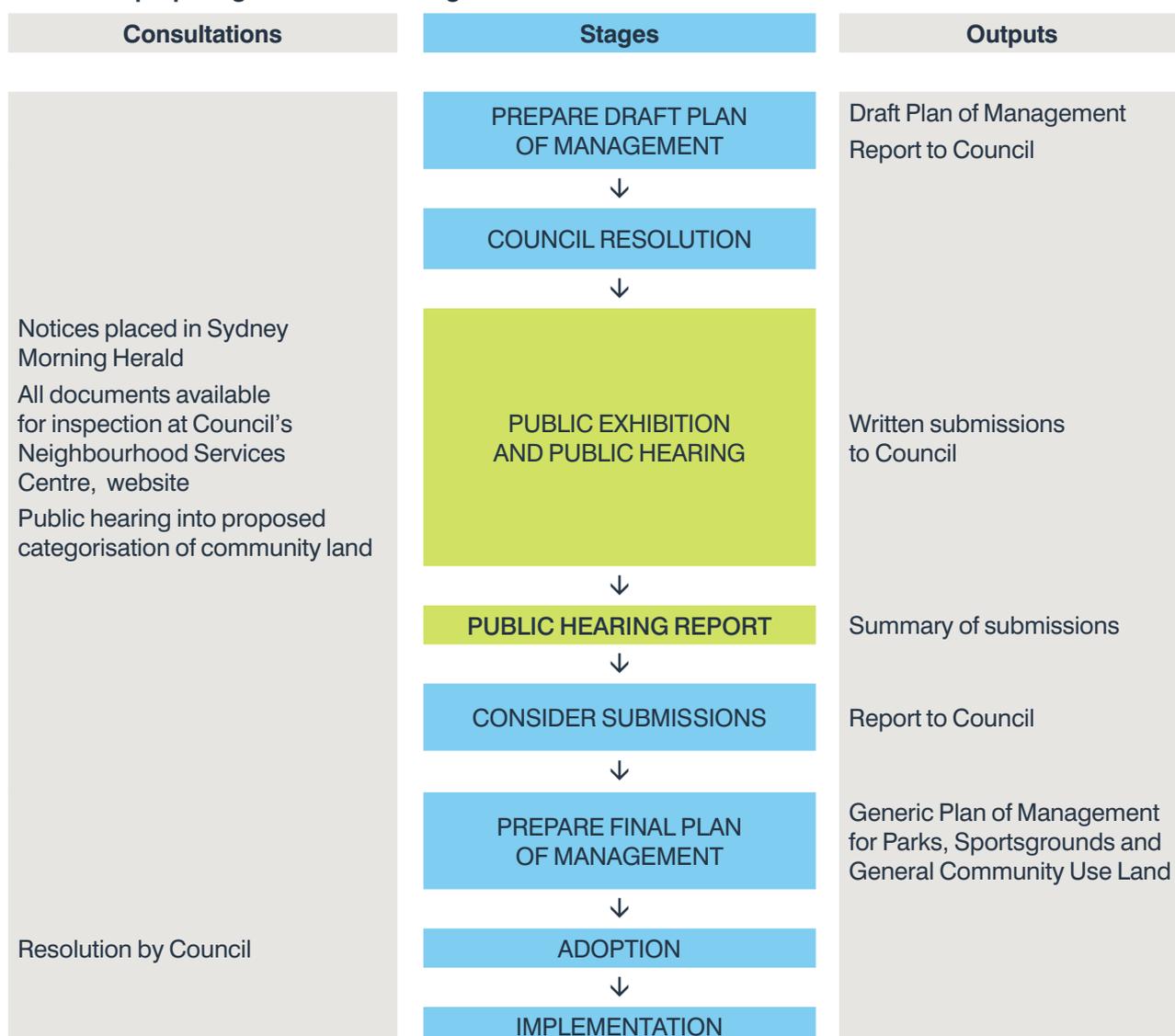
The purpose of this PoM is to:

- contribute to the City's broader strategic goals and vision as set out in Sustainable Sydney 2030;
- ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993*; and
- provide clarity in the future development, use and management of the community land.

## 1.3 Process of preparing this Management

The process of preparing this Plan of Management, consultations with stakeholders, and documents produced at each stage, are shown in Figure 1.1.

**Figure 1.1**  
Process of preparing this Plan of Management



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## 1.4 Community Consultation

Community consultation and input is important to ensure a Plan of Management meets the needs of the local community. It also encourages an appreciation of the City's aims for management of public land.

Before a PoM can be adopted by Council, it must be placed on public exhibition for at least 28 days. The period in which written submissions can be received is not less than 42 days from the first day of public exhibition.

In addition, a public hearing must be held, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 40(A) and 47(G) of the Act if community land is intended to be either categorised or recategorised.

## 1.5 Contents of this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management is divided into the following sections, as outlined in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1 Structure of this Plan of Management**

Section	What does it include?
<b>1 Introduction</b>	Background to the Plan of Management – what is a Plan of Management?, the need for the Plan of Management, process of preparation, community consultation, contents
<b>2 Land description and planning</b>	Land covered by the PoM
<b>3 Legislative framework</b>	State government planning legislation, local planning context
<b>4 Basis of Management</b>	Categories of community land
<b>5 Land uses</b>	Permissible uses and developments, scale and intensity of use, use agreements, bookings and events
<b>6 Leases, licences and other estates</b>	Authorisation of leases, licences and other estates; short term v casual hire
<b>7 Strategy and Action Plan</b>	Objectives, performance targets, assessment of performance
<b>8 Change and review of PoM</b>	Process of reviewing and updating the PoM
<b>Appendices</b>	<p>A contains a schedule of the Community land covered by this PoM.</p> <p>B More detailed property sheets for each property listed in Appendix A. Appendix B also contains property sheets for the Crown land managed by the City and which is not covered by a specific PoM. These detailed property information sheets include both the core information requirements under the Act, and additional information to facilitate the relationship between the City's overall strategies and its operational management.</p> <p>C Maps of categories for properties which are categorised as more than category.</p>

Requirements of the Local Government Act for the contents of a Plan of Management, and where they can be found in this Plan, are listed in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Contents of a Plan of Management for community land

Requirement of the Local Government Act	How this plan satisfies the Act
Categorisation of community land	Sections 3, 4 Appendix B
Core objectives for management of the land	Section 4
A description of 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	Appendix B
The purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used	Sections 5, 6
The purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise	Sections 5, 6
A description of the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development	Section 5
Authorisation of leases, licences or other estates over community land	Section 6
Performance targets	Section 7
A means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets	Section 7

# 02 Land Description and Planning

## 2.1 Land covered by this Plan of Management

This generic PoM includes many of the City’s open spaces and parks which are categorised as Park, Sportsground, or General Community Use. Including these parks in a generic PoM ensures consistent management which supports a cohesive approach to meeting the diverse needs of the community.

