

Woodenbong Sportsground

R81500

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT





Prepared by

ROSS Planning on behalf of

© Kyogle Council

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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:	Woodenbong Sportsground
Reserve number:	81500
Reserve purpose:	Public Recreation
Local Government:	Kyogle Council
Size of Reserve:	17.11 hectares
Date of adoption:	14 December 2020



Figure 1: Aerial image of Woodenbong Sportsground

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 and NSW Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act). The classification of community land in Kyogle is made by Council resolution.

This Plan of Management (POM) applies to Woodenbong Sportsground, located in the Village of Woodenbong within Kyogle Local Government Area (LGA). Woodenbong is located in the south-western part of the municipality.

Woodenbong Sportsground is community land owned by the Crown and managed by Kyogle Council. A total area of 17.11 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 warrants a specific Plan of Management.

Woodenbong Sportsground is Crown land 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 its eastern boundary and Tooloom Creek along the western flank of the reserve. Mount Lindesay Road forms the northern border of the site and vacant rural land borders the site to the south.

This POM has been prepared in accordance with requirements of relevant legislation including the LG Act and CLM Act. The LG 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 Woodenbong Sportsground Community Land category

Woodenbong Sportsground 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 of 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 Woodenbong Sportsground is a specific POM. The area requires its own specific POM because it has substantial size and significance, relative to the Village, and has a variety of uses. 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 Crown land managed by Kyogle Council.

Council's management responsibilities for the Reserve are framed by the NSW Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act), the NSW Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM 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 Woodenbong Sportsground 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 Woodenbong Sportsground 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, 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 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 Woodenbong Sportsground.

Table 2. Legislation that may be applicable to Woodenbong Sport Grounds

Legislation	Application to Woodenbong Sportsground
Crown Land Management Act 2016 (NSW)	This Act provides for the ownership, use and management of Crown land in NSW and provides clarity concerning the law applicable to Crown land. Under the Act, environmental, social, cultural and economic considerations are required to be taken into account in decision making about Crown land. The Act provides for the consistent, fair and transparent management of Crown land for the benefit of the people of NSW and to facilitate use by the Aboriginal people of NSW because of spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance of land to Aboriginal people, and to allow co-management of dedicated or reserved Crown land, where appropriate. The Act provides for the management of Crown land having regard to the principles of Crown land 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 Woodenbong Sportsground, 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.
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 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.

Visions of Village Master Plan

In consultation and collaboration with Village communities across the municipality, Council developed Village Master Plans setting out the vision, goals and priorities for each locality to guide planning, project delivery and decision making, as well as specific projects, actions and initiatives Council will deliver to support achievement of Village vision statements.

Relevant information contained in the Woodenbong Village Master Plan has been included in the Plan of Management and used as a basis for further community engagement and consultation. The Village vision is:

***For Woodenbong to be a prosperous, harmonious village where people of all ages
can live well and contribute to the community***

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 an activation of key public paces 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	Notify land owner	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 Woodenbong Sportsground 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 Woodenbong

3.1.1 Community profile - key facts and trends

Approximately 380 people lived in Woodenbong at the last Census collected in 2016. There were slightly more females (51.5%) than males (50.9%) living in Woodenbong. The median age was 52 years, two years older than 50 years for the Kyogle Local Government Area and 14 years older than the NSW median of 38 years. Resident numbers in each age group is provided adjacent.

Woodenbong Central School (K-12) had 185 enrolments in November 2019.

There were 107 families living in 201 dwellings in 2016, with an average of over two people per household. There were 34 couples with children, 62 couples without children, 15 one-parent families and 60 one-person households.

Just under 70% of dwellings had internet connection, 25% stated they did not have an internet connection and just over 8% did not state either way.

Household income in Woodenbong is predominantly low with 40 households recording incomes per week as low (<\$650) or lower middle (\$650-\$1,449). Only 7 households recorded an upper middle income (\$1,449-\$2,499), three recorded a high income (>\$2,500), with 5 households not stating their income.

Table 3. Population age structure, Census 2016

Age Group	Number of Residents
Babies and preschoolers (0 to 4)	11
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	14
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	14
Tertiary education/independents (18 to 24)	3
Young workforce (25 to 34)	9
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	25
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	23
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	16
Seniors (70 to 84)	6
Frail aged (85 and over)	3

3.1.2 Implications for open space

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

Woodenbong Sportsground is the primary open space in the Village catering for both sport and recreation activities for a broad range of age groups.

