

ANZAC Park PLAN OF MANAGEMENT





Prepared by

ROSS Planning on behalf of

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Acknowledgments

Kyogle Council acknowledges the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of this nation. It acknowledges the traditional custodians of the lands on which it operates and pays its respects to Elders past and present.

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INTRODUCTION

1.0 KEY INFORMATION

Plan of Management for:	ANZAC Reserve
Land tenure:	Community land (Council)
Local Government:	Kyogle Council
Size of Reserve:	2.75 hectares
Date of adoption:	14 December 2020



Figure 1: Aerial image of ANZAC Park

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Community Land and Plans of Management

2.1.1 Classification of public land

The Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (LG Act) requires classification of public land into either community or operational and the land is managed in accordance with the LG Act. The classification of community land in Kyogle is made by Council resolution.

This Plan of Management (POM) applies to ANZAC Park located in the town of Kyogle within the Kyogle Local Government Area (LGA). Kyogle is located in the south-western part of the municipality.

A total area of 2.755 hectares of public reserve is covered under this Plan. Refer to Figure 1.

Currently the park is covered by Council's Generic Plan of Management, however, the location, features and community priorities warrant a specific Plan of Management.

ANZAC Park is owned and managed by Kyogle Council for public use. The park has a range of values, including recreation, sport and public infrastructure.

A Plan of Management (POM) is required to ensure the values of the land are protected, that the use of the reserve meets a range of community needs and that appropriate management actions are identified and implemented. The existing generic POM does not make adequate provision for the development of the reserve proposed by the community.

The reserve is adjacent to residential properties on the western and southern boundaries, and green corridors adjacent to Fawcetts Creek on the southern boundary and the railway line to the east. The park has road frontage along the entire perimeter.

This POM has been prepared in accordance with requirements of the NSW Local Government Act 1993. The Act requires that all community land be subject to a POM. The Act also requires the management objectives specified for community land be included in the POM.

2.1.2 Community land

Open space community land (generally known as parks, reserves and sportsgrounds) is land owned or controlled by councils and other government entities and recognised as an important element of the urban environment, providing opportunities for recreation. Under the LG Act, there are five categories of community land comprising:

- park
- sportsground
- general community use
- cultural significance
- natural area.

Land that is categorised as a natural area requires further categorisation, as one or more of the following:

- bushland
- wetland
- escarpment
- watercourse
- foreshore
- a category prescribed by the regulations.

2.1.3 ANZAC Park Community Land category

ANZAC Park is categorised as General Community Use.

2.1.4 Plans of Management for Community Land

The Local Government Act 1993 requires all councils to prepare Plans of Management (POMs) to govern the use and management of all community land, owned or under their care, control and management.

Councils may not undertake any activities, uses or developments that are not provided for in POMs. Any changes to POMs must be publicly exhibited in accordance with the Local Government Act.

Section 36 of the LG Act sets out the requirements for a POM that are summarised below.

A Plan of Management for community land 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
- the manner in which the Council proposes to assess its performance, with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

A POM that applies to one area of community land must also include a description of the:

- condition of the land, and any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management
- use of the land and any such buildings and improvements, as at that date
- purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used
- purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise
- scale and intensity of any such use or development.

2.1.5 Specific Plans of Management

Council's Community Land Generic Plan of Management states that some open spaces need specific POMs to be prepared for reasons, such as substantial size, large number and variety of uses, and community concern about particular sites.

The LG Act also requires specific POMs for community land included in this list:

- land declared to be critical habitat under the Fisheries Management Act 1994
- land subject to threat-abatement plan prepared by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 for key threatening processes
- land subject to recovery plans prepared by OEH under the Fisheries Management Act 1994
- land declared by Council to contain significant natural features
- land declared by Council to contain an area of cultural significance.

This POM for ANZAC Park is a specific POM. The area requires its own specific POM because it is a large and significant park, offering a variety of uses to residents living in Kyogle and across the LGA. There are significant ongoing capital and operational costs to Council.

2.1.6 Legislation pertaining to this Plan of Management

The park is located within the Kyogle Council LGA and is owned and managed by Kyogle Council.

Council's management responsibilities for the park are framed by the NSW Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and amendments.

The LG Act provides the management framework and processes for the land, while the EP&A Act and related planning instruments and policies control the use and development of the land.

Plans of Management for public land must be prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements of the LG Act. Use and management of reserves must comply with all applicable planning controls under the EP&A Act, namely the Kyogle LEP 2012.

Local Government Act 1993

The Plan of Management is a statutory document that sets out for the community how Kyogle Council plans to manage ANZAC Park, into the future. Division 2 of the Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to prepare a Plan of Management for community land and to use and manage that land only in accordance with that plan. The LG Act also requires that a Plan of Management must identify the objectives, performance targets and permissible uses for community land. Table 1 indicates how this POM incorporates the requirements of the LG Act.

