



Kyogle Recreation Reserve

R69556

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.

Cover photo: Alcorn Memorial Park

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INTRODUCTION

1.0 KEY INFORMATION

Plan of Management for:	Kyogle Recreation Reserve
Reserve number:	69556
Reserve purpose:	Public Recreation
Local Government:	Kyogle Council
Size of Reserve:	12.62 hectares
Date of adoption:	14 December 2020



Figure 1: Aerial image of Kyogle Recreation Reserve

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Community Land and Plans of Management

2.1.1 Classification of public land

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (NSW) resulted in Councils now managing Crown Land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW). 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve located in the town of Kyogle within Kyogle Local Government Area (LGA).

A total area of 12.62 hectares of public reserve is covered under this Plan. Refer to Figure 1 on opposite page.

Kyogle Recreation Reserve is Crown land managed by Kyogle Council for public use. The reserve is used for a range of purposes, including recreation, sport and camping. General community use covers all current and proposed future uses.

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 reserve is adjacent to the Kyogle Golf Club and agricultural properties on the northern and eastern boundaries. The main township of Kyogle is located directly to the south of the reserve.

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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve Community Land category

Kyogle Recreation Reserve is categorised as General Community Use.

The categories of Crown reserves must be aligned with the purpose of the Crown reserve. The purpose of Kyogle Recreation Reserve is Public Recreation.

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 which are not provided for in POMs. Any changes to POMs must be publicly exhibited in accordance with the LG Act.

Section 36 of the LG Act sets out the requirements for a POM. 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, as this one does, 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 POM
- 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve is a specific POM. The area requires its own specific POM, because it has substantial size and significance, relative to the town, and has a variety of uses.

2.1.6 Legislation pertaining to this Plan of Management

The reserve is located within the Kyogle Council LGA and is Crown land managed by Kyogle Council.

Council's management responsibilities for the reserve are framed by the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW) (LG Act) and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve, into the future. Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 2 of the LG Act requires Council to prepare a POM for community land and to use and manage that land only in accordance with that POM. The LG Act also requires that a POM 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* (NSW) (EP&A Act) to set out development objectives and consent requirements for particular areas. Under the LEP, the land parcels making up Kyogle Recreation Reserve are zoned RE1 Public Recreation (Note: deferred matter identified). The objectives of the RE1 zone 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 facilities, environmental protection works, extensive agriculture.

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

aquaculture, boat launching ramps, bat 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, takeaway food and drink premises, water recreation structures, water-recycling facilities, water-supply systems, wharf or boating facilities.

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 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve.

Table 2. Legislation that may be applicable to Kyogle Recreation Reserve

Legislation	Application to Kyogle Recreation Reserve
Crown Land Management Act 2016 (NSW)	The Act establishes a range of principles for Crown land management, including environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, encouragement of appropriate public use and multiple use, that use and enjoyment of the is sustainable in perpetuity and that Crown land is occupied, sold, leased, licensed in the best interests of the state and these principles. The Act provides for the ownership, use and management of Crown land, clarifies applicable laws, provides for consistent, efficient, fair and transparent management for the benefit of people living in NSW, facilitates the use of Crown land by Aboriginal people of NSW because of the spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance of land to Aboriginal people and enables co-management.
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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve, specific activity or development will require assessments through the development application (DA) process under Part 4 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 Part 5 of 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.
State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)	Relevant State Government legislation is the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007, known as ISEPP. ISEPP allows certain development to be carried out by Council without consent in public reserves under its control. Refer to ISEPP for these development types.
Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)	This Act cover 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 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 spaces 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:



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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve will be reviewed by 30 June 2024 and every four years, thereafter.

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THE CONTEXT



Kyogle Recreation Reserve walking trail

3.0 THE CONTEXT

3.1 The residents of Kyogle

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 service 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 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.

Kyogle Recreation Reserve is a town recreation park and has been developed to provide a diverse range of recreation and some sport opportunities. Fawcetts Creek flanks the eastern side of the reserve and the mature riparian vegetation along the creek corridor provides a mature dense green backdrop for recreation, sport and camping activities.

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

- improve the entry statement on Summerland Way to create a clear sense of arrival at the reserve
- information and interpretation relating to Indigenous people's use of the area
- information and interpretation of post-colonial history and development
- information and interpretation relating to the bat colony at Fawcetts Creek

- development of additional sealed and unsealed pathways to create complete circuits and to key destinations in the reserve
- extension of the Fawcetts Creek walkway along the creek corridor
- additional riparian revegetation along the creek corridor, including additional plant labels
- expansion of the caravan park to accommodate increased visitors to Kyogle.

