



COMMUNITY LAND PLAN OF MANAGEMENT – NATURAL AREAS

JULY 2020

This Plan of Management was prepared by Narromine Shire Council in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 and the Local Government Act 1993. This document relies upon information taken at or under the particular time and/or conditions specified herein. This document is also relying on the best information and mapping available at the time of writing, from external Government bodies. Accordingly, boundary inaccuracies in mapping will be present and Council will endeavour to rectify mapping inaccuracies when changes are made at the relevant external organisation.

Any representation, statement, opinion or advice, expressed or implied in this publication is made in good faith, however, on the basis that Narromine Shire Council, its agents and employees are not liable (whether by reason of negligence, lack of care or otherwise) to any person for any damage or loss whatsoever which has occurred or may occur in relation to that person taking or not taking (as the case may be) action in respect of any representation, statement, or advice referred to herein. Changes to available information, legislation and schedules are made on an ongoing basis and readers should obtain up to date information from www.legislation.nsw.gov.au or www.narromine.nsw.gov.au

Any finding, conclusion or recommendations only apply to the aforementioned circumstances and no greater reliance should be assumed or drawn by the client. Narromine Shire Council accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for or in respect of any use of or reliance upon this report and its supporting material by any other parties. This Plan of Management details Community land in the Shire whose categorisation is Natural Areas.

Any requests for further information regarding this plan of management can be addressed to:

The Executive Manager, Corporate Governance
Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine NSW 2821
P: 02 6889 9999
E: council@narromine.nsw.gov.au

Revision History

Version	Endorsed by Council	Landowner notification consent (CL)	Exhibition period	Author	Review
1.0	Aug 2020	26 March 2021		MW	MT

Cover image: Reserve 120100, south of Tomingley

Contents

<i>Revision History</i>	1
Executive Summary	4
Introduction	6
1.1 <i>What is Community Land</i>	6
Plans of Management for Community Land	6
1.2 <i>Scope of this Plan of Management</i>	7
1.3 <i>Process of Preparing this POM</i>	7
1.4 <i>Council Plans and Policies relevant to Plans of Management</i>	7
1.5 <i>Change and Review of Plan of Management</i>	8
The Context and the Land	9
2.1 <i>Links to Community Strategic Plan</i>	9
2.2 <i>Land covered under this Plan of Management</i>	9
2.3 <i>Category of Natural Area, Bushland and Watercourse</i>	9
2.4 <i>Land owned by the Crown or Council</i>	10
The Plan of Management	11
3.1 <i>Vision</i>	11
3.2 <i>Guidelines and Core Objectives</i>	11
3.3 <i>Use and Development of the Land</i>	11
3.3.1 <i>Zoning</i>	11
3.3.3 <i>Leases and Licences</i>	15
3.4 <i>Native Title Advice</i>	18
3.5 <i>Implementation and Review</i>	19
3.6 <i>Community Consultation</i>	19
Public Hearings.....	20
Action Plan	20
Threatened Species.....	20
Appendix 1: Individual Plans of Management & Action Plans	21
120096 - <i>Yellow Tank Reserve</i>	21
Table 1: Action Plan Yellow Tank Reserve.....	26
120100 - <i>Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard</i>	29
Table 2: Action Plan, Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard.....	32
120059 - <i>Gin Gin Crown Reserve</i>	35
Source: https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/	37
Table 3 : Action Plan for Gin Gin Crown Reserve	38
87820 – <i>Wambianna Reserve – Burroway Road</i>	41
Table 5: Action Plan, Wambianna Crown Reserve 87820	42
Appendix 2: Council-Owned Community Land	46

High Park Estate Entrance.....46
Villeneuve Estate.....48
High Park River Reserve50
Appendix 3: References..... 53
Appendix 4: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Reports..... 54
Reserve 120096: Yellow Tank.....54
Reserve 120100: Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard55
Reserve 120059: Gin Gin59
Reserve 87820: Wambianna60

Executive Summary

With the introduction of the Crown Lands Management Act in 2018, all NSW Councils have been handed over the care and control of not only physical management and maintenance of Crown Reserves, but also the responsibility to classify, categorise and prepare Plans of Management for their current and future uses.

Narromine Shire has a total of twenty two (22) Crown Reserves which have been handed to Council as part of this process. This is in addition to Council-owned parcels of community land which Council manages on behalf of the ratepayers. The difference which remains between other community land parcels and Crown reserves is that Council does not own the reserves – their ownership remains with NSW Crown Lands.

Of the above Reserves, two (2) have been categorised Natural Area – Bushland and three (3) have been partly categorised Park and partly categorised Natural Area – Watercourse. The objectives of these categories are set out in the Local Government Act 1993.

The Crown Land Management Act 2016 provides the general principles of Crown land management for the state. These are:

- a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land, and
- b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible, and
- c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged, and
- d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged, and
- e) that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and
- f) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

The objectives of the land used for Natural Area under the Local Government Act are:

- a) to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- b) to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- c) to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- d) to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- e) to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.

Additionally, some of the lands categorised Natural Areas in this plan have the added sub-categories of Bushland and Watercourse which further defines the type of Natural Area.

This plan of management identifies the lots, explains how they intend to be managed in the future and how Council will ensure that its performance as land manager is kept to the standard outlined in this document.

This plan has been linked to Council's other strategic documents where common intentions and linkages can be identified. A snapshot of the Shire's residents and economy also provides valuable input into the users of these lands.

This plan of management welcomes feedback on its content and intentions, particularly the end users being the Narromine, Trangie, Tomingley and wider communities. Consultation for this and other plans of management will be carried out in accordance with the LG Act and Regulations.

Introduction

Council is in the process of updating all of its Plans of Management for Community land in the Shire. Some are for individual sites/open space areas and others, like this plan, cover a number of sites with similar characteristics.

This Plan covers the community lands categorised as Natural Area: Bushland and Natural Area: Watercourse.

1.1 What is Community Land

Community land is land owned and/or controlled by Council and is retained for community use. It can include parks, playing fields, playgrounds, bushland and other areas of open space accessible to the public.

Community land is a type of land classification. All community land must have a plan of management prepared. The only other land classification is *operational land*. Operational land includes privately owned land. Operational land does not need a plan of management prepared for its use or management. Operational land serves a commercial or operational function. It includes land:

- held as a temporary asset;
- held as an investment,
- which facilitates the carrying out of functions by a council, or
- which may not be open to the general public (such as a waste depot).

Development and use of this land is set out in the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) and Council's Planning documents.

There are five (5) categories of community land comprising:

- Park
- Sportsground
- Cultural Significance
- Natural Area
- General Community Use

Some larger and multi-use sites can contain a number of the above categories which apply in different areas. This Plan however, deals with all of the community land categorised solely as Natural Areas.

Plans of Management for Community Land

Plans of Management outline the use and management of community land whether it is owned by Council or the Crown. In 2018 the Crown Land Management Act came into effect. This Act outlines the process to be followed in the management of crown lands by councils and non-council managers. The Act also introduces the process involved when crown reserves have been vested in Councils and expands on native title requirements for plans of

management.

Separate to the above, Plans of Management have been and are still required by the Local Government Act for all community land. Section 36 of the LG Act outlines the requirements for a Plan of Management.

A Plan of Management must identify the following:

- a) The category of the land
- b) The objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land,
- c) The means by which the Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets,
- d) The manner in which the Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

1.2 Scope of this Plan of Management

This POM captures the Crown Reserves (now considered community land under the LG Act) which have been categorised as Natural Areas. Appendix 1 outlines these reserves.

This plan of management establishes clear direction for the sites and responsibilities for the users of the community land. This plan of management provides a basis for assigning priorities in works programming and budgeting within Council's financial capacity.

Any works at the sites identified must be in accordance with the plan of management and overall in accordance with the reserve purpose.

1.3 Process of Preparing this POM

The following steps outline the process of preparing this POM:

1. Prepare draft POM
2. Council resolution to refer to Crown Lands prior to publicly exhibiting the PoM
3. Public exhibition and public hearing (where necessary)
4. Report to Council outlining submissions & preparation of final POM
5. Adoption by Council

1.4 Council Plans and Policies relevant to Plans of Management

All Councils develop hierarchies of plans and policies which start at the visionary 'umbrella' type plans, covering the entire LGA, and drill down into more specific plans covering smaller topics and areas of land.

NSW Councils develop a Community Strategic Plan which outlines the community vision and aspirations for the future of the area across a broad range of service areas.

Under the Strategic Plan, Councils then develop specific plans and policies relevant to various areas of responsibility including managing open spaces. It is under the sphere of open space management that Plans of Management are developed.

The following plans and policies are relevant to this PoM:

- Narromine Community Strategic Plan 2027
- Narromine Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan
- Narromine Shire Land Use Strategies
- Narromine Shire Recreational Services Masterplan
- Narromine Shire Cycle Plan
- Narromine Shire Community Engagement Strategy

1.5 Change and Review of Plan of Management

This PoM will require regular review to ensure the community's intended directions for community land is kept in line with expectations as well as Council and the user groups' agreed level of service.

Changes to this and other PoMs are to be carried out every five years. The CLM Act and the LG Act include provisions for the amendment of PoMs as well as the required community engagement.

The Context and the Land

2.1 Links to Community Strategic Plan

The Narromine Shire CSP cites the following actions under 'Protecting and Enhancing our Environment':

- 3.1.1 - *Identify and protect areas of high natural value*
- 3.1.2 - *Enhance, protect and celebrate our river systems and wetlands*
- 3.2.1 - *Encourage appreciation of natural areas through the development and promotion of environmental education*
- 3.2.2 - *Ensure regulatory compliance with environmental legislation*
- 3.2.3 - *Support the work of local environmental groups that improves the natural diversity of our environmentally sensitive areas*
- 3.2.4 - *Support, promote and encourage environmentally sustainable practices throughout our businesses.*

For a smaller rural Shire, Narromine's listed actions from the Community Strategic Plan are comprehensive when it comes to Natural Resources and the need to protect them.

Having already been through a community consultation process and knowing the above points are priorities for the community, the above links to the CSP will be cross-referenced in the Action Plan in Table 2 of this Plan.

2.2 Land covered under this Plan of Management

This PoM applies to the community land in the Shire categorised as Natural Area and sub-categorised as either Bushland or Watercourse. See **Appendix 1** for mapped locations of these sites and individual action plans.

2.3 Category of Natural Area, Bushland and Watercourse

This plan applies to lands consistent with the description of Natural Area and so categorised under the LG Act 1993.

In accordance with section 36G of the above Act, the following core objectives apply to community land categorised as Natural Area:

- a) *to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and*
- b) *to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and*
- c) *to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and*
- d) *to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and*
- e) *to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan*

prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.

The sites in the Plan have the added sub-category of Bushland. This is required by section 36(5) of the LG Act when using the category of Natural Area.

The objectives for the further category of bushland are:

- a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and*
- b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and*
- c) to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and*
- d) to restore degraded bushland, and*
- e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and*
- f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and*
- g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.*

The use of bushland is therefore focused on retaining and regenerating natural vegetation and habitat and allowing access by the public where conservation of the site is still maintained.

Additionally, three reserves outlined in this plan are partly categorised Natural Area – Watercourse. The objectives of the sub-category of Watercourse are:

- (a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and*
- (b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and*
- (c) to restore degraded watercourses, and*
- (d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.*

2.4 Land owned by the Crown or Council

This plan of management includes both land owned by Council and land owned by the Crown, being the NSW Government. This PoM is not a generic plan; rather it includes a number of sites with individual plans for each of the reserves.

Whether community land is owned by Council or another public authority it still requires a plan of management to be prepared.

The Plan of Management

3.1 Vision

The vision for the land categorised as either Natural Area is one which focusses on the inherent characteristics of the sites and encourages retention of vegetation and habitat.

The vision statement, based on the results of prior community consultation for the Community Strategic Plan regarding open spaces, is as follows:

That Council support the protection of the Natural areas identified in this plan which allows controlled appreciation of the sites' inherent aesthetics and encourage and support the retention and regeneration of vegetation, habitat and ecosystems now and into the future.

3.2 Guidelines and Core Objectives

Community land categorised as Natural Areas have broad guidelines to be followed under the LG Act and associated Regulations. Together with the objectives of the Natural Area category, the following guidelines have been drafted to give greater direction to persons when considering the use of the land with links to the CSP also referenced:

- a) Protect and enhance the environmental values of the land to preserve biodiversity, the quality of natural waterways, and continue to remediate any lands so required (CSP 3.1.1, 3.1.2)
- b) To support the work of volunteer groups in their maintenance and natural resource management priorities of the sites in accordance with this plan of management (CSP 3.2.1, 3.3.1)
- c) Take advantage of funding opportunities where available to regenerate natural vegetation and habitat at the sites (CSP 3.2.3, 3.2.4)
- d) Manage and protect bushland on a total catchment basis (CSP 3.1.1, 3.1.5)
- e) Recognise that although there are no site-specific recommendations for any of the Natural Areas in relation to endangered or threatened species, the sites can still contribute to the biota of the region and enhance the environmental outcomes for any threatened species found in the LGA (CSP 3.1.1).

3.3 Use and Development of the Land

The following sections examine how the community land covered under this plan can be used and developed with a community focus now and into the future.

3.3.1 Zoning

Zoning on the Reserves in this plan is consistent and is RU1 (Primary Production). Lots zoned for Primary Production have objectives for development related to sustainable agricultural uses. When these lots are classified community yet are bordering farmland, this zoning is appropriate. In most cases the land continues to be used as it has been prior to a POM being drafted.