Playgrounds for a range of age groups, youth facilities and structured sport opportunities, particularly for junior sport and social adult games, will continue to be important in Woodenbong, in the future.

Walking paths and trails that are designed and constructed to provide attractive, interesting and safe routes are particularly relevant for adults and older members of the community.

Free and low-cost opportunities for recreation and community events will continue to be important aspects of community life, in the future.

Woodenbong Sportsground is an important asset to the Village community contributing to the liveability and amenity of Woodenbong. The reserve offers a diverse range of structured and unstructured recreation pursuits for a broad cross-section of the community. Enhancing existing facilities, as well as the comfort and amenity of the reserve, will ensure the community continues to use and value this important community space.

3.2 Community Land in Woodenbong

3.2.1 Open space in Woodenbong

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 Woodenbong.

Table 4. Kyogle OS Design Guide park typologies and descriptions

Park typology	Description
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	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.
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. In NSW, primitive camping areas are regulated.
Natural areas	Land primarily set aside to protect and enhance areas with significant biodiversity, environmental or cultural value.
Green links	Linear parks link areas of open space incorporating off-road shared walk and cycle paths, often following environmental corridors, waterways, drainage lines and utility reserves.

3.2.2 Parks near Woodenbong Sportsground

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

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

Table 5. Parks and reserves within Woodenbong by type and hierarchy

Map ref.	Park/Reserve name	Park typology	Hierarchy
1	Woodenbong Showground	Sport park	Private, specialised
2	Woodenbong Golf Club	Sport park	Private, specialised
3	Community hall playground	Recreation park	Local
4	Woodenbong Common	Natural area	Natural areas
5	Woodenbong Sportsground	Sport park Recreation park	Local



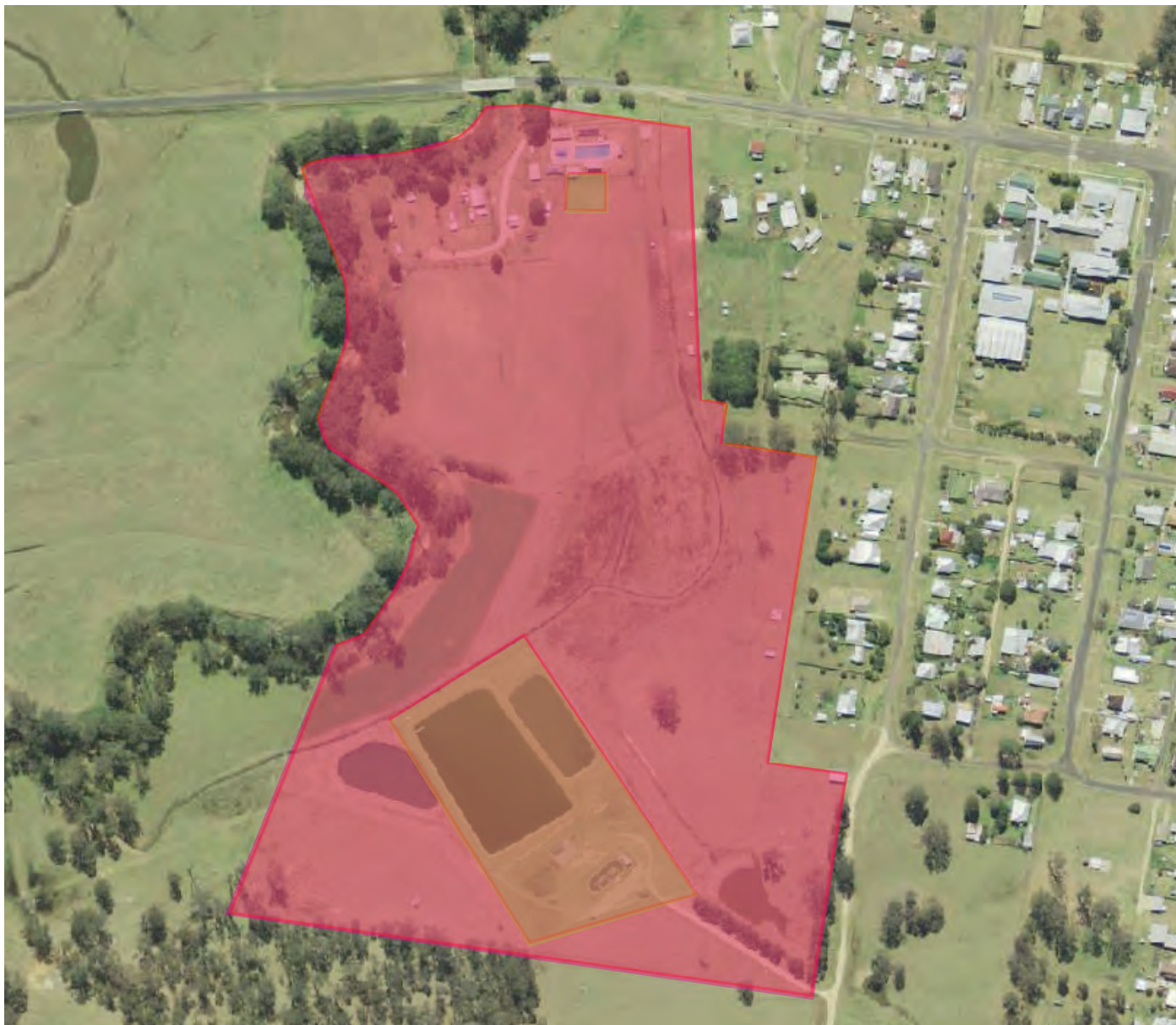
Aerial view of part of the Village of Woodenbong showing the location of Woodenbong Sportsground

