



**CUMBERLAND
CITY COUNCIL**

Marrong Reserve Plan of Management

Public Exhibition Draft

CUMBERLAND CITY COUNCIL

MARRONG RESERVE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC EXHIBITION DRAFT

21 JULY 2023

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WELCOME TO COUNTRY

“Jumna ya wogal wal ya pemel jumna mingan jumna tamu. Ngalaringi wyanga pemal.

Ngalaringi babuna wal gnia ya pemal da lo-loley dice wara mooting jumna banga nolla ya.

Pemal jumna wal gnia koi mund wal tati pemal jumna annagar dice.

Eorah wal mullana wal mingan jumna gai gnia bou gu-nu-gal nglaringi go-roong dyaralang.

Nglaringi go-roong dyaralang.

Ngalaringi bou ngalaringi jam ya tiati nglaringi bubuna jumna. Mittigar gurrung burruk gneene da daruga pemal.

Didjeree Goor.”

“We were the first carers of the land, we took only what we needed from our Mother Earth.

Our ancestors knew how to take care of the land, so as to continue their survival.

We do not own the land, but we are charged with the care of it. As custodians of this land we ask that all people join us and preserve what we have left for future generations.

We must protect the few sites we have to ensure our culture continues.

In the language of our ancestors we welcome you to Darug Lands.

Thank you.”

Spoken by Auntie Edna, Darug Elder, at the Prospect Creek Plan of Management Launch Day (Saturday 9 August 2002) and at the Prospect Creek Open Day (Saturday 7 February 2004).

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| ATSICC | Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee |
| LEP | Local Environmental Plan |
| LGA | Local Government Area |
| OEH | Office of Environment and Heritage |
| SHR | State Heritage Register |

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is a Plan of Management?

A Plan of Management is a statutory document which provides the framework for managing community land, and outlines how that land is intended to be used, improved and maintained into the future.

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires Councils to prepare Plans of Management for all community land in their jurisdiction to ensure it is effectively managed.

This Plan of Management incorporates a Concept Masterplan to illustrate proposed changes and to facilitate the establishment of facilities for the users of the land.

1.2 Land to which this Plan of Management applies

This Plan of Management applies to Marrong Reserve at Pemulwuy, as shown in Figure 1 below.

As with the suburb's name Pemulwuy, the reserve name reflects the Aboriginal history of the site. The name 'Marrong Reserve' was selected because the reserve follows the ridgeline of Prospect Hill, and Marrong is the Darug name for the ridge line known as Prospect Hill.

Marrong Reserve incorporates land in a linear open space extending from Butu Wargun Drive to the north, continuing southwards along the ridgeline to the southern boundary at Lower Prospect Canal Reserve. Marrong Reserve is located on the eastern slopes of Prospect Hill, bounded by Daruga Avenue to the east and its western boundary adjoining the Greystanes Employment Lands.

This Plan of Management applies to part of the State Heritage Register (SHR) curtilage area for Prospect Hill, south of Butu Wargun Drive in Pemulwuy, as shown in Figure 1. The northern part of the State Heritage Register (SHR) curtilage area for Prospect Hill, north of Butu Wargun Drive, is included in the Prospect Hill Plan of Management which was adopted by Cumberland Council in 2019.

This Plan of Management applies to land owned by Cumberland Council and classified as community land. Marrong Reserve comprises Lot 201 DP 1121844, Part Lot 202 DP 1121844, Lot 203 DP 1121844, Lot 1085 DP 1091043, Lot 1087 DP 1091043 and Lot 3 DP 271345.

Key features of Marrong Reserve are that it is:

- a place significant to the Cannemegal-Warmuli Clan of the Darug Nation who were the traditional custodians of the area prior to the arrival of Europeans
- the area of significant early interactions between Aboriginal people and European settlers
- a viewing point to the east and west, rising to 117 metres in height above sea level, forming one of the highest points between the coast and the Blue Mountains. The former Greystanes Trig Station at 120 metres above sea level was located just west of the reserve

- ❑ a remnant and regeneration bushland corridor including walking trails and numerous vantage point lookouts, and habitat for Grey Kangaroos, Greater Glider, Bush Turkeys and small birds
- ❑ proximity to the former Greystanes House and its heritage trees (various figs and Bunya Pine) in the reserve
- ❑ adjacent shareway along Daruga Avenue.