3.2 Community Land in Kyogle

3.2.1 Open space in Kyogle

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.
Sport 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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

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

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3.3 Description of Kyogle Recreation Reserve

3.3.1 Location and context of Kyogle Recreation Reserve

Kyogle Recreation Reserve is located on the northern side of the Kyogle township neighbouring the golf club. The reserve is located beside Fawcetts Creek and the creek corridor is a key feature of the site. The reserve provides facilities for field and court sports (cricket and tennis) and unstructured recreation activities and connects to the central business district by walking and cycling paths. The Kyogle Caravan Park is located within the reserve and Kyogle Landcare operate a plant nursery and riparian revegetation activities at the reserve.



Kyogle township showing location of Kyogle Recreation Reserve





NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

 Reserve boundary

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

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



Kyogle Recreation Reserve - R69556

3.3.2 Key features and landscape character

The Kyogle Recreation Reserve is the largest park managed by Council for the benefit of residents and visitors. Fawcetts Creek wraps along the north-eastern flank of the site, providing a lush green backdrop to sport, recreation, and camping activities on the reserve. The location, size and diversity of activities provided at the reserve, as well as the riparian vegetation along the waterway, all contribute to the reserve being a significant gateway and introduction to attractions across the municipality.

3.3.3 Key stakeholders

Kyogle Recreation Reserve is used for formal sport and unstructured recreation and is culturally significant to local Indigenous people. Key stakeholders identified for the Reserve include the following:

- Gugin Gudduba Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Kyogle Landcare Group
- Kyogle Tennis Club
- Kyogle Cricket Club
- Friends of the Labyrinth Kyogle
- Caravan Park Manager
- Local primary and secondary schools.
- Kyogle Golf Club (neighbouring use sharing a significant length of property boundary to the north-east).

The reserve 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve 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 the reserve to people living in the town of Kyogle, as well as those living in Villages across the municipality. The reserve provides an ideal location for people to connect with one another in a relaxed and appealing setting through recreation and sport activities.

The results of consultation conducted in 2018 with key stakeholders of the reserve have been incorporated into this POM. Key outcomes of consultation revealed the following:

- additional accommodation options at the caravan park
- retention of existing sport facilities and informal open space
- restoration of riparian vegetation
- retain and celebrate heritage values
- develop a community designed labyrinth
- repurpose the croquet green.

Council is keen to enhance the role of the reserve as one of two large recreation parks in the town and a destination park for the local government area.

3.3.5 Leases/licences

There are currently no leases or licences over any part of the Kyogle Recreation Reserve.

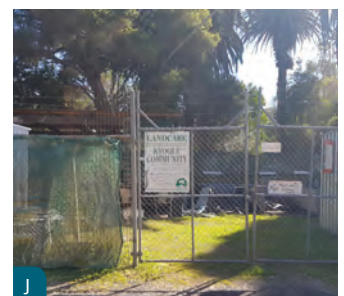
3.3.6 Land use and current improvements

Kyogle Recreation Reserve has been developed primarily as a recreation park, including some formal sport facilities, of sufficient size and standard to attract residents from across the shire, as well as visitors. The Kyogle Caravan Park is located within the reserve.

3.3.7 Infrastructure and embellishments

WATER, SEWERAGE AND POWER

Town water and sewerage are connected to the site near the Summerland Way road reserve. Power is connected to the site and extends into the reserve to service facilities, including the tennis clubhouse, caravan park, public toilets and cricket canteen.



- A. The walkway along the creek corridor is a key feature
- B. The caravan park entry is a visual cue from the road
- C. Tennis courts
- D. Tennis courts with car park in foreground
- E. Senior and junior cricket fields
- F. Senior cricket field wicket
- G. Caravan park
- H. Barbecue area at caravan park
- I. Landcare plant nursery
- J. Landcare plant nursery

FENCING

Fencing types and conditions vary across the site, according to the intended or historical purpose. Establishment and use of a consistent style of fencing and gates for the frontage of the reserve could contribute to a sense of arrival and guide visitors to vehicle and pedestrian entries.

SPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Four synthetic tennis courts have been constructed in the south-east corner of the site. Steel post and wire-mesh fencing has been installed around the perimeter of the four courts to contain balls. The tennis courts and fencing appear in good condition. A concrete block rebound wall in fair condition is located on the edge of the gravel car park. The rebound wall and an area directly in front are fenced on all sides and overhead to contain practice balls.

