

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC RESERVE INCORPORATING GEOFF SHAW AND KEITH BOND OVALS, OAK FLATS



Adopted 13 April 2021

**PUBLIC RESERVE INCORPORATING
GEOFF SHAW AND KEITH BOND OVALS,
OAK FLATS**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan of Management adopted on 24 November 2020 applies to Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals and precincts, Oak Flats (Lot 1 DP 555499 and Lot 1002 DP 1076411).

The purpose of this Plan of Management is to provide Council with a framework that enables decisions in regard to Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals and precincts, to be made on a consistent and equitable basis. The plan meets all of the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) as amended.

Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Oval precincts is owned by Shellharbour City Council and has been classified 'Community' land and categorised as Sportsground, Natural Area – Watercourse and Natural Area – Bushland, in accordance with the Act.

This Plan of Management replaces the existing Plan of Management previously adopted by Council.

1. RELEVANT LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Local Government Act 1993

The Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) requires that Council prepare a Plan of Management in conjunction with the community to identify the important features of the land, clarify how Council will manage the land and how the land may be used or developed. Until a Plan of Management for Community Land is adopted, the nature and use of the land cannot be changed. To change this, the plan must be revised.

State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs) are environmental planning instruments which address planning issues within the State and in effect can override a Local Environmental Plan. SEPPs relevant to Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals include (but are not limited to):

- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008.*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018 (CM SEPP)*

Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan

The reserve is zoned RE1 – Public Recreation under the Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2013 (LEP). Refer to the LEP for Permissible Uses in the RE1 zone and other attributes present on the site, including but not limited to; acid sulfate soils. The reserve is bounded by other lands zoned for light industrial, public recreation and residential uses.

Shellharbour Open Space and Recreation Needs Study and Strategy

Council's current Open Space and Recreation Needs Study and Strategy guides how Council will plan, implement and manage current and future open spaces and sport, recreation and aquatic facilities across the Shellharbour Local Government Area. This Study provides a hierarchy of parks which assists with decision making and planning. This study identified Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals and complex, as part of a District Sporting Ground.

Cultural and Aboriginal Significance (LG Act s. 36D)

At the time the plan was made, no identified items of cultural heritage significance, known Aboriginal archaeological sites, or places of specific Aboriginal heritage significance were located within the reserve. Nevertheless, any works proposed should ensure consistency with Chapter 27 - Aboriginal Heritage, of Shellharbour City's Development Control Plan (DCP).

Reclassification of Land

Reclassification of land from community to operational, will remove the restrictions that apply to community land under the Act and may also remove other restrictions on the land. Land can only be reclassified by an LEP amendment or by Council resolution. The land encompassed in this Plan of Management was not identified to require reclassification at the time of developing this plan of management.

Plan of Management Review

Council reviews Plans of Management every five years, or as required. Reviewing the plan is the only way to change the land category, nature and use of the land.

Community consultation and public notice of draft plans of management (LG Act s. 38)

Shellharbour City Council recognises community participation is an integral aspect of planning

and we are committed to providing opportunities for the community to be involved in the planning system.

A draft plan of management is required to be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993. The public exhibition will provide opportunity for the community to provide feedback via submissions.

The list above is not exhaustive. Depending on the nature of the land subject to a plan of management, there may be other relevant legislation, policies and procedures that need to be considered. Further advice on this can be sought by contacting Council.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Background

The land included in this plan lies within and around the Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals including a riparian zone, in the suburb of Oak Flats.

This Plan of Management has been prepared in order to achieve a balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable use of the land and to ensure that it addresses the needs of both the local neighbourhood, the broader community and the environment.

The location of this land is shown in Figure 1.

2.2 Owner of the land (LG Act s. 37 (a, b, c, d))

The land is public land owned by Shellharbour City Council and has been classified Community' Land under the provision of the Act.

2.3 Land Parcels

The Geoff Shaw, Keith Bond precinct consists of the areas and immediate surrounds of the subject oval with associated infrastructure. The total area of the reserve is 8.91 hectares. The reserve covers Lot 1 DP 555499 and Lot 1002 DP 1076411.