Table 1. Plan of Management requirements under the Local Government Act 1993

Requirements of the Local Government Act 1993	Reference in this Plan of Management
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	Section 3.3
A description of the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements, as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management	Section 3.3
Categorisation of community land	Section 2.1
Core objectives for management of the land	Section 4.2
The purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used	Section 4.3.3
The purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise	Section 4.3.3
A description of the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development	Section 4.3.3
Authorisation of leases, licences or other estates over community land	Section 4.3.4
Performance targets	Section 4.4
A means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets	Section 4.4

Local Environmental Plan 2012

The Kyogle Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP) is a statutory instrument prepared in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* to set out development objectives and consent requirements for particular areas. Under the LEP, the land parcels making up ANZAC Park are zoned RE1 Public Recreation.

The objectives of the RE1 zones are to:

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

Consent is not required for activities, including environmental protection works, extensive agriculture, home-based child care, home occupations and intensive plant agriculture.

The following activities are permitted with the consent of Council in the RE1 zone:

Aquaculture, boat launching ramps, boat sheds, building identification signs, camping grounds, caravan parks, community facilities, flood mitigation works, information and education facilities, jetties, kiosks, markets, recreation areas, recreation facilities (indoor), recreation facilities (major), recreation facilities (outdoor), research stations, restaurants or cafes, roads, roadside stalls, stock and sale yards, take-away food and drink premises, water recreation structures, water-recycling facilities, water-supply systems, wharf or boating facilities.

While an extensive range of uses is permitted in the zone, this POM identifies a reduced range of uses considered suitable for the reserve (Refer to Table 7, Permissible uses and developments).

Native Title considerations

Council has an appointed Native Title Manager (NTM) who is responsible for providing advice to Council in connection with its Native Title obligations. The NTM has advised that the Plan of Management was validated against subdivision S24JA of the *Native Title Act 1993*, and that copies of the Plan of Management were provided to NTSCORP Limited as part of the consultation process. The NTM advised that there were no objections raised to the Plan of Management.

The NTM advises that any disturbance of ground within the nominated footprint included in the adopted Plan of Management does not require any further Native Title notification. However, any disturbance of ground outside the nominated footprint will require further Native Title notification. Advice is to be sought from Council's NTM for any proposed future acts.

Other relevant legislation and statutory controls

Under section 35 of the LG Act, community land is required to be used and managed in accordance with a Plan of Management and any law permitting the use of the land for a specific purpose. Table 2 summarises the legislation (other than the LG Act) that applies, or potentially may apply, to management and use of ANZAC Park.

Table 2. Legislation that may be applicable to ANZAC Park

Legislation	Application to ANZAC Park
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1993 (NSW)	This Act provides environmental planning instruments for development control at the state (State Environmental Planning Policies), regional (Regional Environmental Plans) and local (LEPs) levels. While this Plan of Management determines permitted uses in ANZAC Park, specific activity or development will require assessments through the development application (DA) process under relevant sections of this Act. Where a proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) must be conducted under the Act. The DA and EIA processes consider and provide the public with information on the environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts of the proposed activity or development and enable members of the public to comment on the proposal.
Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)	The Native Title Act 1993 recognises the rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters according to their traditional laws and customs. The Act establishes a process for claiming and recognising Native Title lands and waters in Australia. The NTA aims to balance Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples' rights to land, and sets out how Native Title rights and interests fit within Australian law.
Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)	Under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALRA) in NSW, Aboriginal Land Councils can claim land as compensation for historic dispossession of land and to support Aboriginal communities' social and economic development. The ALRA recognises the traditional ownership and occupation of the land by Aboriginal peoples and the importance of their connection to land. The ALRA recognises the spiritual, cultural and economic importance of land to the state's Aboriginal peoples.
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW)	Under this Act, it is an offence to knowingly disturb an Aboriginal object or site without a consent permit issued by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). Traditional Aboriginal cultural activities, conservation works and emergency activities are exempt from this provision.
Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)	This Act covers the protection and management of non-Aboriginal heritage. It provides for listing of significant sites on the State Heritage Register or under Local Environmental Plans.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW)	Commenced in August 2017, this Act provides for the management of biodiversity conservation and native vegetation, including through a Biodiversity Offsets Scheme, declaration of Areas of Outstanding Biodiversity Value and protection of threatened species. It provides for the listing and protection of flora and fauna species and ecological communities, as well as the management of threatening processes.
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)	This Commonwealth legislation provides for the protection of nationally significant threatened species and cultural heritage.
Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW)	This Act provides for the management of animal and plant pests, diseases and contaminants that threaten the environment, biodiversity, the economy and the community.
Rural Fires Act 1997 (NSW)	Under section 63 of this Act, public authorities have a duty to take steps to prevent the occurrence of bushfires on their land and minimise the danger of the spread of bushfires from that land.

2.1.7 Council documents

Kyogle Community Strategic Plan - Planning for Growth

The Plan highlights the opportunities available in the Kyogle Local Government Area (LGA) for growth and investment, as an established agricultural and lifestyle locale. The plan provides a range of cues that address priority themes to enhance liveability and sustainability of the area, while maintaining a contemporary position, commensurate with growth and emerging opportunities in other regions. These themes were identified through broad community consultation and focus groups.

Kyogle Economic Development Future - Pathways to Prosperity

Council is identifying and implementing a range of strategies to encourage development of a broad range of industries, particularly those that generate high employment, to strengthen the economic base for the area. The amenity and attractiveness of places is directly connected to key growth indicators and can contribute to population growth, business investment and higher property prices. Place-based economic development is the practice of using a community's public spaces to contribute to economic progress.