A timber tennis clubhouse, consisting of toilets, a kitchen and social room, is directly adjacent the tennis courts, with a covered verandah extending along the front overlooking the courts.

A senior and a junior cricket oval have been developed in the central and widest part of the reserve. Both ovals have concrete cricket wickets covered with synthetic grass. Two practice cricket nets are located on the eastern edge of the cricket ovals and appear in fair condition.

CARAVAN PARK

The Kyogle Caravan Park caters for powered and non-powered camping sites and cabins that were installed in 2019. The internal roadway is sealed with either swale drains or rollover kerb. Well-maintained lawns are interspersed with shade trees and concrete pads for caravan and recreation vehicle awnings. A central communal area includes a picnic shelter with an electric barbecue and table and chair settings. Iconic Hills Hoist clotheslines are positioned in a sunny part of the lawn nearby. Cabins were installed at the caravan park in late 2019 as an additional accommodation type. The cabins have been located at the rear of the caravan park, behind the Labyrinth feature and adjacent to the tennis courts. The caravan park, including the former caretaker's residence, provides short-term accommodation for seasonal workers and tourists. There are no permanent residents of the camping grounds.

LANDCARE PLANT NURSERY

A plant nursery has been established between the tennis court car park and the walkway and is operated by Landcare. The area is secured with a steel frame and mesh fence, top barbed wire and shade cloth.

LANDSCAPING

Fawcetts Creek provides a continuous corridor of established trees and understorey reflective of the predominant historical rainforest vegetation of the area. Additional mature native trees encircle the sports fields and courts and are scattered throughout the caravan park and Alcorn Memorial Park.

Alcorn Memorial Park has a formal pillar and metal gate entryway with paved walking paths, decorative lighting columns and raised garden beds with drystone retaining walls. Decorative exotic plantings have been used extensively in Alcorn Memorial Park.

An extensive walkway extends along the rear of the reserve commencing adjacent to Alcorn Memorial Park and currently ending near the sport fields. Plans exist to extend the trail along the bank of Fawcetts Creek to the neighbouring golf club. The walkway is paved with extensive dry stone retaining walls and stairs to define and frame the reserve parkland and the rainforest vegetation of Fawcetts Creek. The paved walkway eventually ends and transitions to a gravel trail with timber bridges over gullies.

LABYRINTH

A concentric labyrinth has been constructed in a lawn area at the reserve that lies behind Alcorn Memorial Park and between the tennis courts and caravan park. The labyrinth pattern is defined by engraved clay pavers that are flush with the lawn surface. The project has been driven by the community and is intended as a place to support community wellbeing.



- A. Paved path leading to the Alcorn Memorial Park gateway
- B. Alcorn Memorial Park gateway
- C. Paved walking along Fawcetts Creek
- D. Constructed stairs and drystone retention walls
- E. Drystone walls and paved pathway
- F. Shaded lawns provide outdoor rooms
- G. Labyrinth - tennis courts in background
- H. Labyrinth - pattern
- I. Labyrinth - concentric pattern
- J. Labyrinth - personalised pavers

3.3.8 Access, circulation and parking

Vehicle access to the reserve is directly off Summerland Way with the first two of three access points within 5 metres of each other. The first leads toward the cricket ovals and the second enters the caravan park. A third access leads into Alcorn Memorial Park, closer to the bridge. There is no slip lane for vehicles towing caravans or recreational vehicles slowing down to turn into the caravan park. The vehicle speed limit approaching town from the north is 50 km/hr and this slower speed should contribute to safer access into the reserve. To access the reserve from the town (south), vehicles need to enter at Alcorn Memorial Park Way to avoid crossing double white-line markings on Summerland Way.

The reserve lacks a clear entry statement and improvement of this would contribute to increased use of the reserve.

VEHICLE ACCESS

There are three vehicle entries into the reserve: one, into the sport fields, a second, into the Kyogle Caravan Park and the third, directly in front of Alcorn Memorial Park and providing vehicle access and parking to the tennis courts and Landcare plant nursery.

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

Pedestrian access to the reserve from the town is via the pedestrian pathway across the Barry McPaul Bridge crossing Fawcetts Creek. This pathway connects to an underpass that leads to the Fawcetts Creek walkway. This internal paved and gravel walkway traverses the creek corridor along the rear boundary of the site from the bridge to the cricket fields.

GATEWAYS

Formal pillars frame the gateway to the caravan park and Alcorn Memorial Park.