The objectives for the RU1 Primary Production zone from the Narromine Local Environmental Plan 2011 are as follows:

- *To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.*
- *To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.*
- *To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.*
- *To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.*

The above objectives are focussed on intended developments and as such, do not mention retention of habitat and vegetation. This however, is mentioned in other State Policies and clauses in the LEP which are addressed at the development stage. It should be noted here that the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* usually permits the majority of developments on Crown Land under Division 12 Parks and other Public Reserves. This should be referenced prior to assessing developments under the following local clauses.

3.3.2 Permissible uses and developments

The following land use table outlines the uses in the Primary Production zone which are permitted without consent, with consent from Council and prohibited from taking place.

Permitted without consent	Environmental protection works; Extensive agriculture; Forestry; Home occupations; Roads; Water reticulation systems
Permitted with consent	Air transport facilities; Airstrips; Animal boarding or training establishments; Aquaculture; Bed and breakfast accommodation; Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Camping grounds; Cellar door premises; Cemeteries; Community facilities; Correctional centres; Depots; Dual occupancies (attached); Dwelling houses; Eco-tourist facilities; Environmental facilities; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Farm stay accommodation; Flood mitigation works; Freight transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage establishments; Heavy industries; Helipads; Home-based child care; Home businesses; Home industries; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial training facilities; Information and education facilities; Intensive livestock agriculture; Intensive plant agriculture; Jetties; Landscaping material supplies; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut mining; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Roadside stalls; Rural industries; Rural workers' dwellings; Sewerage systems; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems
Prohibited	Any development not specified in item 2 or 3

Any development proposed which requires development consent not only has to be in accordance with the original reserve purpose and terms of this PoM but also must comply with state and local planning policies (where relevant).

The state and local policies which apply to the sites under this plan are as follows:

<p>State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007</p>	<p>This policy applies to the state and sets out a range of criteria which apply to various types of infrastructure developments. Many of these could occur on public land and provisions exist for these instances. Of particular relevance is Division 12 which contains exempt criteria for works within parks and public reserves as reproduced below (current as at time of writing):</p> <p>(3) Any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council:</p> <p>(a) development for any of the following purposes:</p> <p>(i) roads, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities, viewing platforms and pedestrian bridges,</p> <p>(ii) recreation areas and recreation facilities (outdoor), but not including grandstands,</p> <p>(iii) visitor information centres, information boards and other information facilities,</p> <p>(iv) lighting, if light spill and artificial sky glow is minimised in accordance with the Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces Standard,</p> <p>(v) landscaping, including landscape structures or features (such as art work) and irrigation systems,</p> <p>(vi) amenities for people using the reserve, including toilets and change rooms,</p> <p>(vii) food preparation and related facilities for people using the reserve,</p> <p>(viii) maintenance depots,</p> <p>(ix) portable lifeguard towers,</p> <p>(b) environmental management works,</p> <p>(c) demolition of buildings (other than any building that is, or is part of, a State or local heritage item or is within a heritage conservation area).</p> <p>Note: The term building is defined in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as including any structure.</p> <p>66 Exempt development</p> <p>(1) Development for any of the following purposes that is carried out in the prescribed circumstances is exempt development:</p> <p>(a) construction or maintenance of:</p> <p>(i) walking tracks, raised walking paths (including boardwalks), ramps, stairways or gates, or</p> <p>(ii) bicycle-related storage facilities, including bicycle racks and other bicycle parking facilities (except for bicycle paths), or</p> <p>(iii) handrail barriers or vehicle barriers, or</p> <p>(iv) ticketing machines or park entry booths, or</p> <p>(v) viewing platforms with an area not exceeding 100m², or</p> <p>(vi) sporting facilities, including goal posts, sight screens and fences, if the visual impact of the development on surrounding land uses is minimal, or</p> <p>(vii) play equipment if adequate safety measures (including soft landing surfaces) are provided and, in the case of the construction of such equipment, so long as the equipment is situated at least 1.2m away from any fence, or</p> <p>(viii) seats, picnic tables, barbecues, bins (including frames and screening), shelters or shade structures, or</p> <p>(ix) portable lifeguard towers if the footprint of the tower covers an area</p>
---	---

	<p><i>no greater than 20 square metres,</i> <i>(b) routine maintenance of playing fields and other infrastructure, including landscaping,</i> <i>(c) routine maintenance of roads that provide access to or within those playing fields, including landscaping.</i></p>
<p>State Environmental Planning Policy (Koala Habitat Protection) 2019</p>	<p>This SEPP has aims of protecting core koala habitat and ensuring populations of this iconic Australian marsupial are stabilised and increased for future appreciation. This SEPP outlines the information required to be included in a Koala Plan of Management as well as the assessment criteria which apply for Councils who don't have a Koala Plan of Management. For the Narromine Shire and related to this Plan of Management, the SEPP is triggered only when a development application is required to be submitted on Crown Reserves that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a) have an area of at least 1 hectare, including adjoining land (meaning land the next cadastre over) within the same ownership, and - b) is within an LGA to which the SEPP applies <p>The Koala SEPP applies to the Narromine Shire. The Guideline to this Policy provides greater detail on the assessment parameters where a development application is submitted on land which applies to the SEPP. Whilst this SEPP does not prohibit development on Crown Reserves where core koala habitat may exist, it does include a number of parameters which need to be considered prior to approving the development. Refer to the Guideline and the SEPP for more information (see link to Guideline below): https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/Policy-and-legislation/Environment-and-heritage/Koala-Habitat-Protection-Guideline-2020-10.pdf#:~:text=Site%20Investigation%20Area%20Map%20for%20Koala%20Plans%20of, is%20to%20direct%20councils%20to%20certain%20areas%20it</p>
<p>Narromine Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011</p>	<p>This planning document sets out the permissible developments in various zones which apply to the development of public reserves. It also includes a number of local laws or provisions which need to be taken into account when assessing an application that covers public recreation and primary production zones.</p> <p>With the introduction of the CLM Act, certain types of minor developments which require development consent are taken to have been given written consent on behalf of the Crown as owner of the reserved Crown land. This means that Council, when submitting a development application for the following works on Crown reserves, is not required to obtain the Minister's written consent to lodge the application (see section 2.23 of CLM Act):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repair, maintenance, restoration or renovation of an existing building on the land if it will not do any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alter the footprint of the building by adding or removing more than one square metre (or any other area that may be prescribed by the regulations) - alter the existing building height by adding or removing one or more storeys; - involve excavation of the land • erection, repair, maintenance or replacement of any of the following on the land:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a building or other structure on the land permitted under the lease - a toilet block - a structure for the protection of the environment • erection of a fence approved by the manager or the repair, maintenance or replacement of a fence erected with the manager's approval • use of the land for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a purpose for which the land may be used under the CLM Act - a purpose for which a lease or licence has been granted under the CLM Act • erection of signage approved by the manager or the repair, maintenance or replacement of signage erected with the manager's approval • erection, repair, maintenance or replacement of a temporary structure on the land • installation, repair, maintenance or replacement of services on the land • carrying out on the land of any other development of a kind prescribed by the regulations or permitted under a plan of management for the land. <p>The deemed consent does not extend to any development that involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the subdivision of land, and/or • carrying out development of a kind excluded by the regulations.
<p><i>Narromine Shire Development Control Plan</i></p>	<p>This document provides greater detail on the permissible uses within the zones and the performance and design criteria for such developments. This document must also be referred to when proposing development which requires consent from Council.</p>

Overall, Council intends with this PoM, to retain and restore the natural vegetation, soil structure and biodiversity at each of the sites. The following list outlines the types of uses encouraged on the lands covered under this PoM;

- Informal, passive recreation;
- Outdoor meetings;
- Boundary fencing (in consultation with neighbours) to restrict access by stock;
- Allow restricted access by stock for grazing via temporary licence only in certain circumstances where limiting the understorey has regeneration of native vegetation benefits as well as weed control and drought/flood relief. It should be highlighted here that grazing licences are to be issued strictly in accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulation and are not permitted where there is risk of soil instability and quality reduction due to compaction and the regeneration of native vegetation will be impeded by grazing on the site.

3.3.3 Leases and Licences

Leases and licences of Natural Areas are not common but are permissible only in accordance with strict compliance with this PoM (*LG Act 1993 (NSW) s46*). Formal leases on areas of reserves categorised Natural Areas are permissible if the lessee is conducting natural vegetation research and the like or conducting trials on vegetation regeneration (for example, by a University or an organisation such as the CSIRO). Additionally, providing the lease or licence is in accordance with the original reserve purpose and this PoM, this method of land management can expand the use of the land without the need for expenditure of

additional Council resources. Due to the limited scope within the category of Natural Areas, liaison with NSW Crown Lands may also be undertaken in the leasing of lands under this Plan.

For the purpose of this Plan, temporary licences for grazing which contribute to the management of sites and assist in retaining mature native vegetation are permitted in limited circumstances for the Natural Area Reserves identified in this PoM.

Once the lease or licence is signed off, the lessees and licensees are to abide by the terms of the lease or licence and Council is to inspect the site to ensure compliance at regular intervals. Maintenance of various elements at the site is usually undertaken through a process of open negotiation between the lessee/licensee and Council as land manager.

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 (*LG Act 1993 (NSW) s47*). 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.

Subject to some exceptions, for all proposed leases and licences, regardless of length of term, Council must give public notice of the proposal and exhibit notice of the proposal on the land to which the proposal relates. Council must consider all submissions made in response. This last point will be the most common situation for public exhibition of leases and licences in the Narromine Shire.

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, an activity on the site may require an approval under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993. Any interested person should check carefully to make sure they are aware of all relevant requirements.

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

- An activity if it is not in accordance with a permitted purpose;
- An activity that is not consistent with the objectives of the Plan of Management; and
- Any activity prohibited by the Narromine Local Environmental Plan.

Leases licences and other estates for public utilities

To avoid any doubt, leases, licences and other estates granted for the provision of public utilities and ancillary works do not need to be expressly authorised by a PoM, or consistent with the core objectives, or be for a purpose listed above. Council is authorised to grant such estates (eg easements as well as providing pipes, conduits and other underground connections) without complying with the provisions applying to other purposes (*LG Act 1993 (NSW) s46*).

Biodiversity Offset Scheme

With the introduction of the Biodiversity Conservation Act, sites for conservation are now able to be offered as offset locations. This happens where native vegetation is proposed to be cleared on a development site and other "compensatory" land is offered as an offset site. Vegetation is protected on the offset site, usually in perpetuity, and registered on the title of the land.

Example

A developer is preparing an application for a major development which involves vegetation clearing. Because the site is limited in area and there is no available land to plant new vegetation, the developer looks for an "offset" site, separate to this development site, where calculations show that the "credits" being taken from the development site equal the "credits" available for purchase at the Offset site.

Where appropriate, community land is able to be offered as an offset site with the express authorisation of Council, in consultation with Crown Lands NSW. This could be applied to lands categorised natural areas and parks where the objectives for this land are essentially the same for offset sites in regenerating and protecting native vegetation and allowing for passive recreation. This PoM is not recommending any specific reserves as offset sites however is opening the conversation for this to be investigated on reserves through enabling legislation and development avenues.

Existing leases and licences

All existing leases and licences remain valid upon the adoption of this PoM. Following adoption of this PoM and endorsement by Crown Lands, any leases which do not comply with the new terms of the CLM Act will require updating (such as references to older legislation and any reserve management entities receiving payments for leasing/licencing of the land) or cancelling where not permissible under new legislation.



3.4 Native Title Advice

The Crown Land Management Act (2016) introduced new requirements for CLMs to consider the Native Title Act (1994) when managing the Crown land, in particular, Crown Reserves and Dedications.

Council as CLM, is required to undertake an assessment when any new acts or leases/licences are proposed on Crown Reserves. Crown Lands has conducted a series of Native Title Manager training courses for nominated NSW Council staff to permit these assessments in-house. Alternatively, trained Consultants may also conduct these assessments.

Steps to be followed in this assessment of Native Title impact identify:

- if the activity to occur on the Crown Reserve will have an impact on Native Title,
- the provisions in the Native Title Act which validate the activity, and
- what procedures are to be undertaken prior to commencement.

Future Acts

The Native Title Act (1994) allows for a range of future acts to occur on Crown land and specifies the level of consultation that must be carried out before the act can occur. Rather than attempt to prove that Native Title has been extinguished, the role of the Native Title Manager is to assume native title has NOT been extinguished and to proceed with the assessment of impact on native title of the act which is proposed (s. 2.2.3.2, Native Title Manager Workbook).

In relation to this PoM, the following advice regarding likely developments on the reserves has been provided by Council's Native Title Manager.

1. Construction of facilities on the reserves (such as toilets/amenities and the like) on the reserve which is consistent with the reserve purpose.

The construction of buildings such as toilets/amenities and the like may be validated under Subdivision J if the construction and operation of such facilities may affect native title and as such may be a future act. Assuming the construction is consistent with the reserve purpose (Natural Area – Bushland and/or Watercourse) then the good faith requirement under Section 24JA(1)(e)(i) is met.

2. Construction of other smaller improvements on the reserve (such as boardwalks, footpaths, and gardens)

Construction of these various structures may affect native title and as such may be a future act. Assuming the construction is consistent with the reserve purpose (Natural Area – Bushland and/or Watercourse) then the good faith requirement under Section 24JA(1)(e)(i) is met.