Figure 1 Land included in this Plan of Management



1.3 Background to this Plan of Management

The land comprising Marrong Reserve was set aside when State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 59 - Central Western Sydney Economic and Employment Area was gazetted in 1999, which rezoned land, including the former Boral and CSIRO sites at Greystanes, for employment, housing and regional open space. Precinct planning controls were established to guide the development resulting from this rezoning, establishing open space within the developments, including Marrong Reserve.

In 2002 Lend Lease entered a joint venture with Boral to develop the residential lands, known as Nelson's Ridge Estate, which along with the adjoining Lakewood Estate development comprise the residential areas of Pemulwuy.

The guiding principles and early concept for Marrong Reserve was established through the preparation of a number of reports, including the Precinct Plans.

Stage 1 of Marrong Reserve was established as part of the Nelsons Ridge residential development with construction undertaken during 2013-2014. Lend Lease prepared a Draft Plan of Management for Marrong Reserve, and Stage 1 of Marrong Reserve was handed over to the ownership and control of the former Holroyd City Council in May 2015.

Subsequent stages of development of Marrong Reserve to the south of Stage 1 is currently in progress. The continuation of a walking path with lookout and play facility over the 'saddlebund' area, aligning between Biana and Binnet Streets, is nearing completion. The development of Nelsons Ridge Estate requires rock anchors to be installed at two locations in Marrong Reserve to support the development. Future stages of development will need to manage an adequate provision of maintenance and renewal to the established areas of the parkland, implement a weed removal strategy, and continue regeneration planting south from the 'saddlebund' section. This Plan of Management supports the proposed easements required for the rock anchor infrastructure within the parkland boundary.

This is the first Plan of Management for Marrong Reserve to be prepared for adoption. This plan draws on the Draft Plan of Management for Marrong Reserve which was prepared for Lend Lease in 2014.

1.4 Aims and objectives of this Plan of Management

The primary objective of this Plan of Management is to guide the future development and management of Marrong Reserve, while taking into account the cultural and physical significance of the site.

Cumberland Council's objectives and desired outcomes are to prepare a Plan of Management for Marrong Reserve which:

- meets the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* for management of community land, and other relevant legislation.
- includes clear and achievable management strategies and actions which reflect Council's corporate and planning goals and policies.
- reflects the values and expectations of engagement with the Aboriginal community, local residents, and other stakeholders.
- identifies and considers cultural heritage, environmental, open space and recreational values, and the balancing of such values.

- ❑ determines priorities for future assets, embellishment works, and maintenance requirements.
- ❑ includes a Concept Masterplan which shows spatial actions.

1.5 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

The process of preparing this Plan of Management, consultations with stakeholders and the community, and documents produced at each stage, are shown in Figure 2.

Engagement with the community is an important part of the preparation of this Plan of Management. It allows the community the opportunity to have a say in the planning process and to contribute to the range of values, issues and desires when preparing the Plan of Management.

Consultation with community groups was undertaken during the development of Nelsons Ridge Estate. Their feedback was taken into consideration whilst developing the draft landscape master plan for Marrong Reserve in 2014.

Consultation with Aboriginal groups was undertaken during archaeological investigations for the Nelsons Ridge Estate development. Recommendations and guidelines for the treatment of sites within Marrong Reserve were included in the reserve's development.

A meeting with the Cumberland ATSICC on 25 May 2023 confirmed that:

- ❑ the 'Marrong' name and the natural bushland setting are core ATSI values
- ❑ the proposed categorisation as 'Natural Area – Bushland' is supported
- ❑ ATSICC members would be invited to provide feedback on the Draft Plan of Management during the public exhibition.

The Draft Plan of Management will be referred to Heritage NSW for their comment during the public exhibition.



Figure 2 Process of preparing this Plan of Management

| CONSULTATIONS | STAGES | OUTPUTS |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site inspections - Review background reports, plans | <p>REVIEW BACKGROUND INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee meeting 25 May 2023 - Heritage NSW | <p>PREPARE DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> | <p>Presentations to and minutes of meetings</p> <p>Draft Plan of Management</p> <p>Draft Concept Masterplan</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Copy to Chief Executive of Heritage NSW - Council letterhead and flyer posted to primary stakeholders, including Council's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee, Local Aboriginal Land Council, NSW Heritage Council, Heritage NSW - Posters on site and at Pemulwuy shopping centre - Flyers to local residents and businesses within 400 metres radius of the study area - Notices placed in local newspapers <i>Parra News</i> and <i>Auburn Review</i> - Documents and plans on display at Council's customer service centres and Greystanes Library, and on Council's website - Facebook posts - Public hearing / community meeting to receive submissions on proposed categorisation as Natural Area-Bushland and Park | <p>PUBLIC EXHIBITION for 42 days (including 28 days exhibition and 14 days for receipt of submissions under <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> | <p>Written submissions to Council</p> <p>Public hearing submissions and report</p> |
| <p>Resolution by Cumberland Council with any proposed amendments as a result of Council's consideration of submissions</p> | <p>ADOPTION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> | <p>Council report</p> <p>Plan of Management and Concept Masterplan for Marrong Reserve</p> |
| <p>IMPLEMENTATION</p> | | |