This approach focuses on identifying and leveraging the unique characteristics of places and existing assets to attract investment and strengthen existing businesses.

Kyogle Open Space Design Guide

The Open Space Design Guide was established to provide a framework to guide the delivery and ongoing maintenance of infrastructure within a range of public open spaces and reserves across the Kyogle Local Government Area (LGA). The guide includes a series of guiding principles and processes, which have been established from emerging and best practices in urban design. The guide also identifies and applies best practice approaches to place making in a regional and rural context by providing advice on the character, design appointment and activation of key public places to reflect an established place character and community identity.

The guide provides a locally relevant categorisation of open spaces to inform future planning, engagement and activation processes by Council. It prescribes infrastructure requirements for open space materials, finishes and forms, addresses the maintenance requirements associated with such items, and considers the suitability of materials in the context of the prevailing climatic conditions in the region.

2.2 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

The process of preparing this Plan of Management is:

>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>
Initial stakeholder consultation	Prepare draft POM with Native Title Manager advice	Council resolution to publicly exhibit the POM	Public exhibition	Report to Council discussing submissions	Preparation of final POM	Adoption by Council	Prepare a Works Plan with short, medium and long-term actions to guide implementation of the POM

2.3 Change and review of this Plan of Management

Plans of Management require periodic review, in order to align with community values and changing community needs and to reflect changes in Council priorities. This POM will be reviewed regularly to ensure that the document reflects current uses, management objectives and performance targets.

The Plan of Management for ANZAC Park will be reviewed by 30 June 2024 and every four years, thereafter.

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THE CONTEXT



3.0 THE CONTEXT

3.1 The residents of Kyogle township

3.1.1 Community profile - key facts and trends

Approximately 3,065 people lived in the township of Kyogle at the last Census collected in 2016 (ABS). The localities that make up the township of Kyogle include Kyogle (2,200), New Park (151) and Geneva (714). There were more females (52%) than males (47%) living in the town of Kyogle in 2016. The median age was 48 years, slightly younger than the median of 50 years for the Kyogle Local Government Area and 10 years older than the NSW median of 38 years. Resident numbers in each age group is provided in Table 3 below.

There are three schools in the town of Kyogle with total enrolments of 770 children and youth in 2018 - Kyogle Public School (320), Kyogle High School (330) and St Brigid's Primary School (120).

In 2016, there were 221 couples with children, 327 couples without children, 174 one-parent families, 435 one-person households and 42 group households. Of note is the proportion of one-person households compared with all other types.

Just under 60% (842) of dwellings had internet connection, just under 25% (331) stated they did not have an internet connection and 10% (148) did not state if they had internet or not.

Household incomes per week in the town of Kyogle are predominantly low-middle (36%) and low (25%), with only 15% of households recording an upper-middle or high income. About 7% of households did not state their income.

Table 3. Population age structure, Census 2016

Kyogle locality population and age structure 2016	Population	Percentage
Babies and preschoolers (0 to 4)	171	5.6%
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	251	8.2%
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	225	7.4%
Tertiary education/independents (18 to 24)	193	6.3%
Young workforce (25 to 34)	267	8.7%
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	441	14.4%
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	412	13.4%
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	463	15.1%
Seniors (70 to 84)	473	15.4%
Frail aged (85 and over)	152	5.0%

3.1.2 Implications for open space

The demographic profile of residents living in the township of Kyogle has implications for the types of open space parks and the way they are embellished to provide recreation opportunities for residents.

ANZAC Park is a town recreation park and has been developed to provide a diverse range of recreation and some sport opportunities. Mature shade trees scattered across the park, the small lake with banks covered in predominantly native vegetation, and pathways, picnic shelters and facilities for play and recreation create an appealing destination for residents in the town and surrounding Villages, as well as visitors to Kyogle.

Future enhancements to the park that would encourage increased use include:

- expansion of the playground to include additional elements for a broader age range of users (5-12 years of age)
- development of additional sealed pathways to create complete circuits
- creation of informal walking trails around the perimeter of the small lake
- additional tree planting, particularly along pathways.

3.2 Community Land in Kyogle township

3.2.1 Open space in Kyogle township

Kyogle's Open Space Design Guide details several park typologies to describe and direct use and embellishment to ensure the provision of a range of recreation opportunities for residents and visitors.

The following table provides a summary of park typologies that can be found within the town of Kyogle.