3. Issue of Leases or Licences

The issue of a lease or licence may affect native title and as such may be a future act. Assuming the issuing of the lease or licence is consistent with the reserve purpose then the good faith requirement under Section 24JA(1)(e)(i) is satisfied. If the issue of the lease or licence is in the area covered by the reservation, so long as the act's

impact on native title is no greater than the impact that any act that could have been done under or in accordance with the reservation would have had, then the good faith requirement under Section 24JA(1)(e)(ii) is met.

If Subdivision J applies to the act, then the act will be valid and the non-extinguishment principle will apply unless the act is the construction or establishment of a public work, in which case native title will be extinguished.

3.5 Implementation and Review

This Plan of Management commences operation from the date of final adoption by Council following endorsement by Crown Lands. The actions and management strategies identified in this Plan will immediately take effect and Council will be required to review these strategies in line with its annual reporting regime and as part of its community strategic plan.

This PoM is to be reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the LG Act, CLM Act and Regulations. The plan is proposed to be reviewed within 5 years and a comprehensive review after 10 years unless major unexpected changes warrant review.

3.6 Community Consultation

Open consultation with the community regarding this PoM process is integral to its success and ownership by the local community. It is also specified in the following legislation that Councils conduct community consultation through public exhibition and public hearings, where required.

Section 38 of the LG Act sets out that:

- a council must give public notice of a draft POM for a period of not less than 28 days
- the public notice must also specify a period of not less than 42 days after the date on which the draft plan is placed on public exhibition during which submissions may be made to the council
- the council must, in accordance with its notice, publicly exhibit the draft plan together with any other matter that it considers appropriate or necessary to better enable the draft plan and its implications to be understood. All documents referred to in a POM should be displayed at the same time as the draft POM.

Additionally, in the case of community land comprising the habitat of endangered species, or which is affected by a threatened species recovery plan or threat abatement plan, the following requirements also apply:

- when public notice is given of the draft plan under section 38, the draft POM must be sent (or a copy must be sent) by the council to the relevant director (of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment or Department of Primary Industries, whichever applies depending on species)
- the POM must incorporate any matter specified by the relevant director in relation to the land, or the relevant part.

Public Hearings

Public hearings, in the context of this document, are an open forum where interested people may speak about a matter contained in a Plan of Management. Public hearings are required **if the proposed plan would have the effect of altering the categorisation of community land under section 36(4).**

Note: A public hearing is not required if the draft POM would merely have the effect of altering the categorisation of the land under section 36(5) (i.e: the further categorisation of land categorised as natural area as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore). This is the case with this Plan of Management and as such, no public hearings are required.

Action Plan

In accordance with section 36(3) of the LG Act, the following table outlines the objectives, performance targets or actions to be carried out on the land and an explanation of how Council is to evaluate its performance in carrying out the intended actions.

Threatened Species

At the time of writing, the Narromine Shire is included as a location where threatened species the **Barking Owl** (*Ninox connivens*) resides. Narromine, along with fourteen other North-West Slopes LGAs, is included in the Save our Species Strategy for the Barking Owl.

Because this inclusion is very broad and does not pinpoint any of the Reserves under this PoM, this Plan will include the broader habitat protection features of the SOS Strategy for the Reserves categorised as Parks due to their more remote locations and propensity as habitat for this species. Due to this broad inclusion, the triggers under sections 36A and 36B of the LG Act to categorise the lands as Natural Area do not apply.

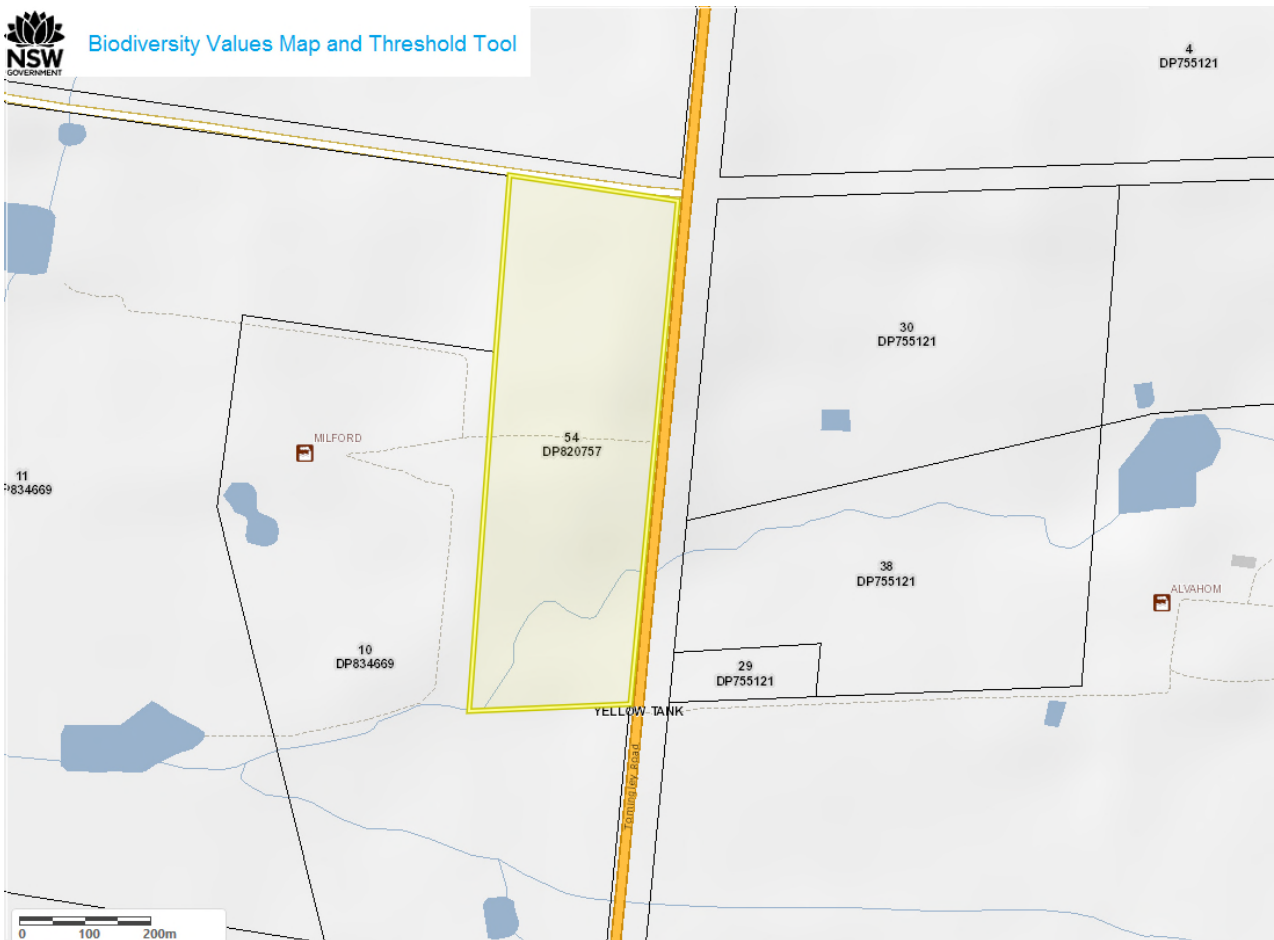
A review of the new Registers for endangered and threatened species from the Department of Environment and Conservation as well as the Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries) has not revealed any specific key management sites in the Shire where key threatening processes are being addressed by a registered plan.

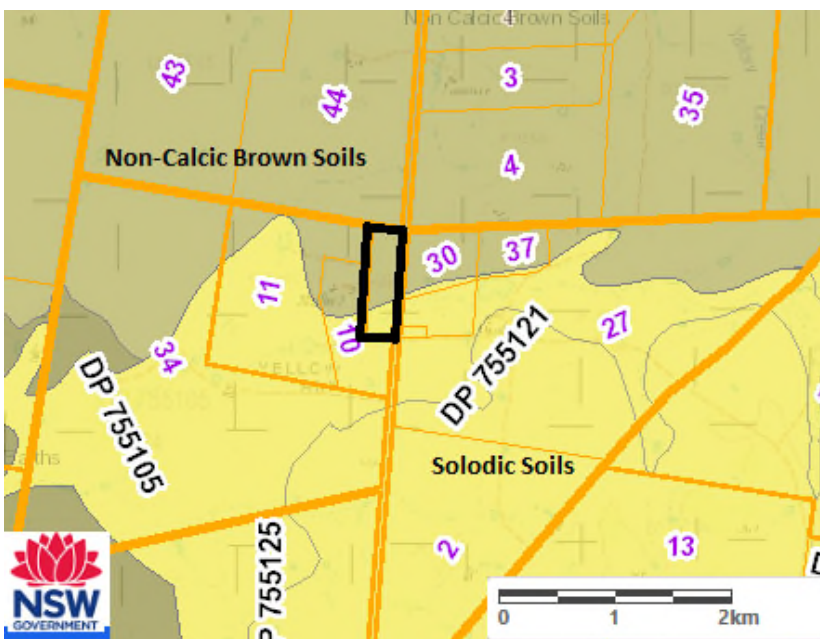
Appendix 1: Individual Plans of Management & Action Plans

120096 - Yellow Tank Reserve

Reserve No	120096
Lot/s	Lot 54 DP 820757
Reserve Purpose	Environmental Protection
Known As	Yellow Tank Reserve
Categorisation	Natural area – Bushland
Commentary	This lot contains natural vegetation (mostly mature and sapling cypress pine) located approximately 14km south of Narromine on the Tomingley Road. This reserve covers an area of 26.29ha and is bordered by the Tomingley Road to the east and private property (farmland) to the west and south with Fairview Road bordering its northern boundary. The Reserve is rectangular in shape. It should be noted here that access to this Reserve is from an existing gravel driveway which also provides access to a dwelling on Lot 10 DP 834669. This is permissible as this is the only access to the Reserve with the dwelling on Lot 10 utilising this existing Reserve access.
Vegetation type	Open Woodland (Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching), typically 15-35m high (may be shorter at sub-alpine altitudes). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. Shrubs are sparsely distributed. Usually found on flat or undulating ground. No comprehensive species list has been developed for this Reserve
Topography	The Reserve is relatively flat, gently undulating to the south-west corner of the site. An intermittent stream is located at the southern boundary of the lot which flows to the west from the Wallaby Creek catchment in the east.
Hydrology	The land slopes gently to the south and west and waters flow toward the intermittent stream located on the southern end of the lot.
Geology and Soils	Although the two types of soils listed on the NSW Government's Biodiversity Values Map include non-calcic brown soils (which can support a range of cropping and farming purposes) and solodic soils (which are higher in concentration of salts), the soil on this site is sandy and devoid of nutrient density which is demonstrated by the density of cypress vegetation on site.
Indicative indigenous plant species	Cypress Pine, Eucalyptus
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Windmill grass (<i>Chloris truncata</i> R.Br.), Cathead (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>), Farmers Friend (<i>Bidens pilosa</i>), Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>). Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, native reptiles, avifauna
Critical habitat/ Threatened Species/ Endangered Species/ Threat or Recovery	No critical habitat on this Reserve. No listed threatened species, endangered species or threat recovery or abatement plans directly apply to the site. Despite this, Council has cross-referenced the Plant Community Types (PCTs) listed by the BioNet database as occurring on the site with the potential to host threatened/endangered species.

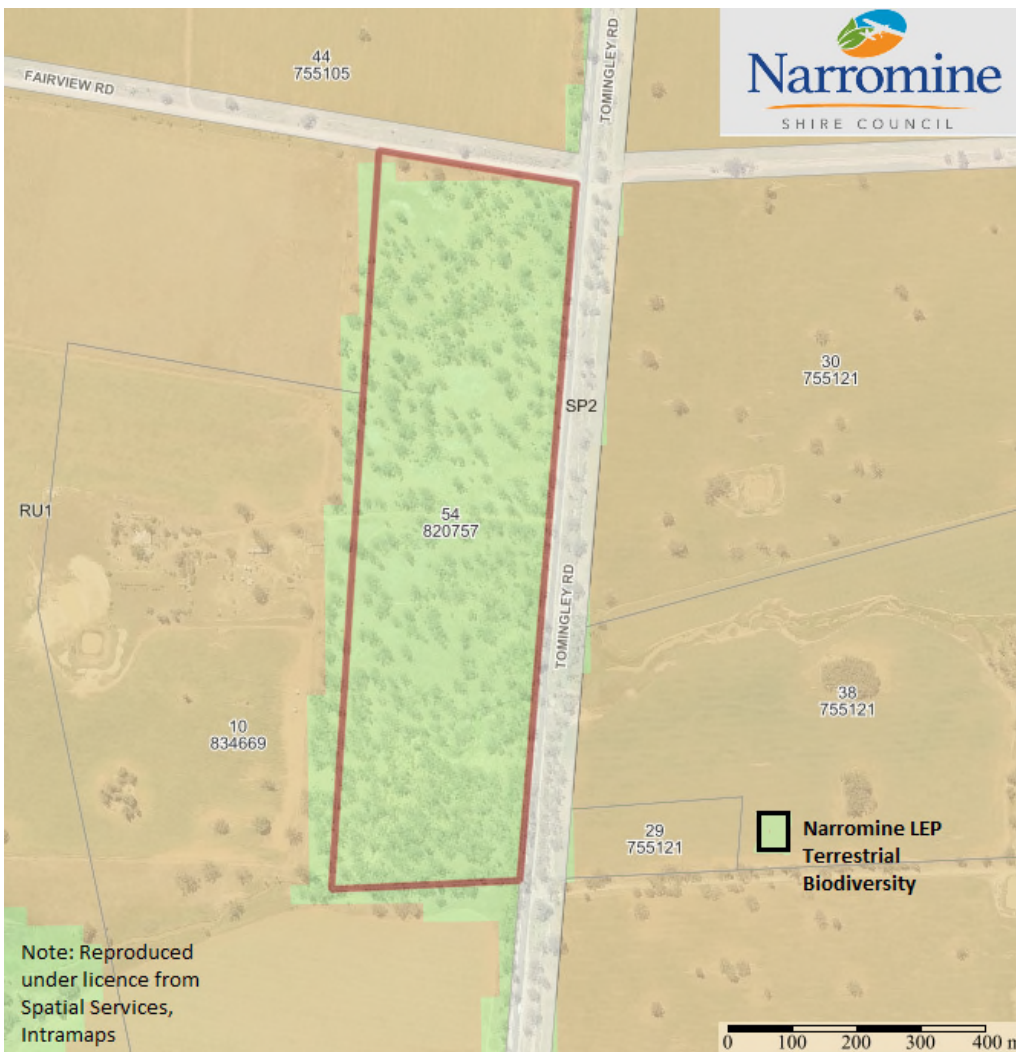
Abatement plans which apply to the site:	
Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted:	Yes - This Plan expressly permits the issue of grazing permits on this Reserve as a tool to manage understorey vegetation. Such management can assist in regeneration of the preferred dominant species on the site, being cypress pine. Any leases or licences would need to comply with the terms of this Plan of Management prior to approval.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	See actions provided in Table 1 below.