1.6 Contents of this Plan of Management

Requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* for the contents of a Plan of Management, and where they can be found in this Plan, are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Contents of a Plan of Management for community land

| Requirement of the Local Government Act | How this plan satisfies the Act |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A description of the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management | Section 2 |
| A description of the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at the date of adoption of the Plan of Management. | Section 2 |
| Categorisation of community land | Section 3 |
| Core objectives for management of the land. | Section 4 |
| The purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used. | Section 5 |
| The purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise. | Section 5 |
| A description of the scale and intensity of any permitted use or development. | Section 5 |
| Authorisation of leases, licences or other estates over community land. | Section 5 |
| Objectives and performance targets. | Section 6 |
| Means by which the plan's objectives and performance targets will be achieved. | Section 6 |
| Means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets. | Section 6 |

2 DESCRIPTION OF MARRONG RESERVE

2.1 Location and context

Marrong Reserve is located approximately 9 kilometres west of the Parramatta CBD, and 33 kilometres north-west of the Sydney CBD. Figure 3 shows the location of Marrong Reserve in Penmulty.

Figure 3 Location and context of Marrong Reserve



Marrong Reserve is located within the 110 hectare development of Nelsons Ridge Estate on its eastern boundary, with the reserve established by the Nelsons Ridge estate development. Covering 21.1 hectares, Marrong Reserve is one of the many parks, conservation areas and recreational facilities established within the development of Pemulwuy. The estate comprises a variety of housing ranging from apartments to terraces and larger homes.

Marrong Reserve is part of the Sydney Green Grid and open space network that adjoins Prospect Hill to the north, and links into Prospect Creek Reserve/Prospect Creek riparian corridor, the Prospect Reservoir Pipeline Corridor, and Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.

The land to the west of the Reserve, at the base of the former quarry wall, is now occupied by industrial development of the Greystanes Employment Lands under State Environmental Planning Policy No. 59 – Central Western Sydney Economic and Employment Area (SEPP 59).

2.2 Cultural history of Marrong Reserve

2.2.1 Indigenous context

The Cannemegal-Warmuli clan of the Darug nation has traditional ties to the land known as Marrong Reserve.

Before 1788, Prospect Hill was an important marker, navigational element and vantage point in the landscape. Its Aboriginal name is recorded as Marrong or Mar-rong (Musecape Pty Ltd, 2009). Similarly, Conybeare Morrison (2005) suggested Prospect Hill was a major reference point for the Aboriginal people living on the Cumberland Plain, to whom it was known as Mar-rong or Mur-rong. Marrong can be partially interpreted as a pathway, route or way forward and may represent a landmark within a songline, or a significant way of passage across a landscape.



Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill are closely connected as a ridgeline. It is believed that indigenous groups remained for only short stays along the slopes, with more permanent camps occurring along Prospect Creek (Government Architects Office, 2008).

Traditionally, a peak or crest of a landform is culturally and spiritually a male centre of cultural activity associated with a vantage point, ceremonies and hunting; whereas a female centre of cultural activity is associated with watercourses, food gathering and the care of children.

No archaeological sites are known within the Prospect Hill SHR area including Marrong Reserve. However material evidence of Aboriginal occupation and use may be retained there despite landscape modification.

Salvage excavations of the Nelsons Ridge site uncovered a variety of artefacts, although “densities across the site are generally low”. It is hypothesised that the site “was a transient use site, largely because of overall low artefact densities and its association with a minor, first order creek. It could thus be expected that people would have practised stone portability and rationing strategies. If so, people would have carried little equipment – perhaps only that needed to carry out designated tasks and to meet personal needs.” (Jo McDonald, 2004).