Table 4. Kyogle OS Design Guide park typologies and descriptions

Park typology	Description
Civic spaces	Civic spaces are focal points in the open space network providing for social connection, civic pride and community expression.
Destination parks	Unique parks with special attributes such as size, diversity or function are destinations and people typically drive or travel for the experience.
Town recreation parks	Town parks are larger parks providing a range of activity spaces and facilities for recreation by multiple groups of people for short and extended visits.
Local recreation parks	Local parks contain limited infrastructure, yet offer community benefits and are intended to complement backyards, generally catering for short visits by small groups.
Play spaces	Successful play spaces are well located, use natural elements, provide diverse experiences, are accessible, meet community needs, allow risk and challenge and are well maintained.
Sports parks and reserves	Sport parks cater for unstructured recreation and structured sport and can include indoor or outdoor sport facilities and surfaces, spectator facilities, car parking, shade and amenities.
Green links	Linear parks link areas of open space incorporating off-road shared walk and cycle paths, often following natural areas/corridors, waterways, drainage lines and utility reserves.
Aquatic facilities	A complex usually including swimming pools or water toys for either sport, exercise, health benefits or play.
Showgrounds	A showground is an event venue, traditionally for agricultural shows and equestrian and animal sports and activities. Motor sports are often compatible contemporary uses.
Rest areas	Sites providing travellers with a place to take a break from the car and driving, eat or drink and dispose of waste, are commonly known as rest areas.
Natural area	Land primarily set aside to protect and enhance areas, with significant biodiversity, environmental or cultural value.
Camping areas	Camping areas are places, usually away from urban areas where tents or simple buildings (such as cabins) are erected for shelter or for temporary residence.

3.2.2 Parks near ANZAC Park

There are a range of parks with different settings that provide different recreation opportunities and experiences for residents and visitors.

Parks located near ANZAC Park are detailed in the following table, together with the park typology and hierarchy.

Table 5. Parks within Kyogle by type and hierarchy

Park/Reserve name	Park hierarchy	Park typology
Kyogle Golf Club	Specialised	Sport parks and reserves Green links
Kyogle Rugby League	Specialised	Sport parks and reserves
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	Town	Sport parks and reserves Recreation parks Destination parks Green links Camping areas
Kyogle Showground	Specialised	Sport parks and reserves Camping areas
Kyogle APEX and Amphitheatre Park	Town	Recreation parks Destination parks Rest areas
Cenotaph Park	Local	Recreation parks Play spaces Civic spaces
Kyogle Swimming Pool	Specialised	Aquatic facility
Don Gulley Oval	Local	Sport parks and reserves
Dr David Reid Park	Local	Rest areas
Captain Cook Memorial Lookout	Local	Destination parks
Roseberry Street Quarry	Natural area	Natural areas
Stratheden Street Mall	Encumbered	Civic spaces
Highfield Park	Local	Recreation parks Play spaces
Kyogle Rifle Range	Specialised	Sport parks and reserves
Harrison Park	Local	Recreation parks
Cedar Point Reserve	Natural area	Natural areas
Rosewood Estate Park	Linear	Natural areas Green links
Bloore Street Park	Local	Recreation parks Rest areas

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3.3 Description of ANZAC Park

3.3.1 Location and context of ANZAC Park

ANZAC Park is located on the southern side of the Kyogle township bordered by McDougall St, and ANZAC Drive. The park is located near both Fawcetts Creek and the Richmond River and stormwater travels across the site in a north to south direction during rain events. The park provides facilities for court sports and unstructured recreation activities and is connected to the central business district by walking and cycling paths.



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
--	------------------

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE



3.3.2 Key features and landscape character

ANZAC Park is relatively level and covers an entire block with street frontages on all sides providing clear sightlines, into and across the park. It is one of the larger parks in the township and has been developed to cater for a broad range of recreation activities and appeal to a wide range of residents.

A small lake on the site is thought to have originally been a billabong that was excavated to form a permanent water body, during expansion of the railway. The lake is attractive and appealing with mature established trees and understorey plantings around the perimeter. The water body is culturally significant to local Indigenous people and monuments on the banks commemorate the lives of locally significant Indigenous people.

3.3.3 Key stakeholders

ANZAC Park is used by members of sport clubs, as well as residents, and is culturally significant to local Indigenous people. Key stakeholders, identified for ANZAC Park, include the following:

- Gugin Gudduba Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Kyogle Netball Association
- Skate park user group
- Outdoor gym project group.

The park offers recreation opportunities for a broad cross-section of the community. In addition to the key stakeholders, identified above, and due to the small population size of Kyogle township and the significance of ANZAC Park to the fabric of the township, the whole community is identified as key stakeholders for the purpose of this Plan of Management.

3.3.4 Consultation summary

Council recognises the value of ANZAC Park to people living in the town of Kyogle, as well as those living in Villages across the shire. The Park provides an ideal location for people to connect with one another in a relaxed and appealing setting through recreation and sport activities.

Council is keen to enhance ANZAC Park's role as one of two large recreation parks in the town.

3.3.5 Leases/licences

There are currently no leases or licences over any part of ANZAC Park.



- A. View of small lake
- B. View of small lake
- C. Monuments near small lake
- D. Commemorative monument
- E. Netball court
- F. Multi-sport court
- G. Skate park
- H. Skate park elements
- I. Pump track
- J. Pump track

3.3.6 Land use and current improvements

ANZAC Park has been developed primarily as a recreation park with sufficient size and facilities to attract residents from across the shire, as well as visitors.

3.3.7 Infrastructure and embellishments

Kyogle Netball Association operates from the park and has several hard courts and grass courts for training and competition. A multi-sport court has also been developed catering for basketball and netball. A canteen and public amenities building has been built toward the north-west corner of the site, near the sport courts.