The community land covered by this Generic Plan of Management is identified in the schedule in Appendix A. Property information sheets for each area of community land are in Appendix B.

## 2.2 Why Are Some Parks Missing?

Land that is **not** covered by this Generic PoM includes:

- community land covered by specific PoMs (refer to the City’s website);
- public open spaces and recreation facility assets within the City’s local government area (LGA) which are owned or managed by other entities (refer to Table 2.1);
- privately owned land which is made available for public use;
- road that has been physically closed.

## 2.3 Crown Land within the City

A number of parks within the City are Crown land owned by the State of New South Wales, and are managed by the City on behalf of the state.

The City manages Crown land assets in a similar manner to managing its community land. For alignment with operational management plans, Appendix A includes a selection of land owned by the Crown. This inclusion reflects the consistent approach taken by the City to managing public land.

This Generic PoM has not been prepared for formal endorsement in accordance with the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. It does not affect any plans of management prepared and adopted by the Minister under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.

**Table 2.1**  
Land owned or managed by other entities

Land	Entity
Centennial Park, Moore Park	Centennial and Moore Park Trust
Royal Botanic Gardens, Domain	Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust
Sydney Opera House Forecourt	Sydney Opera House Trust
St Paul’s Oval, St John’s Oval, St Andrew’s Oval, Main Square	University Colleges, University of Sydney
Waterloo Green, Poet’s Corner, Glebe Street Reserve, M J Paddy Doherty Reserve, Cardigan Street Park	Department of Housing
Australian Technology Park	Redfern Waterloo Authority
Barangaroo	Barangaroo Delivery Authority
Circular Quay, Dawes Point Park	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

## 03

# Legislative Framework

This section describes the legislative and policy framework applying to the land covered under this PoM.

## 3.1 Local Government Act 1993

Community land must be managed according to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires all Council owned land to be classified as either Operational or Community land. Community land is defined as land that must be kept for the use of the general community, and must not be sold. Community land is required to be managed in accordance with a PoM (refer Table 3.1), and any other laws regulating the use of the land.

**Table 3.1**  
**Requirements of the Local Government Act for community land management**

Requirement of the Local Government Act
All community land must be categorised.
The Plan must contain core objectives for management of the land.
The Plan must include a description of the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land.
The Plan must specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used.
The Plan must specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise.
The Plan must describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.
The Plan must include performance targets.
The Plan must contain means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets.
Council must exhibit the draft Plan for 28 days and give at least 42 days for the making of submissions.
Any amendments to a draft Plan must be publicly exhibited in the same way, until the Council can adopt the draft Plan without further amendment.
A Council may only grant a lease, licence or other estate over community land if it is expressly authorised in a Plan of Management

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### 3.2 Crown Lands Act 1989

The objects of the Crown Land Act and the principles of Crown land management can be accessed at [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au).

Crown lands are managed by trusts established under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. The City of Sydney has been appointed as trust manager for many of the Crown reserves in the City's LGA, and has the care, control and management of these areas.

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### 3.3 Zoning and Planning Controls

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) establishes the statutory planning framework for environmental and land use planning in NSW.

The City of Sydney is preparing a comprehensive Local Environmental Plan (LEP) known as the City Plan for the entire LGA. Generally, the new LEP intends to group the City's open spaces within the RE1 Public Recreation zone. Some community buildings may be included within the surrounding zoning, emphasising their place and role in the local community.

Development or uses requiring a Development Application will be assessed under Section 79(c) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. In summary, the possible impacts of the proposal will be considered in the light of all relevant planning controls and Council policies.

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### 3.4 Heritage

The City has carried out a number of heritage studies, and recognises the heritage significance of items by their inclusion in its Local Environmental Plans. The use and development of heritage items is then managed through Development Control Plans and more specific Conservation Management Plans.

The inclusion of heritage significant items within an LEP provides a strong framework to protect these assets. This PoM is intended to be consistent with the LEP framework, but to focus primarily on the nature and balance of use, management and care of the land as a whole.

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### 3.5 The Changing Environment

Over the past 220 years, the City's local government area has been transformed by successive building programs. Despite this prolonged development, some natural features remain in the City's local government area (for example, rock outcrops in the Royal Botanic Gardens).

The land covered by this PoM has not been identified as the habitat of any threatened species. However, there are some remnants of natural features in some of the land covered by this PoM, and many open spaces serve an important ecological role.

The City intends to sympathetically retain these natural features, and in appropriate instances augment the key and supporting habitat areas.

The ongoing management and development of the City's community land will be informed by a comprehensive Urban Ecology Supporting Action Plan (UESAP). That plan is scheduled for public exhibition in mid-2012.

### 3.6 Other Relevant Legislation and Policies

In addition to the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*, there are a number of other pieces of legislation and Government policies that are relevant to the ongoing development and management of community land categorised as Park, Sportsground or General Community Use. Legislation and policies with direct relevance to the subject sites are listed below:

#### 3.6.1 Commonwealth legislation

The *Federal Telecommunications Act 1997* provides for telecommunication facilities being permitted on community land without authorisation in a Plan of Management.