2.2.2 European exploration and settlement

Historical events

Key events in the post-settlement history of Marrong Reserve are as follows:

- ❑ 1788: Captain Arthur Phillip and Surgeon John White lead an expedition party en route to the Blue Mountains in search of fertile land, and on 26 April 1788 found their way to Girrawheen Creek and climbed Prospect Hill. Phillip's account states that the exploration party saw from Prospect Hill 'for the first time since we landed Carmathen Hills (Blue Mountains) as likewise the hills to the southward.' They did not encounter any Aboriginal people, but found traces of them "everywhere, in the form of huts, camp fires, burning trees and partially-eaten food" (Conybeare Morrison, 2005). Prospect Hill provided a point from which distances could be meaningfully calculated, and became a major reference point for other early explorers (Karskens 1991).
- ❑ 1789: When Watkin Tench made another official journey to the west, he began his journey with reference to Prospect Hill, which commanded a view of the great chain of mountains to the west." (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>).

The arrival of the first settlers prompted the first organised Aboriginal resistance to the spread of settlement, with the commencement of a violent frontier conflict in which Pemulwuy and his Bidjigal clan played a central role (Flynn, 1997). From 1790 Pemulwuy carried out a guerrilla war against European settlers for his people's right to live on their land. Pemulwuy used Marrong as the highest point in the Sydney Basin as a lookout in his struggles.

- ❑ 1791: Governor Phillip provided 30-acre grants around the base of Prospect Hill on the southern and eastern slopes to 13 ticket-of-leave convicts. The land is cleared for agriculture, which provoked organised resistance from local Aboriginal people.
- ❑ On 1 May 1801 Governor King took drastic action, issuing a public order requiring that Aboriginal people around Parramatta, Prospect Hill and Georges River should be "driven back from the settlers' habitations by firing at them". King's edicts appear to have encouraged a shoot-on-sight attitude whenever any Aboriginal men, women or children appeared (Flynn, 1997).
- ❑ June 1802: Aboriginal resistance leader Pemulwuy was shot and killed. Pemulwuy's son Tedbury continued the resistance which gradually diminished near Parramatta, although outer areas were still subject to armed hostilities.
- ❑ 3 May 1805: Prompted by suggestions by local Prospect Aboriginal groups that a conference should take place 'with a view of opening the way to reconciliation', Reverend Samuel Marsden facilitated a meeting to reconcile the local Aboriginal clans and the soldiers and settlers, with a group of Darug women and Prospect Hill free settler John Kennedy acting as intermediaries. The conference led to the end of the conflict for the Aboriginal clans around Parramatta and Prospect (Karskens 1991) and is a landmark in Aboriginal/European relations.
- ❑ 1808: First major land grant to William Lawson, 550 acres to the west of Prospect Hill which increases to 3,000 acres.
- ❑ 1810: From its commencement in 1791 with the early settlement of the area, agricultural use of the land continued at Prospect Hill. When Governor Macquarie paid a visit to the area in 1810, he was favourably impressed by the comfortable conditions that had been created (Pollon and Healy, 1988).
- ❑ Much of the land appears to have been cleared by the 1820s and pastoral use of the land was well established by then.
- ❑ 1819: Lawson increases his land holding to 3,000 acres buying surrounding grants.

-
- ❑ 1821: Lawson builds Veteran Hall on Prospect Hill.
 - ❑ 1836-1837 Nelson Lawson inherits land and increases his land holdings around the Prospect site. Lawson builds Greystanes House on the western slopes of Prospect Hill, just south of the SHR area.
 - ❑ Mid 1800s: quarrying of the basalt plug at Prospect Hill was under way.
 - ❑ By the 1870s, with the collapse of the production of cereal grains across the Cumberland Plain, the Prospect Hill area appears to have largely been devoted to livestock. The dwellings of the earliest settlers largely appear to have been removed by this stage. By the time that any mapping was undertaken in this vicinity, most of these structures had disappeared, making their locations difficult to pinpoint (Higginbotham, 2000).
 - ❑ By the early twentieth century, Prospect Hill land had been acquired by quarrying firms anxious to expand their land holdings near this valuable source of raw material... (Perumal Murphy Wu 2000)"... (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>).
 - ❑ 1929: Veteran Hall was demolished.
 - ❑ 1946: 'Greystanes House' was demolished to make way for quarrying operations (Jo McDonald, 2004).
 - ❑ 1998: Boral reviewed its holdings with a view to future redevelopment as its quarry neared the end of its life.