The skate park consists of a large level concrete pad with varying sized half pipes, ramps and grinding rails. A pump track has been developed near the skate park consisting of a series of banked turns, berms and rollers. Use of the pump track appears minimal from the lack of wear and tear apparent on the track.

A large skillion roof shelter with two picnic settings is positioned between the skate park and the pump track. Another is located near the sport courts. Two small timber pitched-roof picnic shelters have been located on the eastern side of the park.

Exercise equipment has been grouped on site, along with bollard lighting and instructional signage.

A fenced children's playground has been developed at ANZAC Park and further detail is provided below.

3.3.8 Access, circulation and parking

With road frontages on all sides, access to the park is unimpeded. A sealed car park has been constructed at the south-east corner of the site nearest to the skate park. There is ample space for vehicles to park along the verge of Norton Street, nearest to the netball courts and multisport court.

Pathways lead from the car park east to the central business district, north to picnic shelters and west to the children's playground, exercise equipment and sports courts. The pathways almost form a continuous circuit around the park, with the link along the McDougall Street side of the park currently missing.

3.3.9 Lighting

Lighting is provided at two of the hard sport courts. Floodlights connected to lighting columns are directed at the hard courts, as well as the adjacent multi-sport court, pathway and picnic shelter.

Bollard lighting has been installed around the perimeter of exercise equipment.

There is no park or path lighting at the park. Limited light may be shed over edges of the park from neighbouring street lighting.

3.3.10 Play equipment

A multi-element play unit, two storeys high, includes slides, climbing walls and poles and a range of spaces for imaginative play. The play equipment is suitable for preschool and primary-aged children up to about eight years of age.

The playground also includes a swing set providing an infants and single swing, and a spring seesaw.

The children's playground is enclosed by safety fencing, creating a defined area of approximately 1,000m² in the south-west corner of the site. Soft fall bark is installed beneath the play equipment contained with round pine logs.

There is no shade directly over the playground, however, nearby trees likely cast shade at certain parts of the day.



- A. Large picnic shelter
- B. Small picnic shelter
- C. Exercise equipment
- D. Exercise equipment
- E. Sport court floodlighting
- F. Sport court floodlighting
- G. Multi-element play equipment
- H. Multi-element play equipment
- I. Spring seesaw toy
- J. Double swing set

3.3.11 Toilets and park furniture

Public toilets are built into the canteen and amenities building near the sport courts.

Timber park seats and picnic settings are located near the playground.

3.3.12 Stormwater and drainage

The water body located within ANZAC Park is part of the stormwater management network and contributes to the management of stormwater catchment and management, including internally from the park.

The Park is bordered by roads on all side, however, kerb and channel have not been constructed for the majority of these roads. Consequently, shallow swale drains running parallel to road frontages aim to capture and direct stormwater.

3.3.13 Buildings

One brick and iron-roofed building has been constructed on ANZAC Park and it contains a canteen to service the netball courts, as well as public amenities.



- A. Mobile garbage bin attached to stand
- B. Small shelters with picnic settings
- C. Timber park bench seat
- D. Timber picnic setting
- E. Swale drain along McDougall Street
- F. Swale drain along ANZAC Drive
- G. Canteen and amenities building (looking west to east)
- H. Canteen and amenities building (eastern side)
- I. Canteen and amenities building (canteen)
- J. Canteen and amenities building (canteen)

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PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



4.0 THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

4.1 Aims of the Plan of Management

The Plan of Management for ANZAC Park aims to:

- fulfil Council's statutory obligations in respect to public land management under the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993
- provide a framework and maximise opportunities for sustainable, long-term management of community land
- be consistent with Council's strategic plans and provide a basis for prioritising capital and operational works programming and budgets
- maximise utilisation of the land for community use within Council's capacity
- respond to current needs and opportunities, as well as provide guidance for future development
- reflect the values and expectations of key stakeholders, the local community, for future use and enjoyment of ANZAC Park
- be a resource for both Council staff and the public regarding the use of the land, including leasing and licensing.

4.2 Core objectives of this Plan of Management

The Local Government Act sets out core objectives for the management of community land. The core objectives for the category of General Community Use are below:

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:

- A) In relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public
- 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).

4.3 Use and Development of Community Land at ANZAC Park

4.3.1 Zoning

The community land covered by this Plan is zoned RE1 Public Recreation

Table 6. Existing land title, tenure and zoning

Legal descriptor	Approx. area ha	Owner	Control and mngt	LEP 2014 zoning	Current category
Lot 1-12 Section 5 DP 4973	2.755 ha	Kyogle Council	Kyogle Council	RE1 Public Recreation	Community - General Community Use

4.3.2 Development allowed in RE1 Public Recreation Zone

The objectives of the RE1 zone are:

- encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base
- encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area
- minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands
- minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones
- ensure that the productive capacity of agricultural land is appropriately recognised and managed
- enable a range of other uses to occur on rural land providing such uses do not conflict with existing or potential agriculture and do not detract from the scenic amenity and character of the rural environment.

Consent is not required for activities, including environmental protection works, extensive agriculture, home-based child care, home occupations and intensive plant agriculture.