3.3 Description of Woodenbong Sportsground

3.3.1 Location and context of Woodenbong Sportsground

Woodenbong is located near the north-west corner of the Kyogle LGA in a picturesque area nestled among mountain peaks and valleys and surrounded by national parks.







Woodenbong Sportsground is located on the western edge of the Village adjacent to Tooloom Creek and Mount Lindesay Road. The reserve is within walking and cycling distance to residential homes and the school. The bulk of the Village's recreation and sport facilities are located at the reserve.



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

Toooloom Creek meanders along the western edge of the site. With mature trees forming a continuous canopy extending along the creek's banks, the creek acts as a visual and physical frame for the edge of the Village and the sportsground. The sportsgrounds are well maintained and active management of the site is evident.

3.3.3 Key Stakeholders

The following user groups have been identified as key stakeholders for the Woodenbong Sportsground:

- Woodenbong Central School
- Woodenbong Progress Association
- Woodenbong Camping Ground manager.

In addition to the key stakeholders identified above, and due to the small population size of Woodenbong and the significance of Woodenbong Sportsground to the fabric of the Village, the whole Village community is identified as the key stakeholders for the purpose of this Plan of Management.

3.3.4 Consultation summary

During development of the Woodenbong Village Master Plan, the outcomes of community consultation revealed the following key aspirations that are relevant to this Plan of Management:

- improve functionality of the skating area and BMX track
- refurbish the basketball court
- provide recreational option/s for young children
- landscaping, drainage, shade, parking bollards and additional seating
- improved pathways and accessibility to public toilet facilities
- additional shelter on raised area with power for sportsground activities
- refurbish or replace grandstand seating
- install new starting blocks at pool
- safety rail on pool sides
- investigate feasibility of installing solar-powered heating
- upgrade existing amenities block
- seal internal roads.

3.3.5 Leases/licences

There are currently no leases or licences over any part of the Woodenbong Sportsground.

3.3.6 Land use and current improvements

Woodenbong Sportsground is currently developed for use as a sportsground for athletics track and field activities, football codes (union and league) and cricket. Sport facilities are located centrally on the reserve. A youth hub, including a skate park and basketball half-court occupy the north-east corner of the reserve. The Woodenbong Swimming Pool including a 25-metre 6-lane pool, children's wading pool and ancillary facilities is located on the northern frontage of the site. The Woodenbong Camping Ground is a primitive camping ground located in the north-west corner of the site.

3.3.7 Infrastructure and embellishments

Town water and sewerage are available at Woodenbong Sportsground, making irrigation of the grounds possible, in the future. The grounds are not currently irrigated.