#### 3.6.2 State Government Legislation and Policies

*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

*State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)*

*Companion Animals Act 1998*

*Disability Discrimination Act 1992*

*Heritage Act 1977*

*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*

*Waste Minimisation Act 1995*

*Pesticides Act 1999*

*Retail Leases Act 1994*

*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*

*Water Management Act 2000*

#### 3.6.3 City of Sydney Planning Instruments, Development Control Plans and Policies

*South Sydney LEP 1998*

*Leichhardt LEP 1995*

*City of Sydney LEP 2005*

*City of Sydney Access and Development Control Plan*

*Sustainable Sydney 2030*

*City of Sydney Corporate Plan 2007–2010*

*City of Sydney 2030 Strategy*

*Cycle Strategy and Action Plan: 2007–2017*

*Specific Public Land Plans of Management*

*City of Sydney Companion Animals Policy 2008*

*City of Sydney Tree Management Policies*

*Companion Animals Policy*

*Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan*

*Event Guidelines*

*Busking Policy 2007*

*Community Gardens Policy 2010*

*Outdoor Group Fitness Training Policy (draft)*

*Tree Management Policy*

*City of Sydney Pesticide Use Notification Plan*

*Public Toilet Policy (draft)*

*Syringe Management Plan 2005–2010*

*Open Space and Recreation Needs Study 2007*

# 04

## Basis of Management

### 4.1 Categorisation of Community Land

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, and the core objectives of the relevant category of community land. Council may then apply more specific management objectives to community land, but these must be compatible with the core objectives for the land.

Section 36(4) of the Act requires Community land to be categorised (or broken down) into one of five categories as set out in the Act, which are:

- Natural Area (to be further sub-categorised as Bushland, Wetland, Escarpment, Watercourse or Foreshore);
- Sportsground;
- Park;
- Area of Cultural Significance;
- General Community Use.

The categories reflect land use and/or the physical characteristics of the land. Categorisation enables the City to focus its attention on the dominant character of the land, and the operational management of the asset.

The categories relevant to the Community-classified land in Appendix A are:

- Park;
- Sportsground;
- General Community Use.

Appendix B lists the properties under each of the categories. Appendix D provides detailed information for each land parcel, the Land Information Details for each community land parcel covered by this PoM, including the relevant categorisation details.

A number of the City's open spaces function in different ways. More than one category may apply to park or reserve, such as an informal park adjacent to a playing field. These Community lands have been divided into more than one category, and have been mapped to illustrate the delineation of the categories (refer to Appendix C). Only the land with more than one category has been mapped.

The guidelines for categorisation of community land are set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*. The core objectives for each category are set out in the *Local Government Act 1993*. The guidelines and core objectives for the Park, Sportsground and General Community Use categories are set out in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Guidelines for and core objectives of community land categorised as Park, Sportsground or General Community Use**

Category	Guidelines (1)	Core objectives (2)
Park	Land which is, or proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non sporting equipment and facilities, and for uses which are mainly passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities.</li> <li>– provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games.</li> <li>– 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>
Sportsground	Land should be categorised as ‘Sportsground’ if the land is used or proposed to be used primarily for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving active recreation involving organised sports and informal sporting activities and games.</li> <li>– ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.</li> </ul>
General Community Use	Land that may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and 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>• in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public.</li> <li>• 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>

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

(2) *Local Government Act 1993*

Council must manage Community land in according to these core objectives. Any activities or uses of the land should be consistent with the core objectives for that category of land. Additional objectives which support the above core objectives are included in Section 7 Strategy and Action Plan.

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## 4.2 Management of Community Land

The City intends to manage its community land to meet the objectives set out in Table 4.1 and section 7 of this PoM. The types of uses, and development, which may take place are identified in Sections 5 and 6.

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## 4.3 Guiding Principles for Parks, Sportsgrounds and General Community Use Land

Guiding principles derived from the City of Sydney Open Space & Recreation Strategy which apply to park, sportsground and general community use land in the City are:

### **INCLUSIVE AND INTEGRATED**

A network that is linked, visible, easy to get to and useful for all the community.

### **DIVERSE**

A network that provides opportunities for a range of activities and settings targeting different age groups and interests.

### **COMFORTABLE AND WELCOMING**

A network that through its visual appearance, range of facilities, and standards of maintenance, creates a place that is pleasant to spend time in.

### **ATTRACTIVE**

A network that is well designed, has its own identity, and is visually pleasing.

### **SOCIABLE**

A network that provides places to meet other people and is an integral part of community life.

### **DISTINCTIVE**

A network with a distinctive character that recognises and responds to natural, heritage, and cultural features.

### **SAFE**

A network that has high levels of surveillance and other measures to ensure people feel safe at all times.

### **ROBUST**

A network that stands up to the pressures of everyday use.

### **GREEN**

A network that provides contact with nature and increased biodiversity.

### **VALUED BY THE COMMUNITY**

A network that involves the community in its planning and ongoing management.

## 4.4 Key Strategic Directions

### 4.4.1 Parks and sportsgrounds

The key strategic directions and objectives of the City of Sydney Open Space & Recreation Strategy which apply to parks and sportsgrounds are to:

#### 1. Improve the Diversity of Recreation Experiences which are Available

Provide an appropriate range and distribution of recreational and sporting opportunities.

#### 2. Access to Recreation in the City Will Be For All

Provide opportunities for all of the community to use and enjoy our parks and recreation facilities.

#### 3. A Park Close to Home and Work

Improving the provision of open space and recreation facilities.

#### 4. Linking the Network

Achieving a cohesive and linked open space and recreation facility network.

#### 5. Better Parks and Facilities

Improving the quality of open space and recreation facilities.

#### 6. Involving the Community

Encouraging participation in open space and recreation facility development and use.

#### 7. Recreation Will Be Environmentally Sustainable in the City

Bringing nature into the City.

#### 8. Looking After Our Parks and Recreation Facilities

Efficient and effective planning, management and maintenance of our resources.

### 4.4.2 General Community Use

Management principles and objectives

Land categorised as General Community Use may consist of areas with an operational function that have not been classified as operational land. Properties included within this category fall into two types:

Type 1 includes access corridors, rights of way, and infrastructure and drainage reserves. Type 2 includes buildings that fully cover the land or have a substantial presence upon the balance of the land. The buildings may function as multi purpose community facilities or specialised single purpose facilities providing a range of services from libraries to cultural centres to childcare.