The following activities are permitted with the consent of Council in the RE1 zone:

Airstrips, animal boarding or training establishments, aquaculture, bed and breakfast accommodation, boat sheds, building identification signs, business identification signs, camping grounds, caravan parks, cellar door premises, cemeteries, charter and tourism boating facilities, community facilities, crematoria, dual occupancies, dwelling houses, ecotourist facilities, educational establishments, environmental facilities, extractive industries, farm buildings, farm stay accommodation, flood mitigation works, forestry, function centres, helipads, home businesses, home industries, industrial training facilities, information and education facilities, intensive livestock agriculture, open cut mining, plant nurseries, recreation areas, recreation facilities (outdoor), restaurants and cafes, roads, roadside stalls, rural industries, rural supplies, rural workers' dwellings, secondary dwellings, timber yards, turf farming, veterinary hospitals, water supply systems.

4.3.3 Permissible uses and developments

Table 7. Uses and development allowed at ANZAC Park

COMMUNITY LAND - GENERAL COMMUNITY USE Purpose/Use	Development to facilitate use
<p>Providing a location for, and supporting, the gathering of community-based interest groups for a range of social, cultural or recreational purposes.</p> <p>Providing multi-purpose buildings (e.g. community halls and centres) with specialised community uses, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> casual or informal recreation meetings, including for social, recreational, educational or cultural purposes functions concerts, including all musical genres performances, including film and stage exhibitions, fairs, parades leisure or training classes children's services social services designated group use, such as scout and girl guide use entertainment facilities of appropriate scale community-based commercial operations, which are sympathetic to and support use in the area and are of appropriate scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of buildings or other amenity areas to facilitate use and enjoyment by the community, including licensed clubs and associated facilities, such as a refreshment room development of buildings and grounds for the purposes of addressing the needs of a particular group commercial operations sports fields and courts development to facilitate sporting use, such as lighting and fencing benches, picnic tables, shade structures hard and soft landscaping water-saving initiatives, such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales energy-saving initiatives, such as solar lights and solar panels, where appropriate car parking and loading areas, driveways, access roads or similar bridges, boardwalks etc locational, directional, regulatory, heritage and cultural interpretation signage utilities to improve amenity or safety of the reserve, e.g. CCTV cameras. <p>Advertising and promotional structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate to approved uses/activities are discreet and temporary are approved by Council.

Table 8. Scale and intensity of any permitted use or development at ANZAC Park

USE or DEVELOPMENT	SCALE	INTENSITY
Buildings (community recreation club, clubhouse, amenities etc.)	Subject to Council approval	The intensity of use is not to cause nuisance to nearby residents and must comply with lease or licence conditions and relevant Council policies
Community-based interest group activities	Subject to Council approval	The intensity of use is not to cause nuisance to nearby residents and must comply with lease or licence conditions and relevant Council policies
Organised sport and training	Limited to the physical constraints of the sports fields	Subject to conditions of casual or seasonal hire agreements with Council
Passive recreation uses	Small scale	The intensity of use is not to cause nuisance to nearby residents
Landscape upgrades - natural (tree planting)	Scale is not to compromise use of the site for active and passive recreation	To enhance the site, in terms of aesthetics, climate control and habitat
Landscape upgrades - amenity (installation of seats, toilets etc.)	Scale is not to compromise use of the site for active and passive recreation	Low intensity, so as to not compromise the natural and open character of the site. Sufficient provision to enhance the amenity of the site, in terms of comfort and convenience
Infrastructure to support the environment (fencing, boardwalks, drystone walling etc.)	Appropriate scale	Scale to suit the community land category
Car parks	Limited to dedicated car parks provided, and to future infrastructure provided	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Roads and paths	Limited to the dedicated roads and paths, and to future infrastructure provided	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Commercial development which is sympathetic to and supports uses in the area (bike hire, cafe, markets etc.)	Small scale	Agreement, via lease or licence approved by Council
Community events	Limited to the physical constraints of the site	Subject to Council approval
Sports and other lighting	Suitable for regional and district level sportsground	Times subject to Council approval. Lighting to comply with Australian Standards
Public art and signage	Scale and style to suit character of site	Limited amount to provide appropriate impact and help reinforce local identity
Sportsground maintenance	Subject to noise, occupational health and safety, and any other relevant legislation	Seven days a week, subject to Council approval

4.3.4 Leases, licences and other estates

Leases, licences and other estates over community land must be expressly authorised in Plans of Management and comply with the conditions 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 community land. The term other estates includes other interests, charges, rights or titles in relation to the land (for example, easements).

The main difference between a lease and a 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. Licences are commonly used for sports facilities, such as clubhouses.

Maximum term and public notice

The maximum term of a lease, licence or other estate is 30 years. The consent of the Minister for Local Government is required if the lease or licence exceeds 21 years. This consent is also required if the term of the lease or licence will be greater than five years and objections have been lodged against the proposal. Council must give public notice of the proposal and exhibit notice of it on the land to which the proposal relates. Council must consider all submissions made in response.

Granting a lease or licence

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, development consent may be required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Any interested person should check carefully to ensure they are aware of all relevant requirements.

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

- an activity that is not in accordance with a permitted purpose
- an activity that is not consistent with the objectives of the Plan of Management
- any activity prohibited by the land zoning stated in Council's current Local Environmental Plan (LEP).