The above maps were taken from the Office of Environment and Heritage's online assessment tool for assessing Biodiversity values when applying to clear vegetation for a development or under the Vegetation SEPP. Whilst not being used as an assessment tool in this instance, the maps provide information regarding vegetation and soil type on site.

Yellow Tank Reserve was set aside for 'environmental protection' by the Crown in 1993.

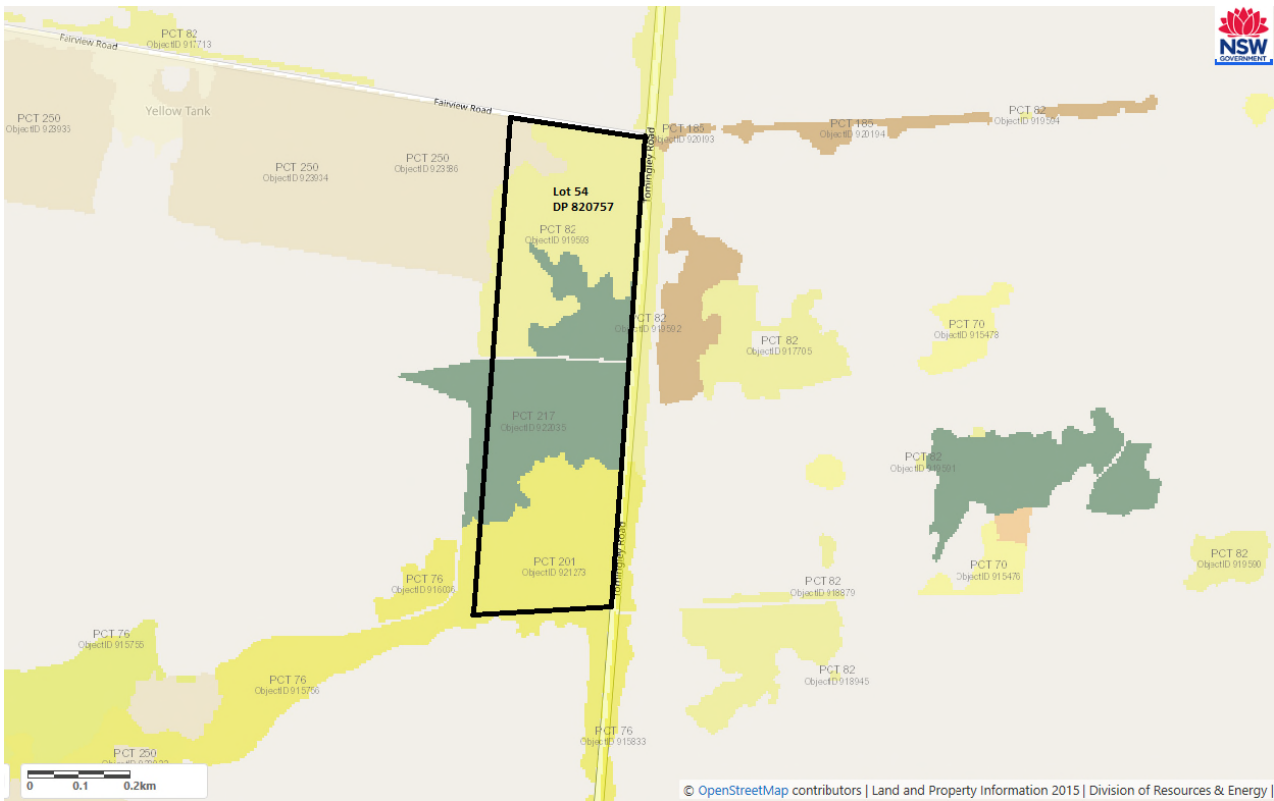


Objectives of Clause 6.4 Narromine LEP – Terrestrial Biodiversity

- a) protecting native fauna and flora, and
- b) protecting the ecological processes necessary for their continued existence, and
- c) encouraging the conservation and recovery of native fauna and flora and their habitats.

The above objectives are akin to the management objectives and strategies for Bushland and Natural Areas from the LG Act and as such, have been incorporated into the Action Plan for the site below.

The southern portion of the site is listed as Bushfire Prone due to the denser vegetation on this section of the site. This is not uncommon and the spread of fire with boundary breaks is to be regularly assessed with maintenance carried out in winter.



The Plant Community Types shown in the above plan are explained below:

PCT 250: Western Slopes Grasslands. Derived tussock grassland of the central western plains and lower slopes of NSW.	
Indicative Species:	<i>Aristida calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i> , <i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i> , <i>Bothriochloa macra</i> / <i>Chamaesyce drummondii</i> , <i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>
Comment:	Only a small portion of the north-eastern corner of this reserve contains this plant community type. Despite this, it has a grade 3 (medium) confidence level of accuracy and is associated with the threatened ecological communities of White Box Yellow Box, Red Gum Woodland (Part) partially, White Box Yellow Box, Red Gum Woodland (Part). Ground proofing of the occurrence of these species on site has been carried out and subsequent management actions will be incorporated into table below.
PCT 82: Western Grey Box - Poplar Box - White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Penneplain Bioregion	
Indicative species:	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> , <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> subsp. <i>bimbil</i> , <i>Callitris glaucophylla</i> / <i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i> , <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i> , <i>Pimelea microcephala</i> subsp. <i>microcephala</i> , <i>Eremophila mitchellii</i> / <i>Monachather paradoxus</i> , <i>Calotis cuneifolia</i> , <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> subsp. <i>scabra</i> , <i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>Nutans</i> .
Comment:	This plant community type covers a large portion of the northern section of this reserve. There is a high confidence level of this plant community being associated with some species listed in the (now repealed) Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.
PCT 217: Mugga Ironbark - Western Grey Box - cypress pine tall woodland on footslopes of low hills in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion	

Indicative species:	Eucalyptus sideroxylon , Eucalyptus microcarpa , Callitris endlicheri / Acacia deanei subsp. deanei , Acacia hakeoides , Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata , Lissanthe strigosa subsp. strigosa / Austrodanthonia setacea , Austrostipa densiflora , Stypandra glauca , Cheilanthes sieberi subsp. Sieberi.
Comment:	This PCT covers a large section in the middle of this reserve and seems to be best suited not directly on intermittent tributaries, but nearby.
PCT 201: Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial brown loam soils mainly in the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion	
Indicative species:	Eucalyptus conica , Eucalyptus melliodora , Eucalyptus microcarpa / Acacia deanei subsp. deanei , Maireana microphylla , Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata , Geijera parviflora / Austrostipa scabra subsp. scabra , Chloris truncata , Eremophila debilis , Calotis cuneifolia
Comment:	This PCT is located on the Yellow Tank tributary and is located in the south of this reserve. It follows this tributary to the south-west and provides linkage for species in this location. Fuzzy box woodland is a species listed in the TSC Act, E: Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions (Part). Intentions for this species have been incorporated into the Action Plan in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Action Plan Yellow Tank Reserve

Management Objectives (LG Act)	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
Natural Area			
<p>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area,</p> <p>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting,</p> <p>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land,</p> <p>To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Accessibility Ensure all sites have adequate yet controlled accessibility for members of the public (where accesses already exist and are appropriate)</p> <p>Insurances Ensure any user groups and Council are covered with</p>	<p>Physical needs and Management of sites</p> <p>a) Assess current physical condition of all sites to determine forward plans for maintenance in consultation with Council</p> <p>b) Assess condition of boundary fences to ensure adequate security (where necessary) which restricts entry by straying stock yet allows as much free movement of native species</p> <p>c) Ensure appropriate site management techniques are utilised including managed pest control and risk of bushfire spread</p> <p>d) Obtain advice regarding appropriate species to be planted to assist in sustainable regeneration on the lands</p> <p>e) Where threat abatement plans, save our species strategies or recovery</p>	<p>Security and safety at sites considered regularly by Council if deemed an issue.</p> <p>Risk assessments to be conducted and insurances sighted prior to temporary licences or leases being issued and provided to Council</p> <p>Annual checks regarding planting days or the lands offered to Landcare/ volunteer groups for vegetation regeneration</p> <p>All lands under this plan being used for intended purposes – regular checks carried out.</p> <p>Surveys as part of Community Strategic Plan (CSP) process to question customer</p>

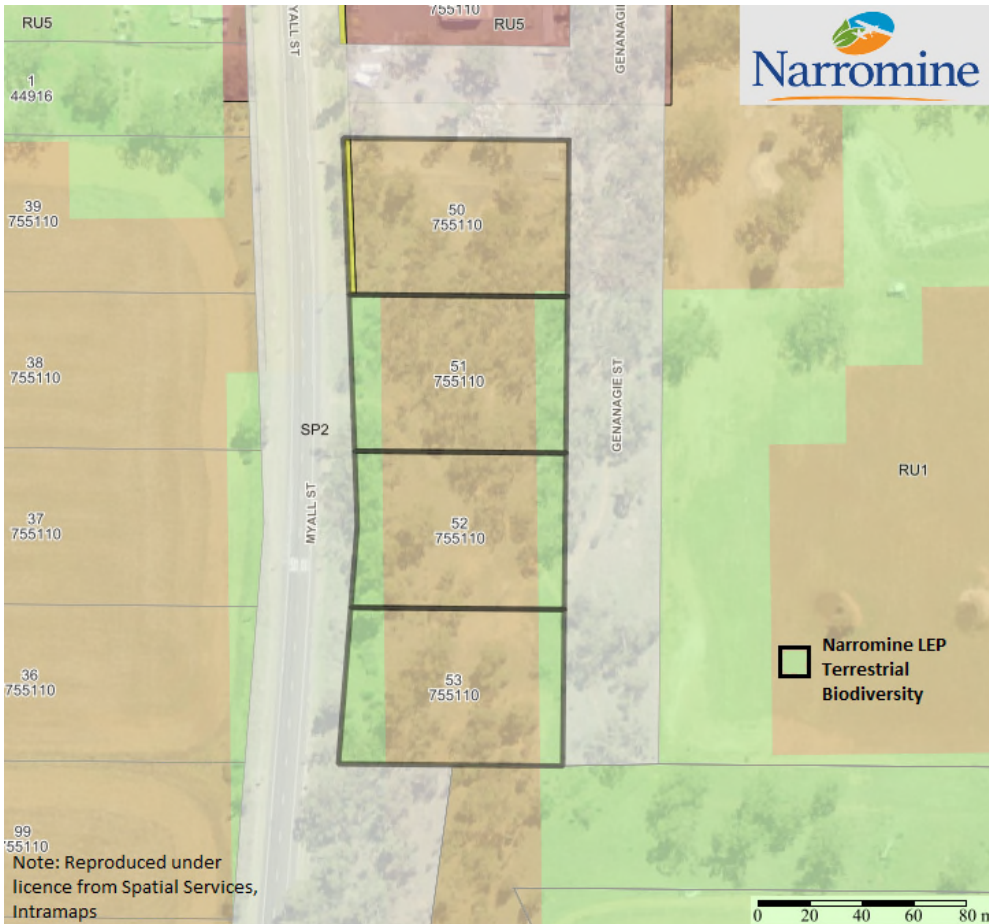
<p>intrusion, and</p> <p>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>.</p>	<p>licences and appropriate insurances</p> <p>Potential Biodiversity Offset Site Consider a plan of direction for future offset using biodiversity credits under the BC Act 2016</p>	<p>plans are devised and notified to Council, actions relating to Council management then devised to restrict the use of the land and assist in the recommendations of the species plan</p> <p>Accessibility of sites</p> <p>f) If deemed an issue for Tomingley Road, assess suitability of access to site based on RMS recommended sight lines. Make necessary changes where safety is deemed at risk</p> <p>g) Determine areas which need to be protected from access for vegetation retention and rehabilitation reasons and carry out work</p> <p>h) Any volunteer work carried out on bushlands to ensure Council's Volunteer Management Policy and Procedures is complied with, incorporating WHS laws and risk assessments where new activities are proposed.</p>	<p>satisfaction with this area.</p> <p>Impacts on lands by inappropriate uses to be detected and rectified.</p> <p>Regular checks of endangered and threatened species plans which are relevant in the Narromine LGA (particularly where specific sites are captured) are carried out every year.</p> <p>Regular checks of notifications received by Council regarding registration by individuals and groups for volunteer work</p>
<p>Bushland</p>			
<p>To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational,</p>	<p>Neighbour Partnerships Partnership approach with adjoining owners of land management techniques</p> <p>Research sites Bushland regeneration provided via research companies</p>	<p>Prior to any organised plantings, species lists are to match with intended regeneration targets Maintain open conversations with adjoining private owners regarding weed and pest control in and near Crown Reserves</p> <p>Encourage use of Reserves and community land by Research entities where maintenance and regeneration of the land is an inclusion of the wider community benefit of</p>	<p>Number of complaints/compliments received by Council</p> <p>Assessment of use of Reserves by research companies</p> <p>Annual assessment of educational information produced by Council and other companies regarding retention of natural habitat</p> <p>Assessment of complaints made regarding redirection of</p>