Newly installed exercise equipment, a youth hub, including a skate park and basketball half-court, the Woodenbong Swimming Pool and entry to the Woodenbong Camping Grounds, extends along the frontage of the sportsgrounds along Mount Lindesay Road.

A near-new steel post, mesh and top and bottom rail fence separates the sports fields from the camping grounds. Timber post and either wire mesh or four-strand barbed wire fencing extends along the top of the creek bank bordering the site and to create paddocks. Substantial steel gates provide access through fences and stock paddocks. Larger gates at key locations allow maintenance vehicles and machinery access, where necessary.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

- A. Entry sign from Mt Lindesay Road into sportsgrounds
- B. Shelter and barbecue at entry to sportsgrounds
- C. Exercise equipment
- D. Athletic field markings (discus)
- E. Athletics track and tiered seating in background
- F. Goalposts
- G. Skate Park
- H. Basketball half-court
- I. Entry to camping grounds and sportsgrounds
- J. Dump point for grey and black water disposal

Embellishments to the sport fields include a concrete cricket wicket, rugby goalposts and athletic track and field markings. A near-new skate park has been constructed near the basketball half-court adjacent to the pool and the street frontage. Exercise equipment has recently been installed in the same vicinity, creating a hub for unstructured recreation activities.

The Woodenbong Swimming Pool has been developed on the site and consists of two pools and ancillary facilities.

3.3.8 Access, circulation and parking

Vehicle access to the Woodenbong Sportsground is via Mount Lindesay Road. An unsealed area along the frontage of the site allows vehicle to pull off Mount Lindesay Road and either park to access shelters and picnic settings or park or drop-off people in front of the Woodenbong Swimming Pool.

An unsealed road continues into the site through the camping grounds and informal unsealed parking is available adjacent to the fence line dividing the camping grounds from the sports field.

The sportsground is within an easy walk or bike ride from residential areas of Woodenbong Village

An important and appealing feature of the site is the walking trail that has been created from the sportsground along the creek line to the golf course on the ridge above the sportsground. The trail passes through stock paddocks with a series of gates that provide easy movement by walkers, while containing stock.

3.3.9 Lighting

Lighting is currently available at the building on site. The sports field does not have any lighting.

3.3.10 Play equipment

A rudimentary infants playground has been provided in the camping grounds. It receives some shade from a nearby tree. Softfall is bark mulch and brightly painted tyres create a border.

3.3.11 Toilets and park furniture

An additional access from the sportsground into the toilet and shower block within the camping grounds has been developed, to provide public access to amenities, particularly for participants and spectators at school sport events.

A building in the pool complex includes toilets and change rooms, accessible to patrons at the pool.

3.3.12 Stormwater and drainage

The land generally slopes from the east to the west of the site, with Tooloom Creek forming the western boundary of the land.

A swale drain runs east-west along the main fence line separating the sport fields from the camping grounds.

An open swale drain extends along the eastern edge of the site, wrapping around the south-east corner of the site, before continuing toward the south west, toward Tooloom Creek.

3.3.13 Buildings

The Woodenbong Swimming Pool includes two buildings comprising an office and amenities building and a plant and maintenance building.

The Woodenbong Camping Grounds include a large toilet and shower block as well as a large camp kitchen, constructed with round timber posts, iron roof and concrete floor. The camp kitchen is enclosed along one side to accommodate basic facilities, such as a sink and fridge.



- A. Camp kitchen building
- B. Interior of camp kitchen
- C. Toilet and shower block
- D. Small infants playground
- E. Entry to the Woodenbong Swimming Pool
- F. Office and male/female change rooms/toilets
- G. Plant and maintenance building
- H. Toddler wading pool with shade cover
- I. 25m pool
- J. Shade structure

3.3.14 Swimming pool structures

The Woodenbong Swimming Pool includes two water bodies a six-lane, 25-metre pool and a shallow children's wading pool.

The pool was opened on 17 November 1962 and the community celebrated the pool opening's 50-year anniversary in 2012.

Most pools structures have an asset life of approximately 50-60 years before major maintenance or replacement is required. The pool appears to be in good condition and is neat, tidy and visually appealing. Informal reports by maintenance staff indicate that there are no major issues with the pool structures.