Leases, licences and other estates allowed in ANZAC Park

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, this Plan of Management expressly authorises Council to grant a lease, licence or other estate at ANZAC Park, where the activity is consistent with this POM and the core objectives for the category of land, and is for a purpose listed in Table 7.

Table 9. Purposes for which leases, licences and other estates may be authorised by Council at ANZAC Park

Type of arrangement	Category of community land	Purpose
Lease	General Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • licensed community recreation club and associated facilities • classes and workshops for activities, such as yoga, dance, art and craft • community-based interest groups for a range of social, cultural, or recreational purposes • commercial operations to activate the site and provide community recreation • cafe (including outdoor dining area) • health or medical practitioners associated with the relevant facility (e.g. nutrition, physiotherapy) • children's services • car parks
Licence	General Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-based interest groups for a range of social, cultural, or recreational purposes • classes and workshops for activities, such as yoga, dance, art and craft • small scale commercial uses, e.g. mobile cafe, hire of sports and recreation equipment
Other estate	All categories	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 Local Government Act 1993. 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.
Short-term casual permit	General Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small-scale functions, displays, exhibitions, concerts • public speeches, meetings, seminars and presentations • community events, auctions, markets and similar activities • classes and workshops for activities, such as yoga, dance, art and craft • small-scale commercial uses, e.g. mobile cafe, hire of sports and recreation equipment

4.4 Management objectives and actions for ANZAC Park

The following management objectives support environmental protection, active and passive recreation, social connection, appropriate commercial, recreation, and visual amenity.

Develop a quality public environment

By ensuring the creation of comfortable and engaging environments.

Improve pedestrian and cycling amenity

By encouraging an increase in these forms of transport by improving the appeal of the environment to pedestrians and cyclists.

Improve community safety

Through the promotion of CPTED to achieve natural surveillance of public spaces and active frontages.

Increase accessibility and integration

By ensuring that the activity centre (i.e. recreation reserve, open/public space) is a focus for the entire community, is accessible to all and physically integrated within the surrounding neighbourhood.

Encourage a mix of uses

By optimising the diversity of uses to promote vitality, extend the hours of activity and intensify the use of existing infrastructure.

Encourage environmental sustainability

By promoting efficient use of existing assets, prolonged life cycle of structures and encouraging energy efficiency, water and resource conservation.