The reserve also includes riparian land and woodland which adjoins the eastern bank of the main channel of the Horsley Inlet, and its smaller tributary. The south western boundary of the reserve, commences slightly upstream of a lower footbridge across Horsley Channel, crossing the meander of the smaller tributary of that channel. The eastern sides of the reserve are bound by other public lands, Kingston Street and Hope Street near Ted and Helen McKay (Oak Flats) public swimming pool. The residential development of Fisher Street forms the northern boundary of the reserve.



Figure 1 - Locality Map:



Figure 2 – Land included in this Plan of Management



Figure 3 – Land Zoning map (LEP 2013)

2.4 Environment

2.4.1 Catchment Topography and Hydrology

The reserve lies within the sub catchment of the Horsley Inlet, where the drainage system passes the reserve on the southern and north-western boundary, and exits into Koono Bay towards Kurrura Point, Lake Illawarra. An open drain above the playing fields and near the northern boundary protects the playing fields by harvesting runoff from the above residential areas on Fisher Street. This is complemented by another open drain which collects surface water from Hope Street, directing flows towards Horsley Inlet.¹ Both playing fields and adjoining areas are relatively flat. Planted tree clumps within this zone provide good shade and shelter for visitors and users of the facilities, and add to the aesthetics of the reserve. A sloping and partially channelised riparian zone is bound by characteristic riparian vegetation, and the approximate right side bank of Horsley Inlet. The location and nature of the reserve means it is subject to NSW coastal management legislation, including the *Coastal Management Act 2016* (CM Act) and the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018* (CM SEPP). The entirety of the reserve is identified on the CM SEPP Land Application Mapping. Both the CM Act and the CM SEPP must be considered for any proposed works within the reserve. All or part of the reserve has been identified as below flood planning level within the Lake Illawarra Floodplain Risk Management Strategy and Plan (2016), identifying that predicted sea level rises will impact on the Reserve and its infrastructure over time. As such, Council's Development Control Plan applies to the reserve.

¹ A caveat entered into 1/12/1965, on title of 1/DP555499, for any drainage reserve, which forbids registration of dealing with Estate or Interest.

2.4.2 Soils

The heavily textured subsoils occurring within the riparian zone of Horsley Inlet, and which are likely to occur beneath the western sections of the playing fields and surrounds, will be of significance to the future management of this reserve. It is likely that these clays exist as acid sulphate soil materials.

The LEP classifies the reserve as containing acid sulphate soils. The objective of the acid sulphate soil classification within the LEP is to ensure that development does not disturb, expose or drain such soils and cause environmental damage. Refer to the LEP, and relevant guidelines.

2.4.3 Vegetation and Habitat

Over time, the natural environment of the reserve has experienced significant modifications, commencing with the initial clearing of the land, followed by establishment of woody vegetation in some parts of the reserve either by natural propagation or plantings.

Small stands of trees along the riparian corridor of Horsley Inlet and some boundaries, drainage lines and depressions are present within the reserve. Council records indicate plantings here have occurred progressively since 1948, although existing stands are now readily regenerating. Native species are encouraged for aesthetics and shade purposes, although they also contribute to green linkages across the remainder of the reserve and the general locality. Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) is the dominant tree species in these regenerated areas, although Prickly Paper Bark (*Melaleuca styphelioides*) and White Feather Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca decora*) also feature prominently. Some Eucalypts have also been established in small woodland configurations for shade purposes and aesthetics, particularly around the eastern and northern boundaries of the Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals. The remaining open section areas of the reserve are well established with a mix of native and introduced grasses, suitable for more intensive access and use by the community, including the oval surfaces which are regularly maintained.

The native vegetation of the riparian zone of Horsley Inlet represents a component of a unique and sensitive habitat. Swamp Oak is again the dominant tree species present and has regenerated thickly in relatively young stands along the watercourse. Some of the composite species of the important Coastal Saltmarsh vegetation, such as Samphire (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*), Sea Blite (*Suaeda australis*), Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii*), Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) and Saltwater Couch (*Sporobolus virginicus*) exist, or predicted to occur, near and on the lower banks of the inlet, subject to tidal inundation. The biodiversity significance of this vegetation is described more fully below.

The work of the (former) Oak Flats Landcare group in managing and improving the riparian zone vegetation on this reserve, is acknowledged, and however ceased in 2010. Weed invasion in the riparian zone remains a problem.

2.4.4 Biodiversity

Under the *Act*, Council has obligations to conserve biodiversity values as determined by the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*. Council must also consider the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017 (Vegetation SEPP)* and *Coastal Management SEPP 2018* when considering any works within the Reserve.