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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 Woodenbong Sportsground 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 Woodenbong Sportsground
- 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 Woodenbong Sportsground

4.3.1 Zoning

The community land (Crown) 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 7008 DP 1075469	17.11	State of NSW	Kyogle Council	RE1 Primary Production	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
- to provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses
- to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes
- to 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 and 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

Table 7. Uses and developments allowed at Woodenbong Sportsground

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 Woodenbong Sportsground

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
Camping	Subject to Council approval	The intensity of use is not to cause nuisance to nearby residents and must comply with relevant Council approvals

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 purpose.

Leases, licences and other estates allowed in Woodenbong Sportsground

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 Woodenbong Sportsground 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 9.

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

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 Woodenbong Sportsground

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 Woodenbong Sportsground

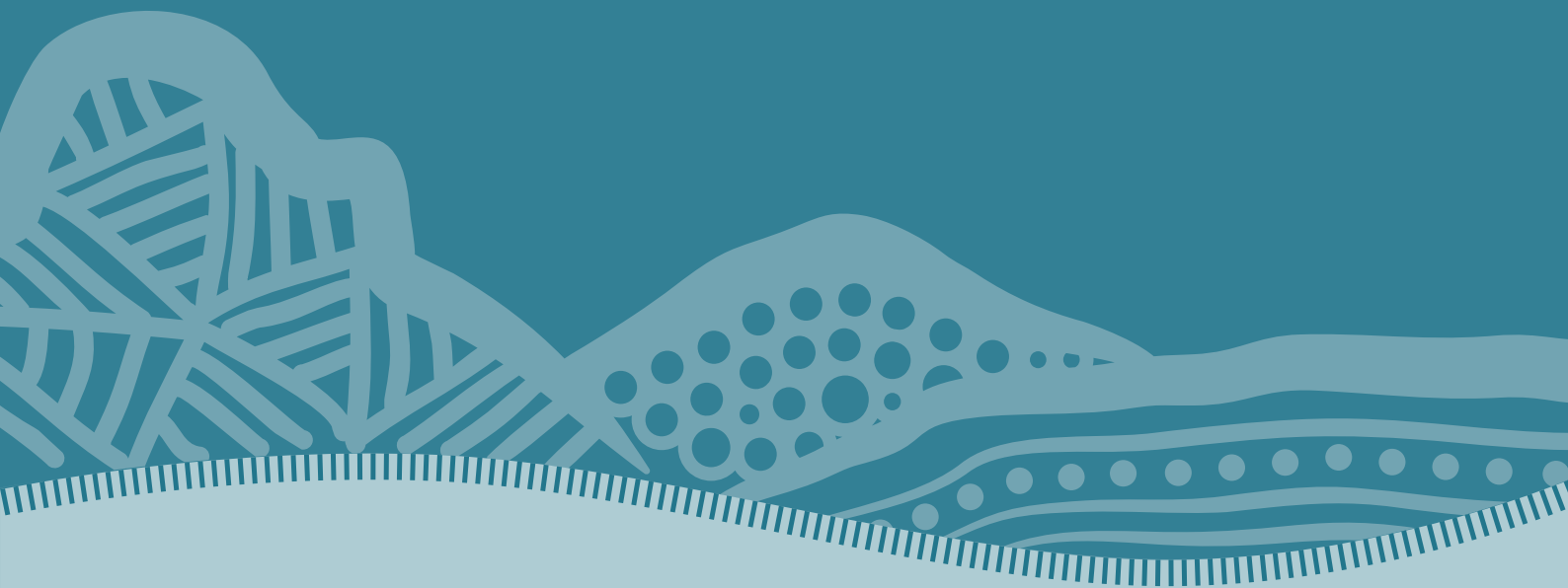
Management objectives	Performance targets	How to achieve objectives and performance targets	Assessment of performance regarding objectives and performance targets
		<i>Refer Kyogle Open Space Design Guide</i>	
Develop a quality public environment	<p>Open space is designed to be comfortable and engaging</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 • bio-retention 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
Woodenbong Sportsground	81500	Lot 700 DP 1075469	Woodenbong	General Community Use	Local	Crown

Map sourced from NSW SIX; Cadastral map does not align with property boundaries.



LEGEND

	Reserve boundary
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RESERVE CATEGORISATION

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