INTERNAL ROADS AND CAR PARKING

After entering the reserve, two internal roads divert to take drivers either into the caravan park or left toward the sport fields. These roads are sealed and informal car parking is available near the sport fields.

After the vehicle access at Alcorn Memorial Park, the internal road is unsealed and leads to the tennis courts. Informal car parking is directly in front of the park gates or closer to the tennis courts and plant nursery.

3.3.9 Signage and safety

ENTRY

There is no sign announcing the location of the reserve. A large sign indicates the entry to Kyogle Caravan Park. The sign is easily visible from either direction. Generally, signs indicating the recreation experiences available at the reserve are lacking and new visitors to the reserve are left to either discover its offerings almost by accident or miss them altogether.

INFORMATION

The Fawcetts Creek Regeneration Project has made good use of information signs. A large sign, including a map, photographs and a brief timeline of works, has been installed near the beginning of the walkway where the more formal, paved walking path ends.

Plant labels, identifying the common and botanical names of significant species of plants and trees, have been installed throughout the riparian revegetation area.

A range of basic information signs are located throughout the reserve to assist visitors.

DIRECTIONAL

Limited directional signs are located on the park resulting in visitors having to find their own way to essential and non-essential services, such as toilets, shelters and seating. While this contributes to a sense of discovery, some strategically placed signs would contribute to the comfort of visitors.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

- A. Fawcetts Creek Bridge
- B. Underpass pedestrian access under Fawcetts Creek Bridge
- C. Paved pathway entry to creek walkway
- D. Car park at tennis courts and creek walkway
- E. Vehicle entry to sport field
- F. View of Alcorn Park entry across Summerland Way
- G. Fawcetts Creek revegetation information sign
- H. Caravan Park entry sign
- I. Old bush walk directional sign
- J. Plant-label sign

INTERPRETIVE

An interpretive sign has been installed near the newly constructed Labyrinth, explaining its design and suggested use of the space.

Interpretative signs could be used to engage and educate visitors at the Reserve, covering topics such as the history of Fawcetts Creek, existing and past riparian vegetation and the story behind the namesake for Alcorn Memorial Park, for example.

REGULATORY AND WARNING

Some regulatory and warning signs exist on site and provide information regarding activities permitted/not permitted in defined areas of the Reserve, as well as hazards.

WAYFINDING

The Reserve would benefit from the application of a cohesive wayfinding strategy across the Reserve to support visitors to orient themselves, independently explore the large parklands and quickly locate essential services, such as toilets and seating.

3.3.10 Lighting

Lighting is very limited throughout the reserve.

SAFETY

Decorative lighting posts exist along paved pathways at Alcorn Memorial Park. The posts are in fair condition, albeit showing signs of age. They would benefit from renewal (sandblasting and powder coating, or similar) and reinstatement, including ensuring they are all in working order.

TENNIS COURTS

The tennis courts are not lit for night use.

SPORT FIELDS

The sport fields are not lit for night training or competition.

3.3.11 Play equipment

There is currently no formal play space or play equipment at the Kyogle Recreation Reserve.

The APEX Club has developed a playground on Summerland Way, opposite the entry to the caravan park at the Kyogle Recreation Reserve. It is proposed that when this playground reaches the end of its useful asset life, consideration be given to relocating the playground into the Kyogle Recreation Reserve.

3.3.12 Toilets and park furniture

PUBLIC TOILETS

Public toilets are located adjacent to the car park near the sports fields.

A concrete block building near the tennis courts acts as a secure maintenance shed and toilets.

The reserve would benefit from public toilets located closer to Alcorn Memorial Park, the newly constructed labyrinth and the entry to the Fawcetts Creek walking trail. Access to public toilets may be possible on the ground floor of the two-storey brick building located near the (disused) croquet greens.

The caravan park amenities building includes toilets, however, these are reserved for use by caravan park users.

PARK FURNITURE

Park furniture, including shelters, picnic tables and chairs, park seats and benches, are located at Alcorn Memorial Park and the sport fields.

An electric barbeque has been installed under a shelter within the caravan park grounds, for use by patrons, with aluminum picnic table and chair settings nearby.



- A. Decorative path lighting
- B. Decorative path lighting
- C. Maintenance building
- D. Public toilets
- E. Tennis clubhouse
- F. Cricket canteen
- G. Caravan Park camp kitchen and short-term accommodation
- H. Caravan Park camp kitchen and short-term accommodation
- I. Caravan park amenities
- J. Caravan park amenities

3.3.13 Stormwater and drainage

Parts of the reserve developed for sport or recreation have been shaped and a series of swales exist across the site draining into either Fawcetts Creek or to Summerland Way.