Management principles and objectives which apply to the City’s general community use land and built facilities on that land are set out in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.4**

**Management principles and objectives for land categorised as General Community Use**

Principle	Management Objective
Facilities will be sustainable	Sustainable community facilities enhance positive environmental, social, cultural and economic factors in terms of the built form, design, and uses. They limit negative environmental, social and economic impacts. Sustainable community facilities planning and provision considers long term factors and has regard for future generations.
Facilities will be multi-purpose and flexible	Multi-purpose community facilities enhance the well being and life opportunities for diverse groups within the community. They provide opportunities to interact and share mutually beneficial activities and experiences for everyone.

Principle	Management Objective
Community facilities will be accessible	Community facilities must be fully accessible to the entire community by being centrally located close to other essential services and transport links, physically accessible to people of all abilities, affordable as well as open and welcoming to people of all backgrounds.
Community facilities will be equitably located across the city	<p>Community facilities must be within walking and cycling distance of residents homes or close to accessible and frequent public transport. This ensures that the whole community can enjoy the benefits of community spaces and programs.</p> <p>Community facilities will be safe and of high quality.</p> <p>Community facilities can enhance the safety and amenity of the local neighbourhood by providing increased activity and surveillance in the area. They activate neighbourhoods and provide spaces for safe use at night and on weekends. Quality community facilities are of a standard and finish that is robust, durable and 'built-to-last'.</p>
Community facilities will promote a positive local identity	The design of community facilities can provide opportunities for local community expression and for the distinctive characteristic of villages to be displayed. They can contribute to the vitality and viability of village centres, relating to and integrating with surrounding retail and other services.

## Role of General Community Use Land

General Community Use areas perform many functions relating to the enhancement of the health and wellbeing of the community. Outside of the provision of power easements, drainage reserves and access ways, the land may house buildings and structures such as neighbourhood centres or Scout /Guide halls that cater for formal and informal leisure and recreational activities, hobbies, artistic endeavours, educational, cultural and social functions. Consequently, these areas play a pivotal role in promoting and developing dynamic communities with a strong sense of belonging.

Open space areas associated with General Community Use land also offer the community a range of recreation opportunities. This provides individuals and communities with health related benefits achieved through physical activity such as physical, mental, social, cultural, economical and environmental benefits that lead to the overall health and wellbeing of the community.

## Dual Purpose of General Community Use Land

Council recognises that some General Community Use land throughout the City serve a dual recreation and drainage function and this function must be monitored closely so as to maintain the recreational and drainage integrity of these assets.

# 05

## Land Uses

### 5.1 Permissible uses and developments

The use and development of community land should be generally compatible with both the intended function of the land, and the wider community context.

The City encourages a wide range of uses of community land, and intends to facilitate uses which increase the vitality and general enjoyment of its land. Within buildings, swimming pools, and recreational and sporting facilities in particular, the City intends to permit and encourage a broad range of activities.

The use of Community land is frequently encouraged, and supported, by appropriate ancillary development, (for example, playground equipment, amenity blocks, or food kiosks). The general types of uses which may occur on Community land categorised as Park, Sportsground and General Community Use, and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table 5.1. The facilities on Community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community.

While this PoM intends to facilitate and encourage the use of land, it does not reduce the City's capacity to manage its assets in an alternative way. For example, the City may choose to operate its facilities through staff, or through the use of contractors.

The anticipated uses, and associated development, identified in Table 5.1 are intended to provide an overview or general guide. The expressions used are not intended to impose a strict, or defined meaning. For example, a reference to "cricket" is also intended to include the variations and modifications of that game (such as Kanga Cricket, and rounders).

The City anticipates that new sports may develop, and others increase in popularity. If this occurs, then some sections of Community land may be adapted to allow that use, as it is a form of 'active recreation' enjoyed by members of the City's community. References such as 'field', or 'court', are not intended to preclude development of an appropriate surface for that sport, even if that surface is usually described in a slightly different way.

**Table 5.1**  
**Permissible uses of land categorised as Park, Sportsground and General Community Use**

Purpose/Use	Development
<b>Park category</b>	
Active and passive recreation including children’s play	– Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the park
Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations	– Amenities to facilitate the safety, use and enjoyment of the park e.g. children’s play equipment
Festivals, parades, markets, fairs, auctions and similar events and gatherings	– Lighting, seating, toilet facilities, courts or marked areas (e.g. access paths and activity trails)
Exhibitions	– Hard and soft landscaped areas
Filming and photographic projects	– BBQ facilities and sheltered seating areas
Busking	– Ancillary service, transport or loading areas
Public address (speeches)	– Commercial development which is sympathetic to and supports use in the area, e.g. cafes, kiosks, recreation hire equipment areas
Community gardens	– Community gardens
Café or refreshment areas (kiosks/restaurants) including external seating	
Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such toilet facilities	
Restricted access ancillary areas (e.g. storage areas associated with functions, gardening equipment)	
Service areas ancillary to the use of land (e.g. loading areas, car spaces, bicycle racks)	
Low intensity commercial activities (e.g. recreational equipment hire)	

Purpose/Use	Development
<b>Sportsground category</b>	
<p>Active and passive recreational and sporting activities consistent with the nature of the particular land and any relevant facilities, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– oval (cricket, football, rugby, track and field athletics, Australian rules, baseball, softball)</li> <li>– marked court (basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis and netball)</li> <li>– aquatic facility (learn to swim classes, squad training, fitness and health classes including aqua aerobics, recreational and competitive swimming and diving, organised water sports including water polo, diving, hydrotherapy facilities)</li> </ul> <p>Change room/locker areas</p> <p>Shower/toilet facilities</p> <p>Kiosk/café uses</p> <p>Ancillary areas (staff rooms, meeting rooms, recording rooms, equipment storage areas)</p> <p>Shade structures, storage ancillary to recreational uses, community events or gatherings, and public meetings</p> <p>Commercial uses associated with sports facilities (e.g. kiosks, cafes, sale or hire of recreational equipment, sports tuition, nutritionist, physiotherapist)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development for the purpose of conducting and facilitating organised sport (both amateur and professional)</li> <li>– Sports training</li> <li>– Promotion of organised and unstructured recreation activities</li> <li>– Provision of amenities to facilitate use and enjoyment of the community land including change rooms, toilets, storage, first aid areas</li> <li>– Café/kiosk facilities</li> <li>– Equipment sales/hire areas</li> <li>– Meeting rooms/staff areas</li> <li>– Compatible, small scale commercial uses (e.g. physiotherapy practice, dietician)</li> </ul>