<p>educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>D) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>E) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>F) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</p> <p>G) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>	<p>Funding Encourage scoping for funding sources</p> <p>Waterways Recognise the importance of tributaries which traverse the natural bushland areas and the contribution they make to local biodiversity and wider regional catchment flows</p>	<p>educational and scientific research results</p> <p>Explore and apply for prioritised funding under the Crown Reserves Improvement Fund for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing seed bank of weeds on site - Spraying and manual removal of weeds - Pest control whilst retaining natural hollows for native fauna - Adjacent road reserve maintenance <p>Explore opportunities for funding from other varied sources</p> <p>Include educational information via Council media platforms regarding the protection of habitat at management sites which can include natural drainage lines and watercourses as well as vegetation as a passive stabiliser of soil</p> <p>Maintain open communications with Council's regulatory section, ensuring either no modifications to existing watercourses or drainage lines or where permissible, are given consent by the relevant authority prior to any works taking place.</p>	<p>water flows be followed up and assessment of action taken</p> <p>Number of successful funding applications and feedback where not successful disseminated</p> <p>Annual assessment of information provided to the public on this subject</p> <p>File notes recorded on Council records management system</p>
--	---	---	---

120100 - Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard

Reserve No	120100
Lot/s	Lots 50-53 DP 755110
Known As	Lots south of Tomingley RMS yard
Reserve Purpose	Environmental Protection
Categorisation	Natural area – Bushland
Commentary	This lot contains natural vegetation (mostly Eucalypts, conifers, acacia) located on the southern boundary of the Tomingley village on the eastern side of the Newell Highway (Myall Street), Tomingley. This reserve covers a total area of 1.35ha and neighbouring land uses include private residential property, and Roads and Maritime Services works yard. The Reserve is rectangular in shape.
Vegetation type	Open Woodland (Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching), typically 15-35m high (may be shorter at sub-alpine altitudes). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. Shrubs are sparsely distributed. Usually found on flat or undulating ground. No comprehensive species list has been developed for this Reserve.
Topography	The Reserve is relatively flat with some depressions possibly from prior gold mining activity in the area.
Hydrology	Due to flat nature of the reserve, watercourses are not observed on the site. Closest intermittent waterway is across the highway to the west – an intermittent stream which runs to the west of the Tomingley village.
Geology and Soils	Although the two types of soils listed on the NSW Government's Biodiversity Values Map include non-calcic brown soils which can support a range of cropping and farming purposes and solodic soils which are higher in concentration of salts, the soil on this site is sandy and devoid of nutrient density which is demonstrated by the density of cypress vegetation on site.
Indicative indigenous plant species	Eucalyptus microcarpa / Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata , Acacia buxifolia subsp. buxifolia / Austrodanthonia caespitosa , Austrostipa scabra subsp. falcata , Chloris truncata , Sida corrugate
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	White cypress, Cathead (Tribulus terrestris), Saffron Thistle (Carthamus lanatus), Variegated Thistle (Silybum marianum), Dock (Rumex species). Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, native reptiles, avifauna
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	No critical habitat applies to the Reserve. No specific listings of threatened species, endangered species or threat or recovery plans apply to the site.
Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted:	Yes - This Plan expressly permits the issue of (temporary) grazing permits on this Reserve as a tool to manage understorey vegetation and bushfire risk adjacent to a village. Temporary leases and licences for grazing may be issued in accordance with the LG (General) Regulation 2000. Any leases or licences would need to comply with the terms of this Plan of Management prior to approval with assurances made to Council, RMS (Roads and Maritime Services) and TGO (Tomingley Gold Operations) for containment of stock for security of highway and nearby gold mine.

<p>Prioritised specific management actions for the site</p>	<p>see table 2 below.</p>
--	---------------------------



Plant Community Types (State Vegetation Type Map – Central West)



Aerial Imagery



Table 2: Action Plan, Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard

Management Objectives (LG Act)	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
Natural Area			
<p>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area,</p> <p>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting,</p> <p>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land,</p> <p>To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Accessibility Ensure the site has adequate yet controlled accessibility for members of the public (where raised as an issue).</p> <p>Insurances Ensure any user groups and Council are covered with licences and appropriate insurances</p> <p>Potential Biodiversity Offset Site Consider a plan of direction for future offset using biodiversity credits under the BC Act 2016</p>	<p>Physical needs and Management of sites</p> <p>i) Assess current physical condition of all sites to determine forward plans for maintenance in consultation with Council</p> <p>j) Assess condition of boundary fences to ensure adequate security (where necessary) which restricts entry by straying stock yet allows as much free movement of native species</p> <p>k) Ensure appropriate site management techniques are utilised including managed pest control and risk of bushfire spread</p> <p>l) Obtain advice regarding appropriate species to be planted to assist in sustainable regeneration on the lands</p> <p>m) Where threat abatement plans, save our species strategies or recovery plans are devised and notified to Council, actions relating to Council management then devised to restrict the use of the land and assist in the recommendations of the species plan</p> <p>Accessibility of sites</p> <p>n) Assess suitability of access to site based on RMS recommended</p>	<p>Security and safety at sites considered where raised as an issue.</p> <p>Risk assessments to be conducted and insurances sighted prior to temporary licences or leases being issued and provided to Council</p> <p>Annual checks regarding planting days or the lands offered to Landcare/volunteer groups for vegetation regeneration</p> <p>All lands under this plan being used for intended purposes</p> <p>Surveys as part of Community Strategic Plan (CSP) process to question customer satisfaction with this area</p> <p>Impacts on lands by inappropriate uses to be detected and rectified.</p> <p>Regular checks of endangered and threatened species plans which are relevant in the Narromine LGA (particularly where specific sites are captured) are carried out every year.</p> <p>Regular checks of notifications received by Council regarding registration by individuals and groups for volunteer work</p>

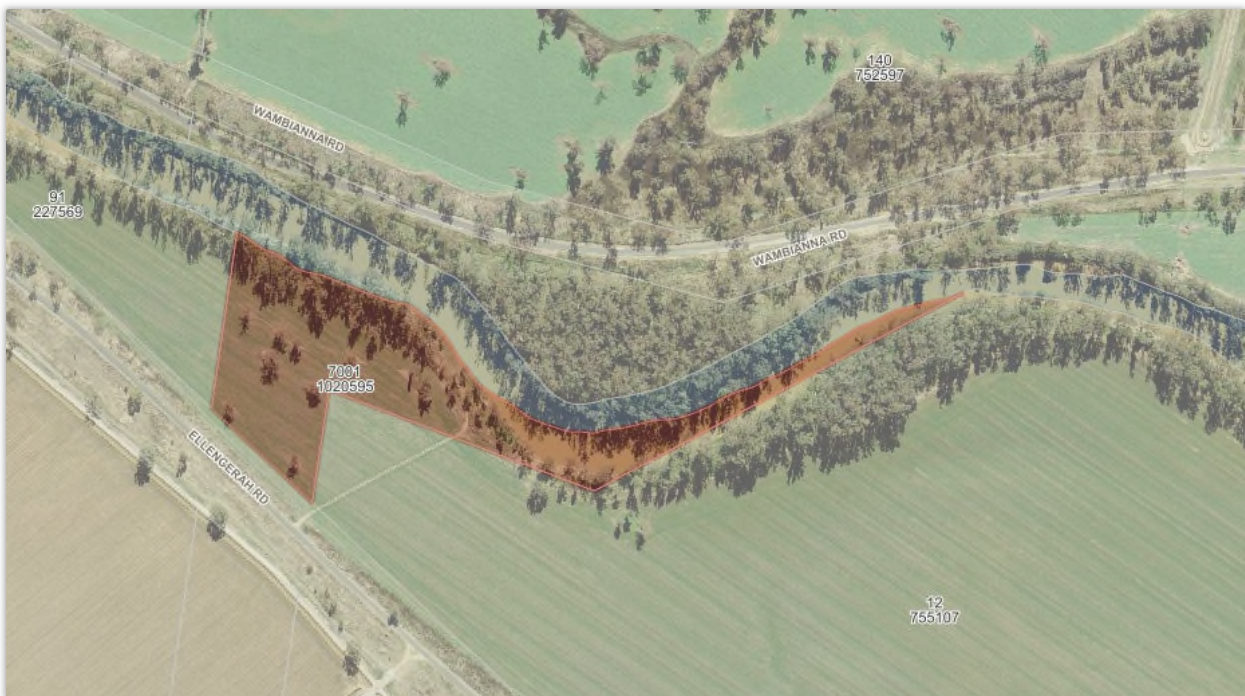
<i>Management Act 1994.</i>		<p>sight lines. Make necessary changes where safety is deemed at risk</p> <p>o) Determine areas which need to be protected from access for vegetation retention and rehabilitation reasons and carry out work</p> <p>p) Any volunteer work carried out on bushlands to ensure Council's Volunteer Management Policy and Procedures is complied with, incorporating WHS laws and risk assessments where new activities are proposed.</p>	
Bushland			
<p>To ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and</p> <p>To protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and</p> <p>To promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and</p>	<p>Neighbour Partnerships Partnership approach with adjoining owners of land management techniques</p> <p>Research sites Bushland regeneration provided via research companies</p> <p>Funding Encourage scoping for funding sources</p>	<p>Prior to any organised plantings, species lists are to match with intended regeneration targets</p> <p>Maintain open conversations with adjoining private owners regarding weed and pest control in and near Crown Reserves</p> <p>Encourage use of Reserves and community land by Research entities where maintenance and regeneration of the land is an inclusion of the wider community benefit of educational and scientific research results</p> <p>Explore and apply for prioritised funding under the Crown Reserves Improvement Fund for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing seed bank of weeds on site - Spraying and manual removal of weeds 	<p>Number of complaints/compliments received by Council</p> <p>Assessment of use of Reserves by research companies</p> <p>Annual assessment of educational information produced by Council and other companies regarding retention of natural habitat</p> <p>Assessment of complaints made regarding redirection of water flows be followed up and assessment of action taken</p> <p>Number of successful funding applications and feedback where not successful disseminated</p> <p>Annual assessment of information provided to the public on this subject</p>

<p>enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>e) to restore degraded bushland, and</p> <p>f) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and</p> <p>g) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and</p> <p>h) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.</p>	<p>Waterways Recognise the importance of tributaries which traverse the natural bushland areas and the contribution they make to local biodiversity and wider regional catchment flows</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pest control whilst retaining natural hollows for native fauna - Adjacent road reserve maintenance <p>Explore opportunities for funding from other varied sources</p> <p>Include educational information via Council media platforms regarding the protection of habitat at management sites which can include natural drainage lines and watercourses as well as vegetation as a passive stabiliser of soil</p> <p>Maintain open communications with Council's regulatory section, ensuring either no modifications to existing watercourses or drainage lines or where permissible, are given consent by the relevant authority prior to any works taking place.</p>	<p>File notes recorded on Council records management system</p>
--	---	---	---