3.3.14 Buildings

There are a number of buildings on the reserve, mainly associated with sport activities and the caravan park.

TENNIS CLUBHOUSE

The tennis clubhouse is a timber building raised about a metre above ground level. It includes a small kitchen, toilets and social room. A covered verandah extends along the frontage of the building, overlooking the tennis courts. The building is in fair condition, however, would benefit from refurbishment in the near future.

CRICKET CANTEEN

The cricket canteen building is a concrete block building with a roller door over the serving window. The building is functional and appears to be in good condition.

CARAVAN PARK CAMP KITCHEN AND SHORT-TERM ACCOMMODATION

A two-storey brick building is located between the caravan park and the previous croquet greens. The building previously served as the croquet clubhouse. The building appears structurally sound and is undergoing internal refurbishment.

It is intended that the building be redeveloped into short term accommodation (upstairs) and communal camp kitchen (downstairs).

CARAVAN PARK AMENITIES (SHOWERS AND TOILETS)

A single storey brick building directly behind the croquet green houses the caravan park toilets, showers and laundry facilities. While the building is dated and showing signs of ageing, it appears to be functional and fit-for-purpose. There are two separate amenities areas and one of these is restricted for use by caravan park users only, with the other made available for use by the general public while utilising the reserve.

CARAVAN PARK CABINS

New cabins were installed in late 2019 to provide an additional accommodation option for visitors to Kyogle. The cabins are located within the caravan park between the labyrinth and the walkway along Fawcetts Creek in a landscaped garden setting with mature, predominantly native trees.

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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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve
- 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:

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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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 2012 zoning	Reserve no. and purpose	Current category
Lot 76 DP 755753	0.7560 ha	NSW Crown Lands	Kyogle Council	RE1 Public Recreation	69556 Public Recreation	General Community Use
Lot 751-756 DP 1104367	8.24 ha	NSW Crown Lands	Kyogle Council	RE1 Public Recreation (deferred matter)	69556 Public Recreation	General Community Use
Lot 7004 DP 1124806	3.632 ha	NSW Crown Lands	Kyogle Council	RE1 Public Recreation	69556 Public Recreation	General Community Use

4.3.2 Development allowed in RE1 Public Recreation Zone

The objectives of the RE1 zone 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 facilities, environmental protection works, extensive 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, takeaway food and drink premises, water recreation structures, water-recycling facilities, water-supply systems, wharf or boating facilities.

4.3.3 Permissible uses and developments

The land covered by this Plan of Management is permitted for community purposes consistent with the RE1 Public Recreation zone, the General Community Use category of community land and the Public Recreation purpose of Crown land. Use of land covered by this Plan of Management, are further subject to demand, assessment of the carrying capacity of the land, development assessment and consent, and Council's resolution.

This Plan of Management authorises, within the requirements of relevant legislation and Council policy, the future development of Kyogle Recreation Reserve for the purposes and uses listed in Table 7 below. Any future development of the land will need to comply with relevant laws governing use and development of the land, including the *Native Title Act 1993*. Permissible uses and developments, and the scale and intensity of such use and development, are listed in the following tables.

Table 7. Uses and development allowed at Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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, including primitive camping 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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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 sports ground	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)
- an activity that is not consistent with the reserve's purpose.

Leases, licences and other estates allowed in Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve 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 5.

Table 9. Purposes for which leases, licences and other estates may be authorised by Council at Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve

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 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (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 Kyogle Recreation Reserve