Purpose/Use	Development
<p><b>General Community Use category</b></p> <p>Provides a location for, and supports, the gathering of groups for a range of general social, cultural or recreational purposes</p> <p>Includes multi-purpose buildings (e.g. community halls and centres) with specialised community uses</p> <p>Uses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– casual or informal recreational use</li> <li>– meetings, (including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes)</li> <li>– functions</li> <li>– concerts, including all musical genres</li> <li>– performances (including film and stage)</li> <li>– exhibitions</li> <li>– fairs, tradeshows and auctions (e.g. antiques, coins, art and other goods)</li> <li>– workshops</li> <li>– parades (e.g. fashion parades)</li> <li>– leisure or training classes</li> <li>– child care (e.g. before and after school care, vacation care)</li> <li>– designated group use (e.g. scout and girl guide use)</li> <li>– educational centres, including libraries, information and resource centres</li> <li>– entertainment facilities</li> </ul>	<p>Development for the purposes of social, community, cultural, recreational activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Landscaping and finishes, improving access, amenity and the visual character of the general community area</li> <li>– Provision of buildings or other amenity areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community</li> <li>– Development (particularly within buildings) for the purposes of addressing the needs of a particular group (e.g. library facilities; stage facilities, recording areas)</li> </ul>

In some instances, physical assets may be located on land which falls into different categories. For example, swimming pools may be located on land categorised as Park, or on land categorised for General Community Use.

Future development and use of the community land will need to:

### 1. Meet legislative requirements

The zoning tables in the City of Sydney LEP specifies the range of uses and activities that may be permitted on the land. A number of uses are also set out in the Regulations to the *Local Government Act 1993*.

### 2. Be consistent with the guidelines and core objectives of the community land category.

Under the *Local Government Act* uses and development of community land must be consistent with the guidelines for categorisation and the core objectives of each category, and any other additional objectives the Council proposes to place on the community land categories (refer to Section 4).

### 3. Be consistent with relevant Council policies.

Relevant Council policies as at the date of adoption of this plan are set out in Section 3 (Legislative Framework). The goals and strategies outlined in these documents have been used to guide the outcomes of this PoM.

The City's policies will continue to develop after the preparation of this PoM. Management of the City's assets, and their development, will take into account the policy framework at the relevant time.

Substantial upgrades and proposed new development will take into account a range of factors, including:

- This PoM and the core objectives for the land;
- The planning controls for the land;
- The City's adopted policies;
- The characteristics of the land affected, including existing and future use patterns.
- Any landscape masterplan for the land.

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

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## 5.2 Scale and intensity of land use

The scale and intensity of development and activities on Community land is to be generally compatible with the scale and anticipated use of the park or reserve.

In particular, the scale and intensity of use will be consistent with the carrying capacity of the land, and any masterplan or development application relating to the land.

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## 5.3 Crown land

Crown land is generally reserved for a public purpose, and uses on the reserve must be compatible with or ancillary to that public purpose. The Minister's consent is usually required for a lease or licence of community land (refer to Section 102 of the *Crown Lands Act, 1989*).

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### 5.4 Uses and agreements

The City may from time to time enter into or create a range of leases, licences, other estates, management agreements, and/or booking arrangements, in order to encourage the use the land and/or buildings appropriately and effectively. These arrangements are intended to support and encourage a range of uses, which enhance the level of activation and enjoyment of the space.

Kiosks, restaurants, refreshment facilities, mobile vending, recreational equipment sale or hire (e.g. bicycle hire or sale of swimming accessories), may support the general community enjoyment of the areas. Each proposal will be reviewed to ensure it is compatible with the relevant land. The types of uses and agreements, which the City considers appropriate are described in Section 6.

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### 5.5 Bookings and Events

**‘Open space is not only for recreation and conservation of environmental and cultural values, it is the foundation of urban liveability. It underpins many social, ecological and economic benefits that are essential to the healthy functioning of the urban environment.’**

*(Source: Linking People and Spaces, Parks Victoria 2002)*

In supporting urban liveability, parks, sportsgrounds, and buildings intended for community use have significant potential as venues for short term public and private special events of different sizes and scale.

The City is responsible for bookings of community land and reserves in its LGA. Generally, the City seeks to encourage a broad and appropriate range of uses within its area.

A range of policies address specific types of use in greater detail. Applicants should check the City’s website ([www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au](http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au)) for up-to-date information.

The City’s One Stop Shop at Level 1, Town Hall House, 456 Kent Street Sydney is the first point of contact for any enquiries regarding use of Community land. The staff will then refer your request to the relevant officer for assistance.

# 06

## Leases, Licences and Other Estates

### 6.1 What are Leases, licences and other estates?

A lease is a contract between a land owner, and another entity, granting that entity a right to occupy an area for a specified period of time. The City will consider leasing areas of the land covered by this PoM especially in the following situations:

- there is a clear reason for granting a lease, and the lease is consistent with the intended use of the land e.g. a child care operator may need exclusive occupation and control of the child care centre.
- the occupant has made (or intends to make) a significant financial contribution to the asset e.g. a café operator may propose a new fit out of the café as part of a lease agreement.
- There is a very strong link between the nature of the asset and the proposed tenant e.g. a lease of a scout hall to Scouts Australia.

In addition, the Act and its Regulation specify some additional uses (e.g. public infrastructure) which are permitted, and which may be authorised by a lease or licence arrangement.

A licence allows occupation and a clear and transparent way of identifying the permitted activity. The main difference between a lease and licence is that a licence does not permit the sole, or exclusive, use of the area. Licences may be granted to formally recognise and endorse shared uses. For example, an outdoor seating area adjoining a café may be used by the café at some periods, but not all the time.