The LEP must be referred to in relation to protecting and conserving Environmentally Sensitive Land that occurs in the riparian zone on the reserve. Any proposed actions and developments should consider impacts on the survival and enhancement of the Coastal Saltmarsh and Swamp Oak Forest endangered ecological communities (EECs) in accordance with the *State Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and the federal *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Further consideration should also be given to impacts on identified Key Fish Habitat under the Fisheries Management Act 1994.

The LEP indicates that the reserve includes no designated conservation areas, no existing environmental heritage issues, no biodiversity certified land, nor does the reserve contain any biobanking agreement within the meaning of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

2.4.5 Land comprising the habitat of endangered species or threatened species (LG Act s. 36A, 36B)

3.4.6 Land containing significant natural features LG Act Section 36C

The reserve does not contain any items listed as a significant natural feature.

3. MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE SITE

3.1 Category and Class of Land (LG Act s. 26, s. 36)

Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals are classified as Community Land under the Act as amended.

In accordance with the guidelines set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999, and Practice Note 1: Public Land Management (Department of Local Government Amended 2000) land at the Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals is categorised as:

- Sportsground,
- Natural Area – Bushland and
- Natural Area – Watercourse

These categories reflect the present site conditions of the reserve and surrounds at time of adoption of this plan, being:

- Two substantial playing fields and boundary areas including fencing, seating, shade/shelter and storage;
- An open area with good community access facilities, pleasant vista and good pedestrian linkages both within and to adjoining land;
- A riparian creek area which has unique environmental values;
- An established area of native tree species, which contributes to vista and general aesthetics, as well as green linkages beyond this reserve.

It should be noted that the categorisations proposed for this reserve in this Plan of Management, update and alter those in a pre-existing Plan of Management: An additional categorisation in this Plan of Management is the Natural Area – Watercourse as this more accurately represents the current attributes on this part of the site (refer to Natural Area – Watercourse category in Figure 3).

Figure 3 shows the location of land categories across the reserve incorporating Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals.



Figure 3 - Land Categories

3.2 Core Objectives for Management (LG Act s. 36)

The terms used within this plan of management are to be understood as they are presented in the LG Act. For terms which require further definition, please see the *Interpretations Act 1987*. An example is the term 'estates'; this term includes rights over land that can be granted, such as 'interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien and encumbrance, whether at law or in equity'. A common example of an estate in local government is the granting of easements. All leases, licences and other estates must be expressed within the plan of management, be consistent with the core objectives of the land and must be for a purpose permitted under the Act.

The core objectives for management of Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals are detailed below, in accordance to prescribed land categories and associated core objectives for management, as set out in Section 36 (1) of the Act.

3.2.1 Core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as a Sportsground (LG Act s. 36F) are:

- (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and
- (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.

This Plan of Management includes two areas categorised as Natural Area, these areas are further categorised into Bushland and Watercourse. The Act specifies core objectives for management for both categories.

3.2.2 The core objectives for management of Community Land categorised as Natural area (LG Act s. 36 E) are:

- (a) to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystems 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 of the 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 land 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 *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

3.2.3 The core objectives for management of community land categorised as natural area - watercourse (LG Act s. 36 M) 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 habitat 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 objectives of the category.

3.2.4 The core objectives for management of community land categorised as natural area – bushland (LG Act s. 36 J) are:

- (a) to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and microorganisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and
- (b) to protect the aesthetics, 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.

3.3 Council's Vision - Future use of the land (LG Act s. 36 (3A b))

Council's vision identifies the long-term use of the site's infrastructure, including the sportsground, as culturally and socially enhancing the community. The site will be managed and maintained according to the categorisation sportsground and the natural areas as bushland and watercourse. Planning and maintenance of the land will have regard to (but not limited to) Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy (2020), Biodiversity Goals, Environmental Policy and Flood Study.

Future development of the site should include Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessments and facilitate the delivery of appropriately designed features and facilities.

For each land categorisation, the main elements of the vision are described below.