120059 - Gin Gin Crown Reserve

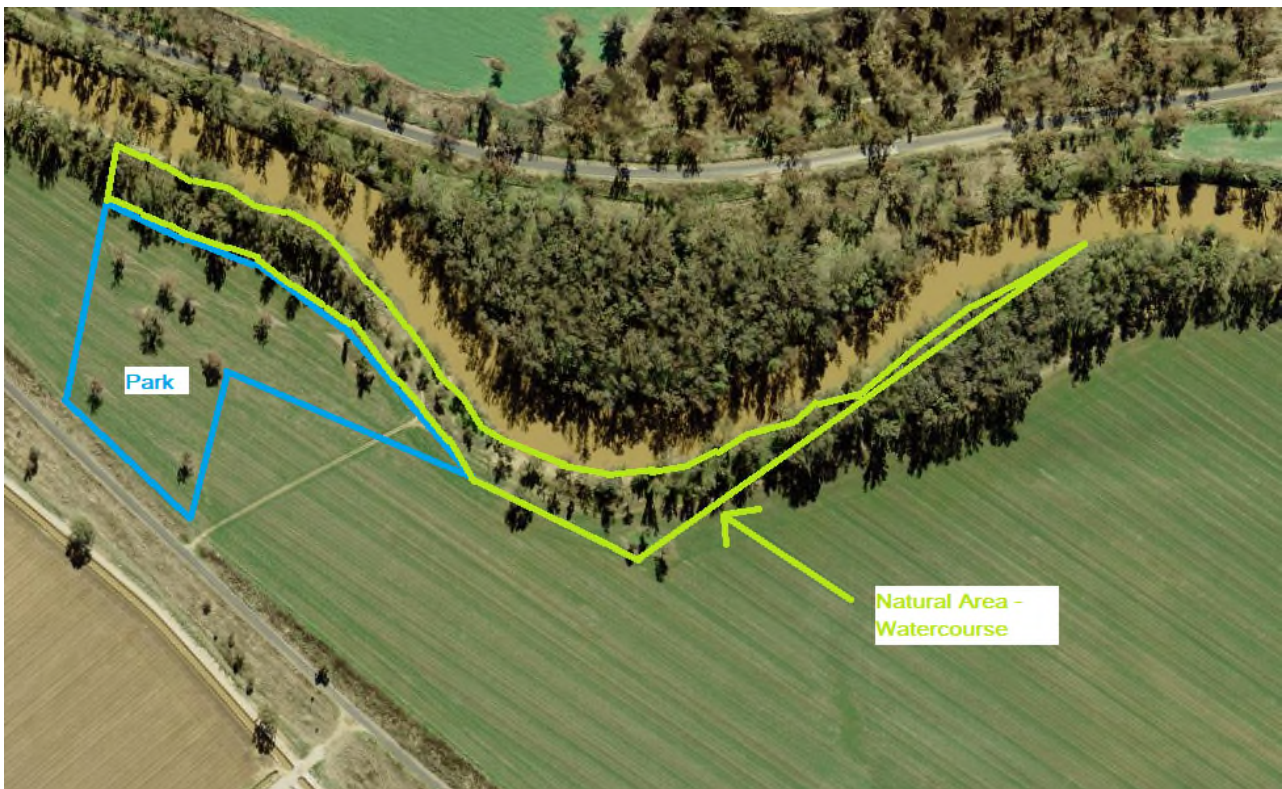
Reserve No	120059
Lot/s	7001 DP 1020595
Known As	Gin Gin
Reserve Purpose	Public Recreation
Categorisation	Park and Natural Area – Watercourse
Commentary	This lot contains natural vegetation (mostly Eucalyptus) located on the southern boundary of the Macquarie River north of the Gin Gin village. It contains a significant tract of riparian land, providing linkage of continuous vegetation along this river corridor.
Vegetation type	Open Woodland (Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching), typically 15-35m high (may be shorter at sub-alpine altitudes). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. Shrubs are sparsely distributed. Usually found on flat or undulating ground. No comprehensive species list has been developed for this Reserve although the dominant species located on this Reserve is Eucalyptus.
Topography	The Reserve is relatively flat with some irregularities in riverbank heights.
Hydrology	The site is located on the banks of the Macquarie River. The Macquarie River is a regulated river system which conveys water north toward the Macquarie Marshes.
Geology and Soils	The Australian Soil Classification Type Map shows the site as containing dermosol soil type. <i>Dermosols do not have strong texture contrast. They have a well structured B2 horizon containing low levels of free iron. The parent materials of dermosols range from siliceous, intermediate to mafic in composition.</i> <i>The soils are found in imperfectly drained sites (yellow and grey dermosols) with rainfall between 550mm and 1350mm and in well-drained sites with rainfall between 450mm and 1200mm. Dermosols generally have high agricultural potential with good structure and moderate to high chemical fertility and water-holding capacity with few problems. (Australian Soil Club).</i>
Indicative indigenous plant species	Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis / Acacia stenophylla , Acacia salicina , Muehlenbeckia florulenta / Paspalidium jubiflorum , Eleocharis plana , Rumex brownii , Einadia nutans subsp. nutans
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Castor Oil plant, box thorn, khaki weed, marshmallow. Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, native reptiles, avifauna, echidna.
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	No critical habitat is listed in the Narromine Shire. No specific threat abatement plans or recovery strategies apply to this site. Riparian zone may contain koala feed tree species. No changes proposed for this natural area.
Current	Yes - This Plan expressly permits the issue of grazing permits on this Reserve

leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted:	as a tool to manage understorey vegetation and bushfire risk. Part of this site is currently grazed, with the exception of land fronting the Macquarie River. Only the portion shown as Park is able to be leased to ensure the riparian land within at least 40m of the upper river bank is protected.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	Management for this Reserve includes limiting stock entry to river bank, erosion mitigation and planting of endemic species. This Plan expressly permits the temporary leasing of this reserve for grazing in accordance with additional reserve purpose (with the exception of the riparian zone 40m from top of riverbank) to adjoining owners/managers in the interest of regular maintenance, weed control and continuity of riparian zone protection.
Performance Evaluation:	Annual reporting of health of the reserve in terms of tree regeneration, bank stability, weed control and limiting unauthorised entry. Rating scale to be developed which takes into account both healthy activities and mitigation strategies.



Source: www.maps.six.nsw.gov.au

Categorisation map, Gin Gin Reserve



Source: <https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>

Note, above lot boundaries have been approximated due to boundary discrepancies in online Government mapping.

Table 3 : Action Plan for Gin Gin Crown Reserve

Management Objectives (LG Act)	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
Natural Area			
<p>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area</p> <p>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting</p> <p>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>.</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Accessibility Ensure all sites have adequate yet controlled accessibility for members of the public</p> <p>Insurances Ensure any user groups and Council are covered with licences and appropriate insurances</p> <p>Potential Biodiversity Offset Site Consider a plan of direction for future offset using biodiversity credits under the BC Act 2016</p>	<p>Physical needs and Management of sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess current physical condition of all sites to determine forward plans for maintenance in consultation with Council b. Assess condition of boundary fences to ensure adequate security (where necessary) which restricts entry by the public where a risk of harm is present (mine subsidence) yet allows as much free movement of native species c. Ensure appropriate site management techniques are utilised including managed pest control and risk of bushfire spread d. Obtain advice regarding appropriate species to be planted to assist in sustainable regeneration on the lands e. Where threat abatement plans, save our species strategies or recovery plans are devised and notified to Council, actions relating to Council management then devised to restrict 	<p>Security and safety at sites considered at regular Committee meetings</p> <p>Risk assessments to be conducted and insurances sighted prior to temporary licences or leases being issued and provided to Council</p> <p>Annual checks regarding planting days or the lands offered to Landcare/volunteer groups for vegetation regeneration</p> <p>All lands under this plan being used for intended purposes</p> <p>Surveys as part of Community Strategic Plan (CSP) process to question customer satisfaction with this area</p> <p>Impacts on lands by inappropriate uses to be detected and rectified.</p> <p>Regular checks of endangered and threatened species plans which are relevant in the Narromine LGA (particularly where specific sites are captured) are carried out every year.</p> <p>Regular checks of notifications received by Council regarding registration by individuals and groups for volunteer work</p>

		<p>the use of the land and assist in the recommendations of the species plan</p> <p>Accessibility of sites</p> <p>f. Assess suitability of access to site where relevant based on RMS recommended sight lines. Make necessary changes where safety is deemed at risk</p> <p>g. Determine areas which need to be protected from access for vegetation retention and rehabilitation reasons and carry out work</p> <p>h. Any volunteer work carried out on bushlands to ensure Council's Volunteer Management Policy and Procedures is complied with, incorporating WHS laws and risk assessments where new activities are proposed.</p>	
Watercourse			
<p>To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows,</p> <p>to manage watercourses so as to protect the</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Maintain natural riverbank vegetation</p>	<p>Riverbank weed eradication Apply for relevant weed eradication funding, particularly on the riverbank, such as willow removal and limit of castor oil plant numbers. This will also improve quality of high water flows.</p> <p>Plantings of eucalyptus and acacia species endemic to the locality.</p>	<p>Monitor river bank weed eradication programs and liaise annually with adjoining owners to determine effectiveness of weed eradication.</p> <p>Biennial checks of river bank vegetation and health</p>

<p>riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability,</p> <p>to restore degraded watercourses</p> <p>to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.</p>	<p>Retention of river red gums and local acacia species. Retention of snags</p> <p>Ensure limited agricultural and grazing activity within 40m of upper bank of river</p> <p>Partner with existing river health organisations</p>	<p>Retention of snags in the river where used as potential habitat for bird and reptiles.</p> <p>Natural area – watercourse to be prevented from ability to be leased to allow adequate separation of the watercourse from adjacent agricultural activity.</p> <p>Limit vegetation removal within 40m of upper bank of river</p>	<p>Liaison annually with adjoining owners and users regarding riverbank health and forward planning.</p> <p>Check partnership with river smart is achieving natural resource educational outcomes as planned and determine if Council can assist further.</p> <p>Any compliance issues of reserve use to be followed up by Council as CLM.</p>
Park			
<p>To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities</p> <p>to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games</p> <p>to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</p>	<p>Retain present use The site currently enjoys use by local user groups.</p>	<p>Retain ability to lease park area to adjoining owner in interest of maintaining the site and controlling weed infestation.</p> <p>Retain ability to allow public access to the site when not being actively grazed.</p>	<p>Biennial checks of operations of lease and if no lease is in existence, health and use of the reserve.</p>

87820 – Wambianna Reserve – Burroway Road

Reserve No	87820
Lot/s	Lot 7005 DP 1021022
Known As	Wambianna
Reserve Purpose	Public Recreation
Categorisation	Park and Natural Area – Watercourse
Commentary	This lot contains natural vegetation (mostly Eucalyptus) located on the northern boundary of the Macquarie River east of the Gin Gin village on Burroway Road. It contains a significant tract of riparian land, providing linkage of continuous vegetation along this river corridor.
Vegetation type	Open Woodland (Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching), typically 15-35m high (may be shorter at sub-alpine altitudes). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. Shrubs are sparsely distributed. Usually found on flat or undulating ground). No comprehensive species list has been developed for this Reserve although the dominant species is Eucalyptus.
Topography	The Reserve is relatively flat with some irregularities in riverbank heights.
Hydrology	The site is located on the banks of the Macquarie River and the reserve covers 855m of river frontage. The Macquarie River is a regulated river system which conveys water north toward the Macquarie Marshes.
Geology and Soils	The Australian Soil Classification map of NSW classifies the soil on this Reserve as 'demosol' which, from this classification, means soils that: 1. Have well-developed B2 horizons in which the major part ¹ is massive or has only a weak grade of structure, (compare with tenic B horizon and cemented pans), and 2. Have a maximum clay content in some part of the B2 horizon which exceeds 15% (ie. heavy sandy loam, SL+). Demosols in the Narromine Shire follow the Macquarie River and due to this location, the sandy loam is considered to be highly to moderately fertile and well drained. (Source: http://www.clw.csiro.au/aclep/asc_re_on_line_V2/soilkey.htm)
Indicative indigenous plant species	Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis / Acacia stenophylla , Acacia salicina , Muehlenbeckia florulenta / Paspalidium jubiflorum , Eleocharis plana , Rumex brownii , Einadia nutans subsp. Nutans
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Castor Oil plant, box thorn, khaki weed, marshmallow. Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, native reptiles, avifauna.
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	No critical habitat applies. Part of this reserve is captured by the NSW Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool as Protected Riparian Land (see map below) which has been categorised as Natural Area – Watercourse in accordance with the guidance categories listed in the LG Act 1993. The riparian section shown on the map below as PCT 36 has the potential to be the habitat of a threatened ecological community.

Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted:	No leases permitted in the area below shown as natural area – watercourse. Leases are permitted on the remaining area shown as Park, for grazing and weed management of the site, providing the use of the site does not impact on riverbank stability.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	see table 5 below.

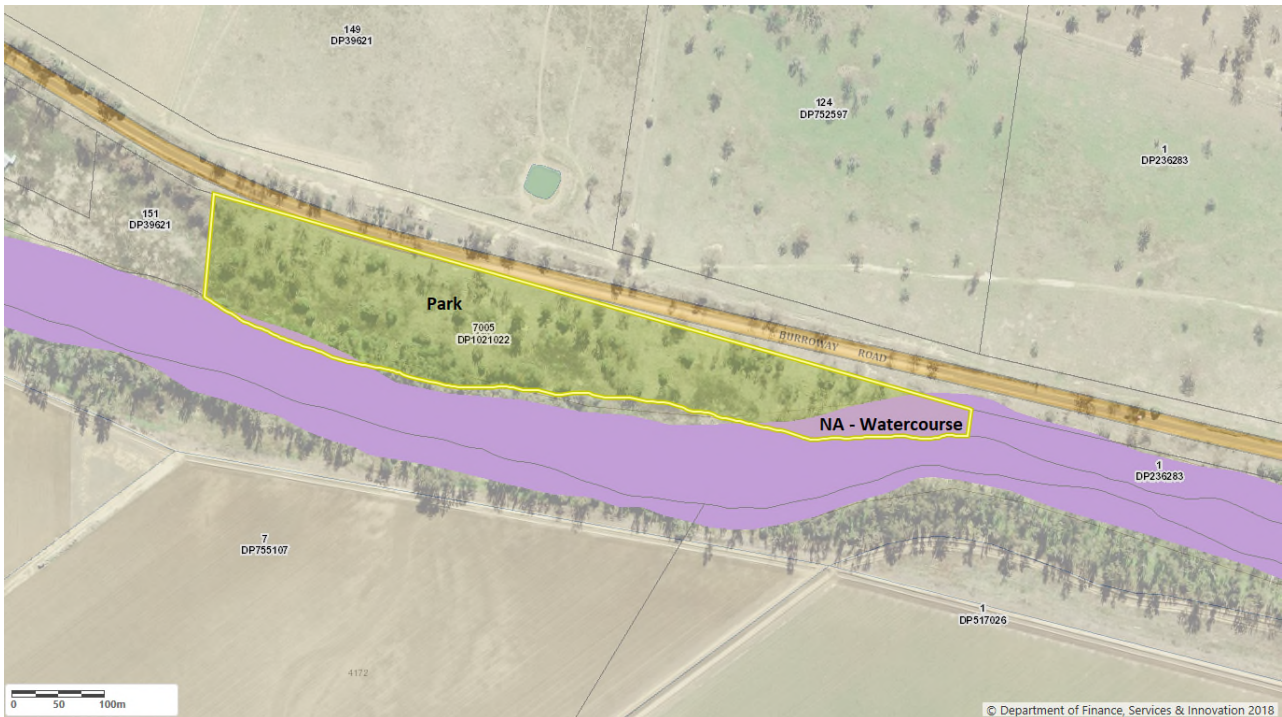


Table 5: Action Plan, Wambianna Crown Reserve 87820

Management Objectives (LG Act)	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
Natural Area			
<p>To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area</p> <p>To maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Accessibility Ensure all sites have adequate yet controlled accessibility</p>	<p>Physical needs and Management of sites</p> <p>a. Assess current physical condition of all sites to determine forward plans for maintenance in consultation with Council</p> <p>b. Assess condition of boundary fences to ensure adequate security (where necessary) which restricts entry by the</p>	<p>Security and safety at sites considered at regular Committee meetings</p> <p>Risk assessments to be conducted and insurances sighted prior to temporary licences or leases being issued and provided to Council</p> <p>Annual checks regarding planting days or the lands offered to Landcare/volunteer groups for vegetation regeneration</p>