Short term licences and bookings may be used to allow the City to program different uses at different times, allowing the best overall use. The City may use short term licences or bookings to manage the types of uses set out in Table 6.1 in particular.

### 6.2 Authorisation of Leases, Licences or Other Estates over Community Land

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

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

Where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for community land, subleasing the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the Act and Clause 119 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.

Supporting occupations in the form of leases and licence agreements are indicated in the detailed information sheets in Appendix B. This PoM authorises existing leases and licence agreements until the end of their current term. The leased or licensed areas may be renewed or changed in future. The leased or licensed areas may be reconfigured in the future to reflect changes in community needs.

This PoM authorises the City to grant leases, licences or any other estates for community land covered in this PoM for purposes and uses which are identified or consistent with those in Table 5.1 and Tables 6.1 and 6.2. Some examples of longer term arrangements are outlined in the following Table 6.1. Shorter arrangements (for example, a short term licence associated with a particular event, or recurring for a few hours each season) are set out in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.1**  
**Leases, Licences and other Estates**

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
Lease	Community land and buildings	<p>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.</p> <p>Sympathetic, compatible uses may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– child care or vacation care</li> <li>– health or medical practitioners associated with the relevant facility (e.g. nutrition, physiotherapy)</li> <li>– educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops</li> <li>– cultural purposes, including concerts, dramatic productions, and galleries</li> <li>– recreational purposes, including fitness classes; dance classes, and games</li> <li>– sporting uses developed/operated by a private operator</li> <li>– kiosk, café and refreshment purposes</li> <li>– commercial retail uses associated with the facility (e.g. sale or hire of sports goods)</li> </ul>
	Park/ Sportsground	<p>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.</p> <p>Sympathetic, compatible uses including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– café/kiosk areas, including seating and tables</li> <li>– management of court facilities</li> <li>– hire or sale of recreational equipment</li> </ul>

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Land and Facilities covered	Purposes for which long term leasing/licensing will be granted
Licence	Community land and buildings	Sympathetic, compatible uses including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– social purposes (including child care, vacation care)</li> <li>– educational purposes, including libraries, education classes, workshops</li> <li>– recreational purposes, including fitness classes; dance classes</li> <li>– café/kiosk areas</li> </ul>
	Park/ Sportsground	Sympathetic, compatible uses including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables</li> <li>– Management of court or similar facilities</li> <li>– Hire or sale of recreational equipment</li> <li>– Any licence proposal will be assessed and considered, having regard to the community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and the capacity of the area to support the activity</li> </ul>
Other Estates	Community land and buildings	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> .  Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the Council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.

The examples given in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 are illustrative only. The City welcomes innovation, and there may be new ways to better utilise a space. Interested parties should contact the One Stop Shop to locate the relevant staff member to discuss their particular interest area.

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

## 6.2 Short Term Uses

**Table 6.2**  
**Short Term Uses**

Community land category	Purposes for which short term casual licences may be granted
Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– community events and festivals</li> <li>– playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward</li> <li>– picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings</li> <li>– filming, including for cinema/television</li> <li>– conducting a commercial photography session</li> <li>– public performances</li> <li>– engaging in an appropriate trade or business</li> <li>– delivering a public address</li> <li>– community events</li> <li>– fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities</li> </ul>
Sportsground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– sporting fixtures and events</li> <li>– sports and fitness training and classes</li> <li>– broadcasting or filming of sporting fixtures</li> <li>– ancillary ceremonies (e.g. rehearsal of opening and closing ceremonies, cheer squads, etc)</li> <li>– uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events (e.g. “guest” events for juniors; gala days; club meetings)</li> </ul>

Agreements for use of community land may be granted for events of short duration which may be anything from a few hours to a few days. These casual arrangements should be for the types of short term uses identified in Table 6.2.

**Table 6.2**  
**Short Term Uses (continued)**

Community land category	Purposes for which short term casual licences may be granted
General Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Public speeches, meetings, seminars and presentations, including educational programs</li> <li>– Functions (including commemorative functions, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)</li> <li>– Displays, exhibitions, fairs, fashion parades and shows</li> <li>– Events (including weddings, corporate functions, and community gatherings)</li> <li>– Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV)</li> <li>– Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech</li> <li>– Engaging in an appropriate trade or business delivering a public address, community events; auctions, markets and similar activities</li> </ul>

The functions and events conducted at each particular location may vary significantly, in light of the facilities available in that location. For example, catering services are available in some (not all) community buildings.

In assessing Community land categorised as Park as a venue for any proposed event, the City applies the following minimum criteria:

- the event should not result in physical damage to the park;
- where appropriate, the event should be made available to all sections of the community;
- the event should not result in a significant adverse impact on adjoining residents;
- organisers of the site should be responsible for cleaning up the site and repairing any damage that may occur.

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

# 07

## Strategy and Action Plan

### 7.1 Strategy and Action Plan

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

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

Table 7.1 sets out these requirements.