3.3.1 Sportsground

The area categorised as Sportsground is essentially the Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Oval surfaces and boundary areas, including fencing, seating and grandstands, cricket practice nets at Geoff Shaw Oval, and associated storage facilities and shelters. Improved facilities including amenities blocks and club rooms, will encourage greater use and match emerging expectations (including play and exercise areas, walking track maintenance and seating). Sportsground use is regular and used for seasonal organised sport, after hours team training is a regular activity. All sports field user groups must use the land in accordance with Council's *Sportsfield User Policy*.

The areas identified as Sportsground will be managed to both maintain the current level of use by the community for established graded sports, yet encourage the emergence of new sports and the increasing popularity of others. Regular and prescribed maintenance, particularly on the ground itself will attract greater utilisation of the sportsground area.

3.3.2 Natural Area – Watercourse

The Natural Area – Watercourse is environmentally significant, containing *Coastal Saltmarsh and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest Endangered Ecological Communities*, and is an acknowledged Key Fish Habitat. Continued positive action is required to maintain and enhance remaining environmental values. The Watercourse also provides visual amenity and adds to the network of green linkages across the reserve and beyond.

Key environmental values of the watercourse area are acknowledged in state legislation and policy, are well documented and are also acknowledged by the local community. These values therefore require thorough consideration in terms of maintenance and enhancement in including weed management.

3.3.3 Natural Area – Bushland

This area contains established/regenerated native tree species with shrubby understory, which not only adds to the visual appeal of this reserve, but provides a good transition between the ovals and the riparian areas. This area also straddles the upper reaches of the Horsley Inlet tributary. The Bushland area also buffers the environmental values of the watercourse area.

The area of regenerated native trees and shrubs of the bushland area provides a functional buffer zone between human reserve usage and the more elevated environmental values of the watercourse and its riparian zone. The bushland also adds to the aesthetic quality of the reserve. Its significance will therefore be acknowledged by strategies and actions to maintain the footprint occupied by the bushland and its ecological values (flora and fauna) as a minimum, guided by the principle of *no net loss*. Understory management actions including weeding, thinning, tree replacements (on senescence), rubbish collection, access control etc. will increase all qualities of the bushland.

3.4 Condition of the land and structures (LG Act s. 36 (3A)(a)(i))

When preparing this Plan of management, a number of assets were identified on the site, the assets were recorded to be in varied conditions.

- Amenities block and club rooms (both ovals)
- Field and boundary fences, both ovals; the *Dividing Fences Act 1991* applies
- Furniture including; bin, benches, signs and picnic table, shelter/rotunda
- Sports facilities including; sight boards, manual scoreboards, soccer goals, cricket pitches, cricket nets, viewing stands, coaches boxes
- Playing surfaces at both ovals
- Steel Footbridge across Horsley Inlet to Mineral Road
- Car parks (separate for both ovals)
- Sportsfield lighting

3.5 Use of the land and structures (LG Act s. 36 (3A)(a)(ii))

The current use of the land is for active and passive recreational needs of the community. Active open space is demonstrated in both sporting ovals, which are currently used for Football and Cricket under agreement with Council. Opportunities exist for local residents who have ready access to the reserve for passive activities including walking and exercising, as the reserve is easily accessible from bordering streets. Footbridges provide a pedestrian linkage with Albion Park Rail and an opportunity to enjoy the aesthetics and environmental values of the reserve, the watercourse and beyond. The reserves offer flexible spaces and facilities to encourage a variety of activities on site; as demand for facilities and interest in various activities increase, the site will continue to cater for a wider proportion of the population, assisting in future proofing the reserve.

3.6 Permitted use and future use (LG Act S. 36 (3A)(b)(i),(ii),(iii))

- Council uses signs to regulate the activities carried out on Community Land and to provide educational information. All Council signs erected under Section 632 of the Act, plus reserve name signs and traffic and safety signs, are permissible. Council must approve all other signs, including design before erection. All signs must be sympathetic to their environment in their design, construction and location.
- Council reserves the right to grant easements as required for utilities and access.
- Developments and uses on the reserve must be consistent and permissible under the LEP and SEPPs noted in section 1 of this PoM. These activities or developments must also be consistent with the land categorisation.
- At any time, Council can declare the area an alcohol-free zone under Part 4 - Street Drinking (s.642-648) of the *LG Act 1993*.
- Management actions must be consistent with those outlined in this Plan of Management. Council shall provide (when required) the construction and maintenance of utility services, provision and maintenance of wetlands, floodways, cycle ways, vehicular access ways and the granting of easements.