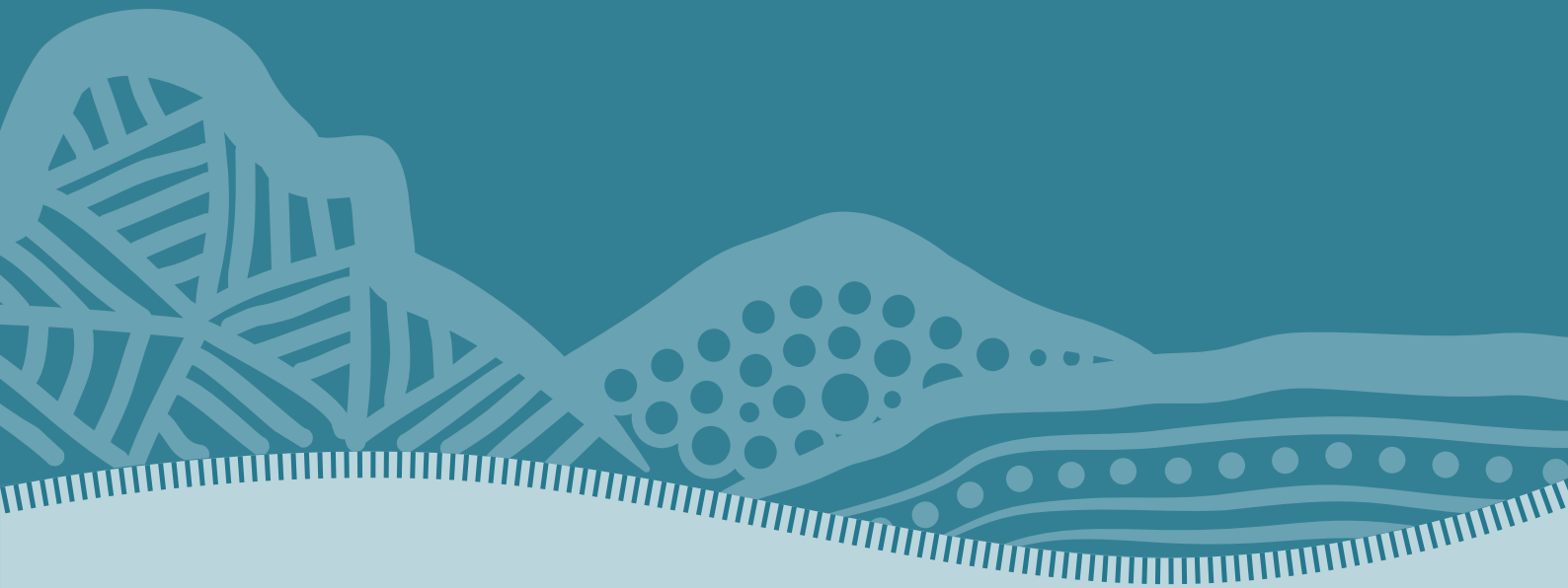
Management objectives	Performance targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance regarding objectives and performance targets
Develop a quality public environment	Open space is designed to be comfortable and engaging Provide play spaces at appropriate locations	Aim for all open spaces to comply with the Open Space Design Guide Maintain open spaces to the level required in the Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan Parks and sportsgrounds have shade and seating Design parks that: <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. 	Community Advisory Committees Regular inspections of parks and sportsgrounds confirm appropriate standard of amenity and quality to relevant Australian Standards. Parks and sportsgrounds are regularly inspected to ensure good maintenance. Survey of users to ascertain satisfaction. Community/stakeholder forums provide regular feedback on passive and active recreation needs.
Improve pedestrian and cycling amenity	Provide linkages with nearby destinations and open spaces	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 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	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	Provide, where appropriate: <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. Provide well-managed unleashed areas for social use by dogs and their owners.	Lighting is adequate and appropriate for each open space. Participants in night sport report that lighting is satisfactory. Surveys reveal that users feel safe in parks and sportsgrounds.
Increase accessibility and integration	Ensure fairness and equity in use of parks and sportsgrounds Provide signage to support and encourage use	Provide, where appropriate: <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. 	Surveys of user groups reveal that no group is unfairly disadvantaged. Parking is adequate for all parks and sportsgrounds, most of the time.
Encourage a mix of uses	Open space is designed and embellished to maximise diverse uses	Parks and sportsgrounds provide, where appropriate: <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. 	Survey of users to ascertain satisfaction. Community/stakeholder forums provide regular feedback on passive and active recreation needs. Surveys reveal users are satisfied with linkages provided within open spaces and to other destinations.

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

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

Kyogle Recreation Reserve Plan of Management, December 2018

New South Wales Crown Land Management Act 2016 No 58

New South Wales Crown Land Management Regulation 2018

New South Wales Local Government Act 1993 No 30

B: CATEGORY MAPS



KYOGLE COUNCIL

Park name	Reserve number	Land identification	Town or Village	Category	Hierarchy	Owner
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 76 DP 755753	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 751 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 752 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 753 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 754 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 755 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 756 DP 1104367	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



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
Kyogle Recreation Reserve	R69556	Lot 7004 DP 1124806	Kyogle	General Community Use	Town	Crown



LEGEND

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

RESERVE CATEGORISATION

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

NOT TO SCALE