<p>To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and</p> <p>To assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>.</p>	<p>for members of the public</p> <p>Insurances Ensure any user groups and Council are covered with licences and appropriate insurances</p> <p>Potential Biodiversity Offset Site Consider a plan of direction for future offset using biodiversity credits under the BC Act 2016</p>	<p>pubic where a risk of harm is present (mine subsidence) yet allows as much free movement of native species</p> <p>c. Ensure appropriate site management techniques are utilised including managed pest control and risk of bushfire spread</p> <p>d. Obtain advice regarding appropriate species to be planted to assist in sustainable regeneration on the lands</p> <p>e. Where threat abatement plans, save our species strategies or recovery plans are devised and notified to Council, actions relating to Council management then devised to restrict the use of the land and assist in the recommendations of the species plan</p> <p>Accessibility of sites</p> <p>f. Assess suitability of access to site where relevant based on RMS recommended sight lines. Make necessary changes where safety is deemed at risk</p> <p>g. Determine areas which need to be protected from access for vegetation retention and rehabilitation</p>	<p>All lands under this plan being used for intended purposes</p> <p>Surveys as part of Community Strategic Plan (CSP) process to question customer satisfaction with this area</p> <p>Impacts on lands by inappropriate uses to be detected and rectified.</p> <p>Regular checks of endangered and threatened species plans which are relevant in the Narromine LGA (particularly where specific sites are captured) are carried out every year.</p> <p>Regular checks of notifications received by Council regarding registration by individuals and groups for volunteer work</p>
--	--	---	--

		<p>reasons and carry out work</p> <p>h. Any volunteer work carried out on bushlands to ensure Council's Volunteer Management Policy and Procedures is complied with, incorporating WHS laws and risk assessments where new activities are proposed.</p>	
Watercourse			
<p>To manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows,</p> <p>To manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability,</p> <p>To restore degraded watercourses</p> <p>To promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the</p>	<p>Maintain current use Maintain existing low-impact use at sites and plan for future regeneration</p> <p>Maintain natural riverbank vegetation Retention of river red gums and local acacia species. Retention of snags</p> <p>Ensure limited agricultural and grazing activity within 40m of upper bank of river</p> <p>Partner with existing river</p>	<p>Riverbank weed eradication Apply for relevant weed eradication funding, particularly on the riverbank, such as willow removal and limit of castor oil plant numbers. This will also improve quality of water flows.</p> <p>Plantings of eucalyptus and acacia species endemic to the locality.</p> <p>Retention of snags in the river where used as potential habitat for bird and reptiles.</p> <p>Natural area – watercourse to be prevented from ability to be leased to allow adequate separation of the watercourse from adjacent agricultural activity.</p> <p>Limit vegetation removal within 40m of upper bank of river</p>	<p>Monitor river bank weed eradication programs and liaise annually with adjoining owners to determine effectiveness of weed eradication.</p> <p>Biennial checks of river bank vegetation and health</p> <p>Liaison annually with adjoining owners and users regarding riverbank health and forward planning.</p>

<p>other core objectives of the category.</p>	<p>health organisations</p>	<p>Contact riversmart lobby group for actions planned in the Narromine shire including nearby to this site</p>	<p>Check partnership with riversmart is achieving natural resource educational outcomes as planned and determine if Council can assist further.</p>
<p>Park</p>			
<p>To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities</p> <p>To provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games</p> <p>To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.</p>	<p>Retain present use The site currently enjoys use by local user groups.</p>	<p>Retain ability to lease park area to adjoining owner in interest of maintaining the site and controlling weed infestation.</p> <p>Retain ability to allow public access to the site when not being actively grazed.</p>	<p>Biennial checks of operations of lease and if no lease is in existence, health and use of the reserve.</p>

Appendix 2: Council-Owned Community Land

High Park Estate Entrance

Commentary	These lots were set aside as natural areas at the entrance to High Park Estate, east of Narromine on the Mitchell Highway.
Vegetation type	Open Woodland (Dominated by an open to sparse layer of eucalypts with the crowns rarely touching. typically 15-35m high (usually at the shorter end in our climate). Diverse ground cover of grasses and herbs. No comprehensive species list has been developed for this Reserve.
Topography & soils	The Reserve is located on a sandhill with the eastern end of Lot 27 undulating lower to the east to a travelling stock route (TSR). Soils are sandy loam & well drained.
Hydrology	Water falls away to the east of Lot 27 and to the west of Lot 26. No watercourses are located on either of the lots.
Indicative indigenous plant species	Cypress Pine, Eucalyptus, wattle, banksia.
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, avifauna
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	N/A
Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted?	No current leases or licenses on this site.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	Maintain and populate with saplings of endemic species. Splays at entrance to High Park means no height or density restrictions to newly planted vegetation. Annual checks for noxious weeds. Preferred species to be planted: wattle, saltbush, eucalypt, callistemon.

COMMUNITY LAND PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Natural Areas

The map displays a rural landscape with several key features:

- Roads:** Mitchell Hwy (running north-south), High Park Rd, Webbs Siding Rd, and SP2.
- Railway:** Main Western Railway (running east-west).
- Parcels:** Various parcels are outlined in black, with numbers such as 261903, 18 261903, 27 264903, 191 850169, 26 264903, 2 1159104, 160 755131, 162 755131, and 214 755131.
- Land Use:** RU1 (Rural Use 1) is indicated in several areas.
- Scale:** A scale bar at the bottom right shows 0, 20, 40, 60, and 80 meters.
- Map Interface:** A search bar at the top left contains the text "A 915666". A navigation menu at the top right includes "HOUSE ADDRESS", "PARCEL SEARCH", "OWNER", "CADID (MATCHED PARCELS)", "CADID (UNMATCHED PARCELS)", "ROAD", "PARCELS IN STREET", and "Get Intramaps Support".
- Logos:** The Narromine Shire Council logo is located at the bottom right, featuring a stylized landscape and the text "Narromine SHIRE COUNCIL".
- Help Links:** A list of links is provided at the bottom right:
 - [Click here for Intramaps Help](#)
 - [Click here for Council Site](#)
 - [Conditions of Use](#)

Villeneuve Estate

Commentary	Lot 21 DP 1077239. This lot was created as a section 94 contribution for the Villeneuve Estate and set aside as public reserve. It forms part of a tributary which breaks off from Wallaby Creek in the south east and delivers flows to Backwater Cowal to the north of this reserve.
Vegetation type	Grassland. Dominated by perennial grasses and the presence of broadleaved herbs on flat topography. Lack of woody plants. Plants include grasses, daisies, legumes, geraniums, saltbushes and copperburrs.
Topography & soils	This reserve drains toward the north, taking waters toward Backwater Cowal. Red loam/black soils.
Indicative indigenous plant species	Native grasses and sedges when inundated.
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, wombat, ground species.
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	N/A
Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted?	No current leases or licenses on this site.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	Maintain and populate with saplings of endemic species. Splays at entrance to High Park means no height or density restrictions to newly planted vegetation. Annual checks for noxious weeds. Preferred species to be planted: wattle, saltbush, eucalypt, callistemon.

Q HOUSE ADDRESS PARCEL SEARCH OWNER CADID (MATCHED PARCELS) CADID (UNMATCHED PARCELS) ROAD PARCELS IN STREET

0 20 40 60 80 m

Get Intramaps Support

- [Click here for Intramaps Help](#)
- [Click here for Council Site](#)
- [Conditions of Use](#)

Narromine
SHIRE COUNCIL

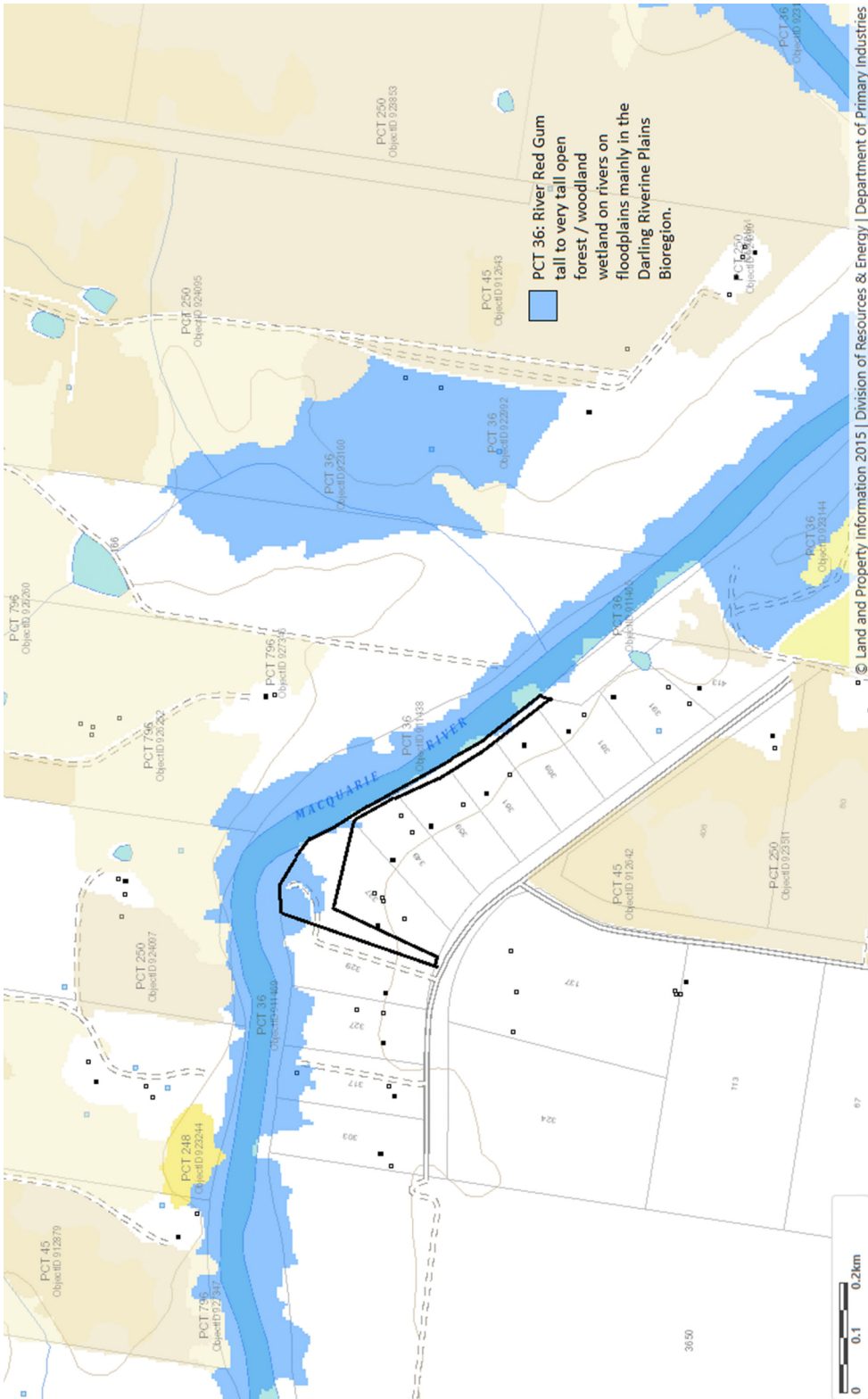
High Park River Reserve

Commentary	Lot 28 DP 261903. This lot was created with the subdivision of the High Park Estate and includes a common boundary with the Macquarie River.
Vegetation type	Included on the SEED database as containing Plant Community Types (PCT) 36: River Red Gum tall to very tall open forest / woodland wetland on rivers on floodplains mainly in the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion.
Topography & soils	This Reserve includes sandy riverfront soils, well drained and vegetated. Typical high ground closer to River Drive slopes down toward the river including the lower floodplain.
Indicative indigenous plant species	Eucalyptus camaldulensis subsp. camaldulensis / Acacia stenophylla , Acacia salicina , Muehlenbeckia florulenta / Paspalidium jubiflorum , Eleocharis plana , Rumex brownii , Einadia nutans subsp. Nutans
Indicative invasive plant species/weeds	Tobacco bush, Castor oil plant, farmer's friend, heliotrope. Competition from weed species is a constant threat which requires regular monitoring for not only the health of the reserve but also in reducing the spread of weeds onto neighbouring farms and wider afield.
Indicative Fauna of the locality	Kangaroo, wallaby, avifauna, ground species.
Critical habitat/Threatened Species/Endangered Species/Threat or Recovery Abatement plans which apply to the site:	N/A
Current leases/Licenses and types of Leases/Licences permitted?	No current leases or licenses on this site. Leases are permitted where native vegetation regeneration will result or flood mitigation works are proposed.
Prioritised specific management actions for the site	Maintain and populate with saplings of endemic species. Limit entry to riverbank area by large vehicles which can damage riverbank stability. Flood protection is also a priority for this site and is specifically mentioned here as future actions may include levee works for the town and dwelling protection, in accordance with adopted Flood Studies and Management Plans. Annual checks to determine riverbank stability, use of the reserve congruous with original dedication. Liaison with owners adjoining the reserve biannually. Feedback via complaints/CRMs (or lack of), regarding maintenance and use at the reserve.