- Council fees and charges may apply for specific uses of the reserve, these are outlined in Council's Fees and Charges Schedule. Applications must be lodged with Council for reserve hire.

3.7 Development of New and Improvement of Existing Facilities:

- Council approval may be required prior to any development or improvement made to Community Land.
- All major developments and improvements to be funded (solely or partially) by Council and will be subject to Council approval.
- Council will encourage community assistance in the development of new facilities as well as maintenance of existing facilities through the co-operation and assistance of local groups.

3.8 Permissible Leases, Licences and other Estates (LG Act s. 46, 47)

This Plan of Management authorises leasing, licensing or granting of any other estate over this reserve for any community purpose as determined by Council. Any agreement which may be entered into will be in accordance with relevant sections of the Act.

Council may grant a lease, licence or other estate in respect of Community Land for:

- A purpose prescribed as a core objective of the categorisation of the land (sections 36E to 36N of the Act); or
- The provision of goods, services and facilities, and the carrying out of activities, appropriate to the current and future needs within the local community and of the wider public in relation to public recreation.

Council may grant estates in accordance with the requirements of the Act, for a period of up to five (5) years for the purpose of:

- A lease of any building on the land for community purposes.

Council may grant estates in the land for in excess of five (5) years in accordance with the Act, for the purpose of:

- Estates in the land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with Section 46 (a) & 46 (a1).
- Estates in the land for any period in excess of five (5) years shall only be granted in accordance with the requirements of Section 47; and
- Lease of any building on the land for a community purpose.

An agreement for use of this reserve for any purpose listed above will be subject to the approval of Council, any legal requirements as determined by Council and will include the requirement for adequate public liability insurance cover.

Granting of an estate for utility installation to any party shall be subject to valuation and purchase of that estate and shall include meeting all costs associated with the granting of the estate, restoration of the reserve following works and all other conditions

imposed by Council.

3.9 Short Term Casual Purposes (LG Act Section 36(3A)(b)(iii))

- Busking & Entertainment
- Food Vending
- Sale of Alcohol
- Community and Private Events
- Filming
- Use of buildings
- Temporary occupation for construction on adjoining land

4. ACTION PLAN

Council reserves the right to control the use of the Community Land, and will create opportunities for community consultation and participation in the planning and development of Community Land. Council will utilise the Customer Service Charter to appropriately respond to public feedback. Council's Action Plan is prepared in accordance with Section 36 of the Act and identifies the:

- Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land,
- Means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets; and
- The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

4.1 Action Plan (LG Act s. 36 (3) a,b,c,d)

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land (LG Act 36 (3b))	Means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3c))	The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3d))
SPORTSGROUND		
<p>Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals encourages, promotes and facilitates recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain oval areas by mowing at regular programmed intervals in the summer, and winter months. • Maintain oval surface by acceptable turf management principles, including fertilisation, aeration and topdressing. • Responsible use of chemicals (fertilisers, weedicides). • Maintain oval fences. • Maintain serviceable cricket practice nets. • Replace/upgrade steel and timber benches, as required. • Install new/upgrade lighting at northern end Geoff Shaw Oval. • Regular inspections by Council officers. • Ensure practice nets, team bunkers, container sheds, sight boards and goal posts are maintained to a satisfactory level. • Encourage sporting clubs and organisations to actively participate in the maintenance of the facilities they use. • Promote the requirement for sporting clubs to maintain orderly and tidy surrounds at all times. • To ensure that the requirements of any lease/licence agreement or other estates are met, in accordance with Council's Sportsfield User Policy. • Prepare a Masterplan consistent with Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportsground enjoys increase in usage by catchment area residents and beyond, as a District Sportsground. • Sportsground is used to capacity for organised sporting events. • Grounds are managed in accordance with prescribed standards. • Where possible, venue is catering for emerging trends and needs in organised sports. • Areas surrounding sporting club uses are kept tidy and orderly.