4.5 Objectives and performance targets

Table 10. Objectives and performance targets for ANZAC Park

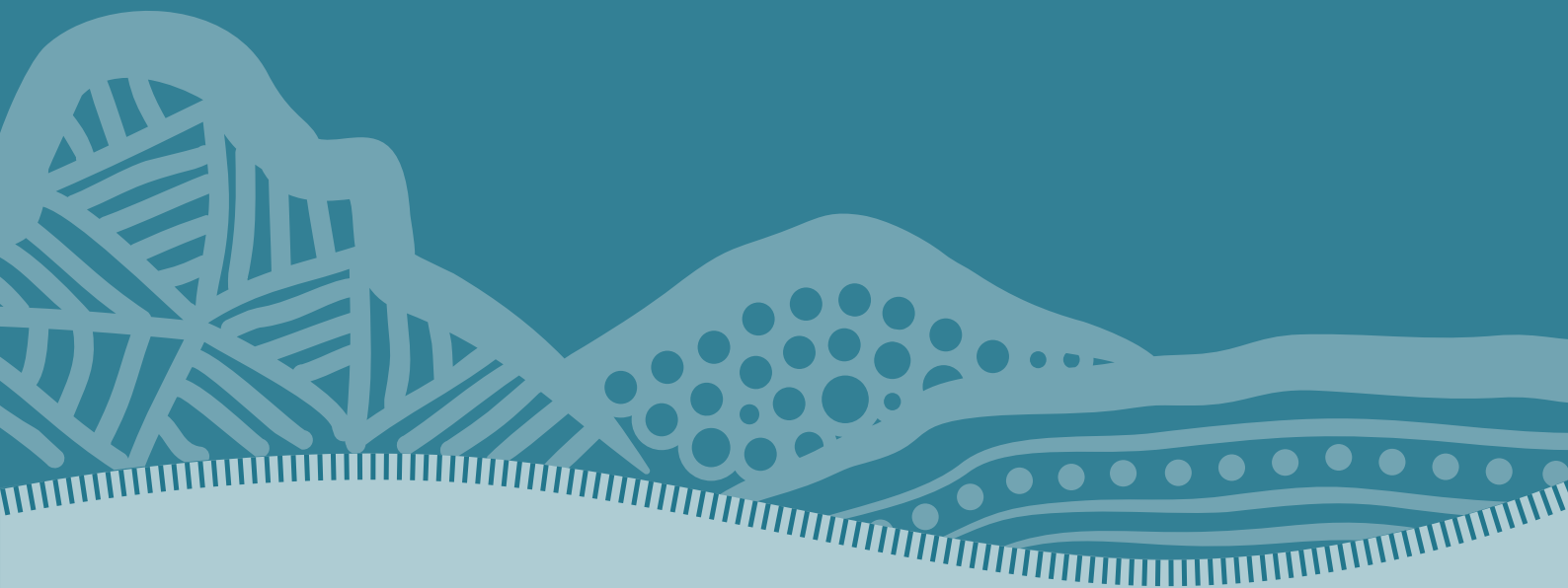
Management objectives	Performance targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance regarding objectives and performance targets
		<i>Refer Kyogle Open Space Design Guide</i>	
Develop a quality public environment	<p>Open space is designed to be comfortable and engaging</p> <p>Provide play spaces at appropriate locations</p>	<p>Aim for all open spaces to comply with the Open Space Design Guide</p> <p>Maintain open spaces to the level required in the Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan</p> <p>Parks and sportsgrounds have shade and seating</p> <p>Design parks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preserve the natural environment for contemplation, reflection and inspiration • invoke a sense of place • ameliorate mental fatigue • inspire artistic expression. 	<p>Community Advisory Committees</p> <p>Regular inspections of parks and sportsgrounds confirm appropriate standard of amenity and quality to relevant Australian Standards.</p> <p>Parks and sportsgrounds are regularly inspected to ensure good maintenance.</p> <p>Survey of users to ascertain satisfaction.</p> <p>Community/stakeholder forums provide regular feedback on passive and active recreation needs.</p>
Improve pedestrian and cycling amenity	Provide linkages with nearby destinations and open spaces	<p>Provide wide, shaded, pedestrian and cycle paths to accommodate mobility scooters and prams within parks and sportsgrounds and to other destinations, such as town/village centres</p> <p>Create a connected network of walk and cycle paths that link people to where they want to go (key destinations) including passing through parks and sportsgrounds</p>	Surveys reveal users are satisfied with linkages provided within open spaces and to other destinations.
Improve community safety	Open space is designed to support natural surveillance and active frontages	<p>Provide, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pedestrian lighting, particularly along perimeter pathways to make parks and sportsgrounds safer • safety lighting for cycle paths through parks and sportsgrounds • floodlighting to enable night-time training at sportsgrounds • solar lighting, if possible <p>Provide well-managed unleashed areas for social use by dogs and their owners.</p>	<p>Lighting is adequate and appropriate for each open space.</p> <p>Participants in night sport report that lighting is satisfactory.</p> <p>Surveys reveal that users feel safe in parks and sportsgrounds.</p>
Increase accessibility and integration	<p>Ensure fairness and equity in use of parks and sportsgrounds</p> <p>Provide signage to support and encourage use</p>	<p>Provide, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ramps, handrails, tactile, etc. • obvious entries and signage • access for maintenance and emergency vehicles, and service authorities • car parking • water-sensitive urban design 	<p>Surveys of user groups reveal that no group is unfairly disadvantaged.</p> <p>Parking is adequate for all parks and sportsgrounds, most of the time.</p>
Encourage a mix of uses	Open space is designed and embellished to maximise diverse uses	<p>Parks and sportsgrounds provide, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sport fields for formal sports • space for unstructured activity • playgrounds that encourage creative and independent play • large level areas for passive recreation and community events • facilities for a variety of ages (older people and younger people) • pedestrian and cycle paths • quiet areas for reflection 	<p>Survey of users to ascertain satisfaction.</p> <p>Community/stakeholder forums provide regular feedback on passive and active recreation needs.</p> <p>Surveys reveal users are satisfied with linkages provided within open spaces and to other destinations.</p>

<p>Encourage environmental sustainability</p>	<p>Encourage energy efficiency, water and resource conservation</p> <p>Manage Council's natural areas to a high standard</p>	<p>Provide solar lighting, if possible and appropriate</p> <p>Incorporate water-sensitive urban design elements into open spaces, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grassed swales • rain gardens • water-collecting tree pits and medians • bioretention basins • water tanks to harvest stormwater <p>Implement water-quality improvement programs in a coordinated and efficient manner</p> <p>Stabilise and monitor stormwater outlets and creek-line erosion in conjunction with Catchment Management Plans, where necessary</p>	<p>Steady increase in the number of participants in bushland management issues and activities.</p> <p>Reduction in level of gross pollutant, sediment and nutrient-enriched stormwater and septic tank effluent entering natural areas.</p> <p>No unacceptable fragmentation or deterioration of natural area quality, as a result of recreation facilities.</p> <p>There is a steady, measurable increase in the number of WSUD elements incorporated into open spaces.</p>
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APPENDICES

> A: References and supporting documents

> B: Category maps



A: REFERENCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2016 Census Quickstats, 12 July 2019

Kyogle and Villages Open Space Design Guide, 2019

Kyogle Council Crown Reserves Strategic Plan 2009-2013, 2009

Kyogle Council Plan of Management for Community Land, 1996,

Woodenbong Visions of Village Life Master Plan, 2018

B: CATEGORY MAPS



KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 1 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
--	------------------

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 2 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
--	------------------

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 3 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
--	------------------

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 4 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 5 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 6 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 7 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
--	------------------

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 8 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 9 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 10 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 11 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE





KYOGLE COUNCIL


Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
ANZAC Park	Not Applicable	Lot 12 Section 5 DP 4973	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Council



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

	General Community Use
	Park
	Sportsground
	Natural area - bushland
	Natural area - watercourse
	Natural area - escarpment

NOT TO SCALE