COMMUNITY LAND PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Natural Areas



Source: https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au/Public_Viewers/index.html?viewer=Public_Viewers&locale=en-AU&runWorkflow=AppendLayerCatalog&CatalogLayer=SEED_Catalog.117.Labels,SEED_Catalog.117.PCTID,SEED_Catalog.117.vegetationClass,SEED_Catalog.117.vegetationFormation

Appendix 3: References

- Central West Local Land Services. 2017. Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.centralwest.lls.nsw.gov.au>. [Accessed 15 August 2019].
- Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. 2017. Biodiversity Values Map and Threshold Tool. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au>. [Accessed 16 August 2019].
- Keith, D., 2004. *Ocean Shores to Desert Dunes: The Native Vegetation of NSW and the ACT*. 1st ed. Sydney. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- Land and Property Information 2015 Sharing and Enabling Environmental Data [ONLINE] Available at <https://geo.seed.nsw.gov.au> [Accessed 17 September 2019].
- NSW Legislation. 2011. Narromine Local Environmental Plan [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au>. [Accessed 12 August 2019].
- NSW Legislation. 2007. State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au>. [Accessed 12 August 2019].
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. 2018. BioNet Vegetation Map. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.seed.nsw.gov.au/>. [Accessed 19 August 2019].
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. 2016. Central West Lachlan Regional Native Vegetation PCT map. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.seed.nsw.gov.au/>. [Accessed 17 September 2019].
- NSW Rural Fire Service. 2018. Planning for Bushfire Protection, [ONLINE] Available at <https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au> [Accessed 16 August 2019]

Appendix 4: Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) Reports

Reserve 120096: Yellow Tank



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : R120096
Client Service ID : 460308

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 54, DP:DP820757 with a Buffer of 0 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

Reserve 120100: Reserve south of Tomingley RMS yard



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : R120100

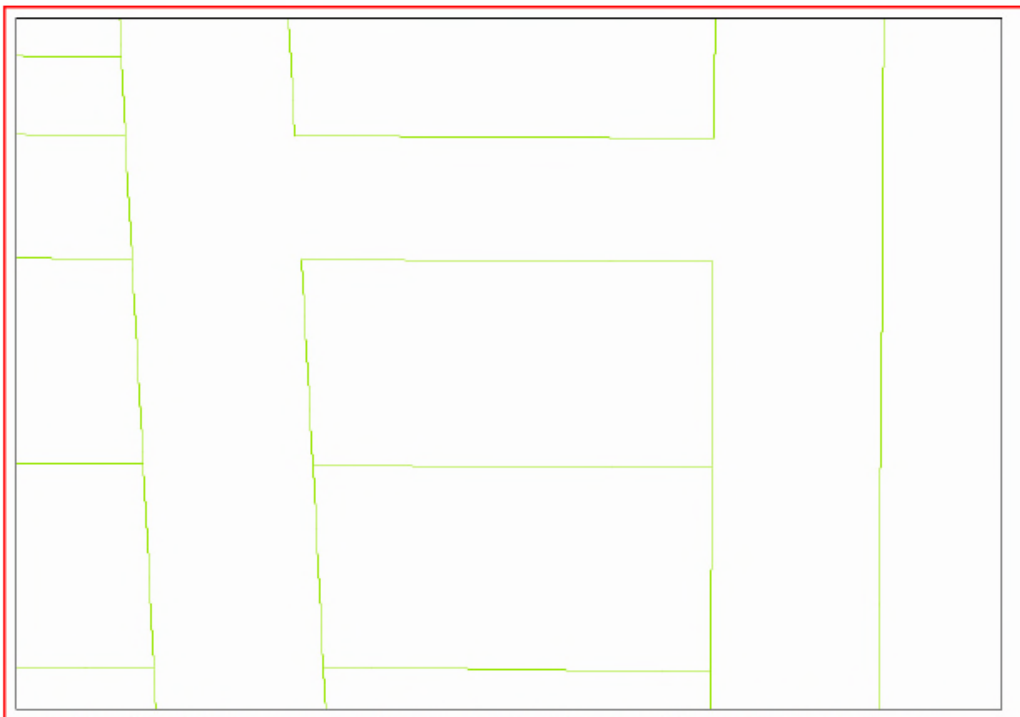
Client Service ID : 460310

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 50, DP:DP755110 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *



**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : R120100

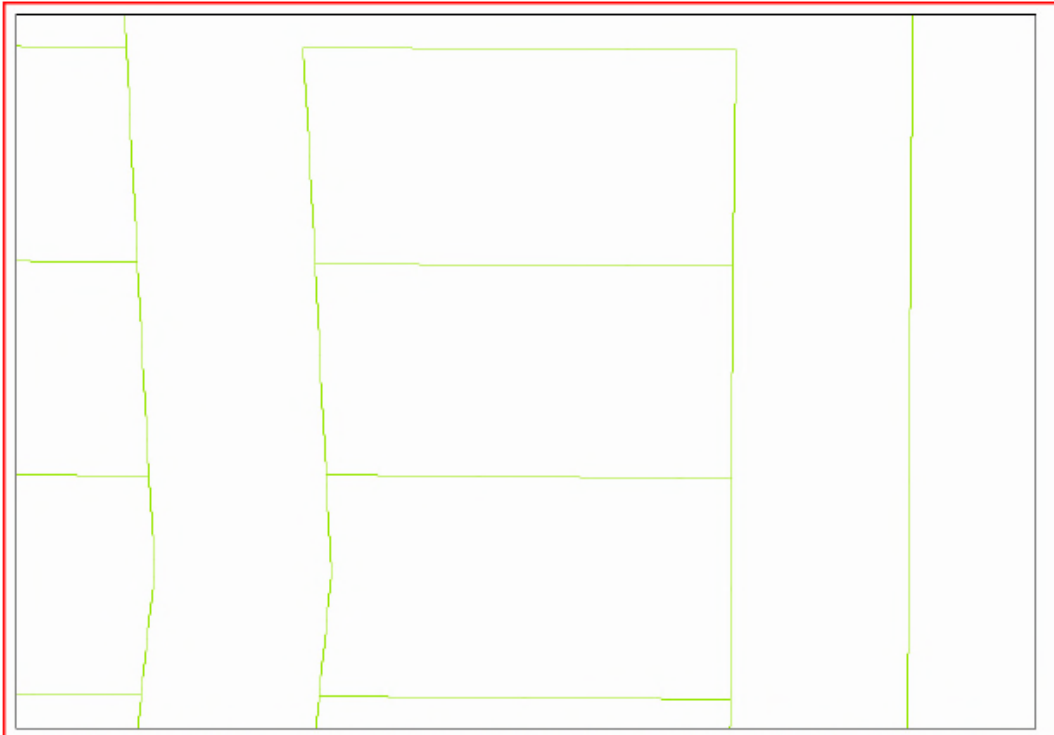
Client Service ID : 460311

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 51, DP:DP755110 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *



**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : R120100

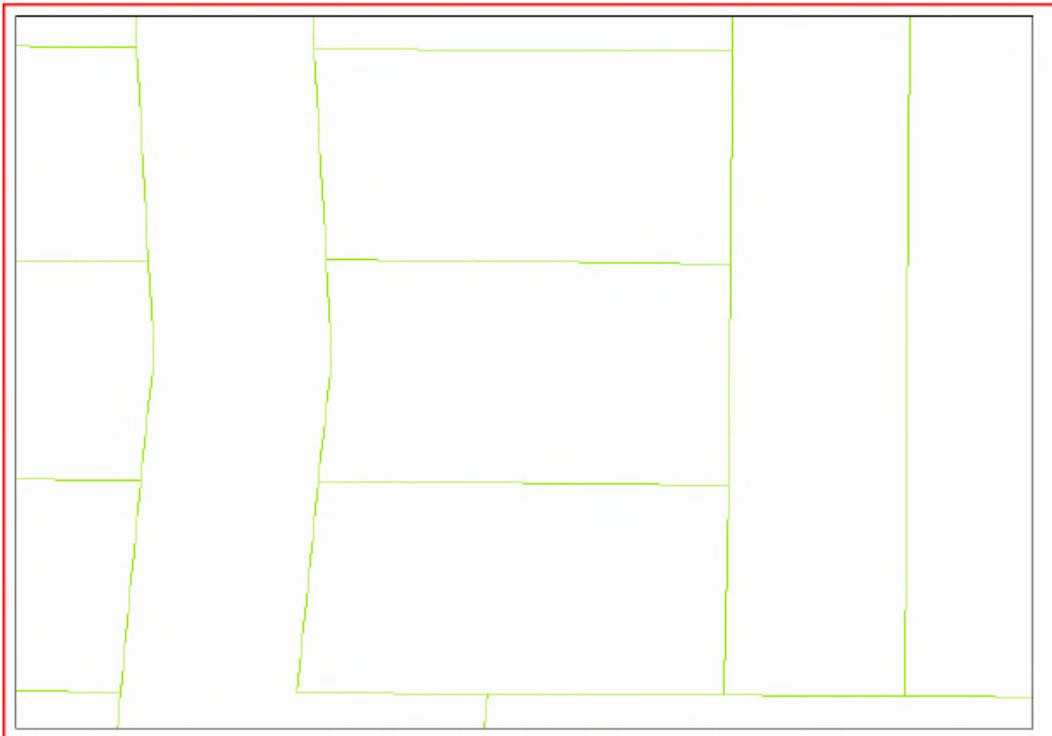
Client Service ID : 460313

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 52, DP:DP755110 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location.*



**AHIMS Web Services (AWS)
Search Result**

Purchase Order/Reference : R120100

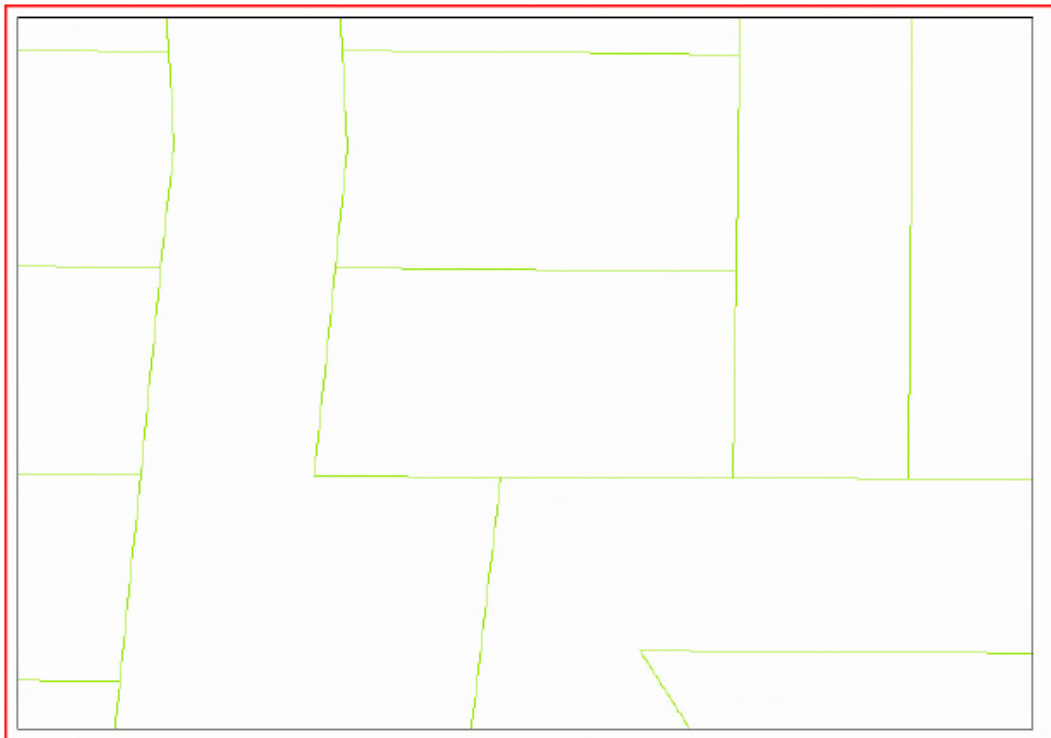
Client Service ID : 460315

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 53, DP:DP755110 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

Reserve 120059: Gin Gin



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : R120059

Client Service ID : 460318

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 7001, DP:DP1020595 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location. *

Reserve 87820: Wambianna



AHIMS Web Services (AWS) Search Result

Purchase Order/Reference : R87820

Client Service ID : 460322

Narromine Shire Council
PO Box 115
Narromine New South Wales 2821

Dear Sir or Madam:

AHIMS Web Service search for the following area at Lot : 7005, DP:DP1021022 with a Buffer of 50 meters.

The context area of your search is shown in the map below. Please note that the map does not accurately display the exact boundaries of the search as defined in the paragraph above. The map is to be used for general reference purposes only.



A search of the Office of the Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) has shown that:

0	Aboriginal sites are recorded in or near the above location.
0	Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the above location.*