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land (LG Act 36 (3b))	Means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3c))	The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3d))
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals ensures that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate and assess all complaints from neighbours concerning traffic, noise, crowd behaviour etc. and respond accordingly. • Council to communicate with residential areas immediately close by, on a needs basis. • Regular inspections by Council officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor number of positive responses and complaints from sporting bodies, and residents.
WATERCOURSE		
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals manages watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an effective targeted weed control program to ensure survival of key native vegetation including EECs (Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest). • Ensure Council's responsibilities under <i>the Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>, and the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> are understood and accounted for in all Council land management programs in the watercourse. • Regular inspections and monitoring by Council officers. • Adequately consider any proposed development near or on near the watercourse, ensuring the objectives of watercourse management are not compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring programs assess improvement in all or most environmental values of the watercourse and riparian area. • Effective liaison between staff and other key agencies on all issues of management, particularly those requiring consent.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals manages watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitat and bank stability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an appropriate management plan, adequately resourced, to achieve targets set. • Consider acid sulphate soil risks and consent requirements for any disturbances and developments within the riparian zone. • Manage walkways along the riparian zone between the footbridges, including appropriate signage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of the watercourse and associated riparian zone, improves, supported by monitoring program.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals restores degraded watercourses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a tree planting program along the riparian zone of the watercourse area where required, particularly where weeds are currently problematical, aimed at creating and/or enhancing acknowledged EECs (e.g. Saltmarsh, Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest). • Continue to undertake an effective targeted weed control program to ensure survival of key native vegetation including remnant EECs. • Regularly collect unwanted rubbish washed down stream in the water body (taking care to avoid de-snagging of a natural aquatic habitat). • Mitigate damage to this sensitive bank area (pathway), due to illicit digging and mound building for mountain bicycle activity, and restore appropriate avoidance signage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of trees and shrubs planted. • Weed control undertaken effectively and responsibly. • Water clean of rubbish. • Pathway effectively and passively used.

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land (LG Act 36 (3b))	Means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3c))	The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3d))
<p>Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals promotes community education and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other objectives of the category.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erect and manage appropriate signage highlighting the environmental values which Council's programs are aimed at managing and enhancing. Promote these values to the local community, aimed at fostering involvement of school children and the wider community in helping achieve the objectives and responsibilities of Council as land owner and manager. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good community participation, positive progress towards achieving plan outcomes.
BUSHLAND		
<p>Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals ensures ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and microorganisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible use of chemicals (fertilisers, weedicides). Ensure risk of exposure of acid sulfate soils is addressed (as required by the LEP, and relevant legislation and guidelines) before excavations associated with any works, or developments. Adequately consider any proposed development on or near the park, ensuring the objectives of park management are not compromised. Continue to maintain the open land within the woodland area, in accordance with regular maintenance programming. Regular inspection by Council officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to planting and on-ground action.
<p>Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals protects the aesthetics, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a targeted control of priority weeds which threaten the native shrub lands and trees. Signage which details linkages between the reserve and others in the neighbouring suburbs, as a significant contributor to green belt and open space. Regular inspection by Council officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to planting and on-ground action.

Objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land (LG Act 36 (3b))	Means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3c))	The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets (LG Act 36 (3d))
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals promotes 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote these values to the local community, aimed at fostering involvement of school children and the wider community in helping achieve the objectives and responsibilities of Council as land owner and manager. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community involved in active management of the woodland. Sense of "local ownership" proliferates.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals restores degraded bushland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a targeted control of priority weeds which threaten the native shrublands and trees. Responsible use of chemicals (fertilisers, weedicides). Ensure tree planting occurs routinely to replace those that are either dead or dying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to planting and on-ground action.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals protects existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequately consider any proposed development on or near the park, ensuring the objectives of park management are not compromised. Ensure risk of exposure of acid sulfate soils is thoroughly considered (as required in LEP) during excavations associated with any works, developments. Adopt weed control and tree replacement strategies. Regular inspection by Council officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to planting and on-ground action.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals retains bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure tree planting occurs routinely to replace those that are either dead or dying. Facilitate natural regeneration processes by controlling weeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footprint of existing tree belts in woodland area maintained into the future, with improved quality/composition/diversity within. Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to planting and on-ground action. A healthy flourishing woodland present.
Ensure the plan of management for Geoff Shaw and Keith Bond Ovals protects bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure risk of exposure of acid sulfate soils is thoroughly considered (as required in LEP) during excavations associated with any works, developments. Adequately consider any proposed development on or near the park, ensuring the objectives of park management are not compromised. Regular inspection by Council officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal soil erosion occurring from or within the bushland area.

5. REFERENCES

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