**Table 7.1**  
**Performance Targets**

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan’s objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan’s objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<p><b>Urban Context</b></p> <p>To maintain the City’s park, sportsground and general community use properties as vibrant and integral components in the visual and social fabric of the LGA’s community.</p>	<p>Strengthen the character of each property on all street frontages, by establishing consistent tree planting to define street boundaries.</p> <p>Specifically in the case of Parks, provide facilities and routes through these properties that maintain their role as attractive destinations and thoroughfares.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance parks, sportsgrounds and general community use property as secure places in the locality through provision of upgraded lighting schemes.</p>	<p>Increased appreciation of the park, sportsground or general community use property as measured by positive comments received by Council.</p> <p>Community consultation, including surveys of park, sportsground or general community use property users, to determine level of use and any community concerns. Surveys to be undertaken as required.</p> <p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to park, sportsground or general community use property. Regularly review records to guide future directions.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Uses and Recreation</b>		
<p>To enhance opportunities for a balanced organised and unstructured recreational use of parks, sportsgrounds and general community land.</p> <p>To optimise public access to all areas of parks, sportsgrounds, and general community use land.</p>	<p>Maintain and increment the range of organised and informal/unstructured activities in parks and sportsgrounds.</p> <p>Provide improved facilities for event usage so that these functions may be accommodated without adversely affecting the values and character of individual parks and sportsgrounds.</p> <p>Provide amenities to increase use and enjoyment of parks and sportsgrounds including toilets, change rooms and kiosk/ café facilities.</p> <p>Undertake audit of facilities to identify compliance with City's Inclusion (Disability) Access Plan.</p> <p>Enforce dog management provisions as per requirements of the City's Companion Animal Policy.</p>	<p>Increased local use of parks and sportsgrounds measured by survey and observation.</p>
<b>Community facilities</b>		
<p>Provide sustainable community facilities for a range of community, social, and other compatible activities.</p>	<p>Provide community facilities which are multi purpose and flexible to a range of appropriate uses.</p> <p>Ensure community facilities are universally accessible.</p> <p>Ensure community facilities are equitably and appropriately located across the City.</p> <p>Ensure that community facilities are safe and of high quality.</p> <p>Facilities provided and managed in consultation and partnership with user groups and the community.</p> <p>Ensure community facilities meet sustainable building requirements.</p>	<p>Increased usage and visitation of community centres as measured by bookings.</p> <p>Community centre user satisfaction surveys.</p> <p>Facility inspections and audits.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Landscape Character</b>		
To improve landscape character and visual quality of park, sportsground or general community use property.	<p>Establish replacement planting strategies for each park, sportsground or general community use property to ensure improvement to the current character.</p> <p>Specifically for parks and sportsgrounds, develop a consistent design vocabulary of park and sportsground furniture, walls, paving, fencing that is appropriate to the setting and the sport or activity type.</p> <p>Develop a co-ordinated signage strategy for the property and its boundaries.</p>	<p>Increased appreciation of the property as measured by positive comments received by Council.</p> <p>Community consultation, including surveys of property users, to determine level of use and any community concerns. Surveys to be undertaken as required.</p> <p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to properties. Regularly review records to guide future directions.</p>
<b>Built Form</b>		
Buildings and structures to contribute to park, sportsground and general community use amenity, facilitate a range of uses and have regard for environmental sustainable design, resource use and maintenance.	Building and structure design specifications to consider park, sportsground and general community use character, expected use and environmental sustainability features.	<p>Buildings provide positive contribution to park, sportsground and general community use amenity and use.</p> <p>Increased park, sportsground and general community use land bookings and use.</p> <p>Positive comments by park, sportsground and general community use user groups.</p>
<b>Sporting Amenities</b>		
Provide high quality sporting facilities to accommodate junior/district team sports.	<p>Open space planning to consider sporting facility provision across the local government area to ascertain needs and shortfalls.</p> <p>Capital works program to plan for improvements and upgrades of existing facilities.</p>	<p>Completed capital works upgrades of sporting facilities.</p> <p>Positive response from sporting groups and users.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Cultural and Historical Significance</b>		
<p>Appreciation and interpretation of the heritage significance of the site in terms of both natural and cultural components.</p> <p>Dedicate a name for each park, sportsground and general community use property.</p>	<p>Undertake, when required, heritage and cultural assessment studies to identify cultural and heritage values for retention and interpretation.</p> <p>Incorporate historical information on property signage to instil understanding and appreciation of the site and the history it represents.</p> <p>Installation of public art and interpretation.</p>	<p>Retention and interpretation of heritage and cultural values provides increased appreciation of the property and its history as measured by property user surveys.</p>
<b>Total Asset Management – Land and Building Management, Maintenance and CAPEX</b>		
<p>To provide professional, efficient management of parks, sportsgrounds and general community use properties.</p>	<p>Regular visitation and condition assessments.</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs.</p> <p>Internal business unit users, public and tenant surveys.</p> <p>Audits.</p>
<p>Provide professional management of all buildings and structures within parks and sportsgrounds and on general community land.</p>	<p>Regular visitation and condition assessments.</p>	<p>Measured against contract KPIs.</p> <p>Internal business unit users, public and tenant surveys.</p>
<p>To provide clean, well maintained parks, sportsgrounds and general community use properties.</p> <p>Reduce the occurrence of vandalism and graffiti, and repair promptly.</p> <p>Reduce the amount of littering and encourage recycling.</p>	<p>Maintenance programs carried out in accordance with maintenance specifications.</p> <p>Repair vandalism or graffiti within 24 hours where possible.</p> <p>Provide waste and recycling bins to cater for public use.</p> <p>Regular waste and recycling collection to minimise litter overflow.</p> <p>Remove litter overflow regularly.</p>	<p>Positive comments received by Council.</p> <p>Maintain records of public comments in relation to parks. Regularly review of register to guide future directions.</p>
<p>Asset Management Plans for each park, sportsground and general community use property.</p>	<p>Life cycle approach to management.</p> <p>Sustainable funding models.</p> <p>Service delivery.</p>	<p>Business systems measuring integrated decision.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Access and Circulation</b>		
<p>To provide safe and improved access to the parks, sportsgrounds and general community use properties for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>To ensure access to and within parks for people with disabilities.</p>	<p>Park, Sportsground and General community use property upgrades, refurbishments and/or improvement works to consider and include improvements to public access and ensure appropriate connections with surrounding developments.</p> <p>Proposed ramps, stairs and pathways to comply with relevant Council and BCA requirements consistent with Australian Standard AS4128 and Council's Access DCP.</p>	<p>Increased local use of parks, sportsgrounds and general community use properties measured by survey and observation.</p>
<b>Traffic and Parking</b>		
<p>To ensure traffic and parking requirements provide a safe environment for park, sportsgrounds and general community use property users and do not impact on the amenity of the properties.</p>	<p>Ensure that the use of vehicles, when permitted in parks, sportsgrounds and general community use property are regulated and does not affect the normal functioning of these properties for recreational, sporting and community use.</p> <p>Installation of signage preventing vehicles from entering unauthorised areas.</p> <p>Where vehicles are permitted, provide clearly demarked vehicle movement areas and encourage safe driver behaviour.</p> <p>Provide access for emergency or service.</p>	<p>Reduced pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle conflicts.</p> <p>Improved public safety.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Natural Environment</b>		
<p>To maintain and enhance the health of park ecology, including flora, fauna, wetland and watercourses.</p> <p>Maintain, protect and improve health of identified significant trees and surrounding street trees, and improve soil health.</p> <p>To ensure access is appropriately controlled to any environmentally sensitive areas.</p>	<p>Develop and implement Tree Management Plans for key sites, and implement recommendations.</p> <p>Develop and implement a native vegetation planting programme to provide additional habitat for local fauna.</p> <p>Manage wetland to maintain and improve the quality of the environment.</p> <p>Environmentally sensitive areas identified and appropriate access control measures implemented.</p>	<p>Improved health of existing trees and successful establishment of new trees as measured by arborist's survey on a regular basis.</p> <p>Measurement and monitoring of created native vegetation and habitat.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring of wetland and watercourses.</p> <p>Compile and review list of environmentally sensitive areas and control measures regularly inspected.</p> <p>Significant upgrades to take into account any Urban Ecology Strategy adopted by Council.</p>
<b>Environmentally Sustainable Principles</b>		
<p>Management of parks, sportsgrounds and general community land and buildings to ensure best environmental management practises and principles having regard to environmental sustainable design, resource use and maintenance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy efficiency</li> <li>- Water savings</li> <li>- Waste reduction</li> <li>- Natural heating and cooling</li> <li>- Sense of place and local identity</li> </ul>	<p>Measurement and verification savings plan.</p> <p>Measured through City's proprietary system, STeVE.</p> <p>Real time measurement.</p> <p>Monthly, Quarterly and Annual performance.</p>

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land s.36 (b)	Means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (c)	Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets s.36 (d)
<b>Safety and Risk Management</b>		
Provide safe park, sportsgrounds and general community use properties and recreation facilities.	<p>Park, sportsground and general community use land improvements to be designed and maintained in accordance with CPTED principles (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Passive surveillance</li> <li>– Good sight lines</li> <li>– Territorial reinforcement and space management</li> <li>– Lighting.</li> </ul> <p>Seek specialist assistance to review lighting and security for both day and night time use.</p> <p>Coordination with local police to identify and act on safety issues.</p> <p>Recreation facilities and equipment will be installed and maintained in accordance with relevant Australian standards.</p>	<p>Works to be in accordance with relevant Australian Standards.</p> <p>Safe parks, sportsgrounds and general community use land with no reported incidents.</p>
<b>Ownership and Tenure</b>		
To ensure that ownership, tenure and permitted use arrangements allow the widest possible community access to parks, sportsgrounds and general community use land, and are orientated to mutually compatible recreational, sporting, community and other activities.	All future leases and licences to meet the requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> and the <i>Crown Lands Act 1989</i> .	Type and extent of licencing and leasing as measured by record keeping, survey and observation.

# 08

## Change and Review of Plan of Management

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

Strategic reviews of this PoM will occur at 5 and 10 year intervals.

The City intends to continue to acquire land for the benefit of the community. Land may also come into City's ownership by dedication of land for open space. The Appendices to this PoM may be updated from time to time, reflecting significant changes to the condition of the community land, or to reflect new acquisitions or dedications of land.

The community will have an opportunity to participate in reviews of this PoM as part of the Council meeting cycle.

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## List of Tables

- 1.1 Structure of this Plan of Management
- 1.2 Contents of a Plan of Management for community land
- 2.1 Land owned or managed by other entities
- 3.1 Requirements of the Local Government Act for community land management
- 4.1 Guidelines and core objectives of community land categorised as park, sportsground, and general community use
- 5.1 Permissible uses of land categorised as park, sportsground and general community use
- 6.1 Leases, licences and other estates
- 6.2 Short term uses
- 7.1 Performance targets

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## List of Figures

- 1.3 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

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## References

- City of Sydney Open Space and Recreation Needs Study 2007*
- Department of Local Government (2000) Practice Note No.1 – *Public Land Management*

# Appendix A

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## Schedule of Community classified land

(Including Crown land not subject of a specific  
plan of management)

Insert schedule

# Appendix B

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**Schedule of lands within each  
land category**

# Appendix C

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## Dual Category Lands – Identification Maps

# Appendix D

## Schedule of Definitions

### Individual Property Detailed Information Sheets

Site and Location Map	Identifies the land being categorised
Detail	Includes site area.
Land Owner	Crown, Council etc
LGA 1993 Classification	This is the land classification. In this instance 'Operational' land is not included. A 'N/A' value indicates the land cannot be classified as it is not 'Public' land under the LGA 1993 and will most often reflect the land owner as the Crown.
City of Sydney Interest	If the City is the owner of the land the interest is Freehold
Property Type	For Parks this will include terms such as Iconic, Neighborhood, Civic Space... For Sportsgrounds this includes Oval
Condition of the land and quality of buildings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Excellent – no work required or as new condition</li> <li>2. Good – well maintained, minor maintenance only</li> <li>3. Average – maintained but in need of repair</li> <li>4. Poor – in need of major repair or renewal</li> <li>5. Very Poor – urgent renewal or upgrading required</li> </ol>
Heritage	Indicates that the site contains an item of heritage significance.
Available facilities – Category 'Park'	<p>The available facilities for the community land categorised as Park is detailed to give the community an indication of the relationship between these uses and the core objectives of the category. It is not meant to be exhaustive. In providing an assessment of current condition, details of the following community land facilities assets have also been included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Playground</li> <li>– Skate Ramp</li> <li>– Basketball/Netball Courts</li> <li>– Tennis Courts</li> <li>– Turf/Concrete Wickets</li> <li>– Sports Fields</li> <li>– Change Room and similar facilities</li> <li>– Swimming Pool</li> <li>– Carpark</li> </ul>
Categorisation	This informs the category for the specific land
Real Property Description	This is the legal identifier of the land
Supporting Occupations	Indicates any current supporting uses

**Insert individual sheets**



# Generic Plan Of Management Parks Sportsgrounds General Community Use Land