2.2.3 Development of Marrong Reserve

- ❑ 1999: SEPP 59 was gazetted, which rezoned land on Prospect Hill's eastern side for regional open space and housing, and for employment land to the west.
- ❑ 1999: the Saddle Bund was formed as a road cutting excavated in the side of the eastern batter, ramping down into the quarry and used to cart stockpile fill material in the Northern and Southern Employment Lands. The saddle was filled back in March-April 2004.
- ❑ 2002: Lend Lease entered a joint venture with Boral Resources to develop the residential lands. This part of the Estate is now known as Nelson's Ridge (after Nelson Lawson who owned the Greystanes Estate and commissioned Greystanes House in 1837)"..... (<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au>).
- ❑ 2002: On 19 December 2002 Holroyd Council and Boral Resources agreed for the development of Greystanes Estate by Boral Resources subject to the terms of the Council Deed and Precinct Plan adopted by Council on 3 June 2002. The Council Deed provided for Boral Resources transferring to Council the land known as Ridge Line Linear Park (Lot 201 DP 1121844) including the Saddle Bund.
- ❑ 2003: Prospect Hill was listed as item no. 01662 on the NSW State Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1977* on 17 October.
- ❑ 2011-2012: Council accepted an offer of settlement from Boral and Lend Lease to remove the contaminated soil containing asbestos
- ❑ 2012: on 6 November 2012 Settlement Deed exchanged between Holroyd City Council and Boral.
- ❑ 2015: Marrong Reserve was officially opened by Greg Cummings, Mayor of Holroyd City Council, and Aunty Sandra Lee, Darug elder on 4 May.
- ❑ 2016: on 22 September the Notice of Determination of Development Application from Lend Lease Communities (Australia) over Lot 1 DP 1121844 for construction of a children's playground, viewing platform, and landscape embellishment works at the Saddle Bund in Marrong Reserve South.

-
- ❑ 2017: transfer of Lot 202 DP 1121844 and Lot 141 DP 1061621 in fee simple from Boral Resources (NSW) to Cumberland Council.
 - ❑ 2016-17: following residential development in Pemulwuy, Stockland (2016) and Boral (2017) transferred land to Cumberland Council.
 - ❑ 2018: Lendlease Communities and Council agreed for Council to take over all responsibility for maintenance of the Saddle Bund open space being constructed in Marrong Reserve South, subject to a three-month site establishment period, and a payment to Council in lieu of future maintenance works.
 - ❑ On 31 December 2019, a grass fire broke out behind Hyland Road and the Lower Prospect Canal, where it then spread north across Marrong Reserve until it was brought under control by the NSW Rural Fire Service near Waiana Street.

The subsequent development of the Nelsons Ridge Estate and its dedicated open space has provided the local residents with a number of new reserves including that covered by this Plan of Management.

2.3 Heritage significance of Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill are of significant cultural importance, especially to the people of the Darug nation.

Since early European exploration and settlement from 1788 Marrong Reserve has undergone significant physical and cultural change.

Given its cultural and historic landscape importance Mar-Rong Reserve, which includes the northern section of Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill, was listed on the NSW State Heritage Register on 17 October 2003. The listing recognises that the Prospect Hill SHR Area is of State Significance (Conybeare Morrison, 2005). The area is also listed on the Australian Heritage Places Inventory (www.heritage.gov.au) as being of state significance. The extent of the Prospect Hill SHR area is shown in Figure 4.

Listing on statutory heritage registers provides a legal framework for managing the approval of major changes so that heritage significance is retained and not diminished (www.heritage.nsw.gov.au).

The Prospect Hill SHR area is dedicated for public park and reserve.

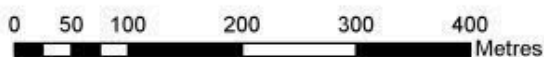
Figure 4 Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register

Gazettal Date: 17 October 2003



Scale: 1:5,500

Produced by: Michelle Galea

Legend

- SHR Curtilage
- Land Parcels
- LGAs
- Suburbs

The Statement of Significance of the NSW State Heritage Register listing reads:

The Prospect Hill area has state significance due to its unique combination of significant landscape features, potential archaeological site, and association with important historical phases. As a dolerite outcrop rising to a height of 117 metres above sea level, Prospect Hill is a rare geological and significant topographic feature providing expansive views across the Cumberland Plain (Ashton, 2000).

The site is significant as a major reference point for early explorers from 1788, and as the site of a number of the earliest farms in New South Wales, which were established in 1791 (Higginbotham, 2000). Prospect Hill is also associated with Aboriginal frontier warfare during the early days of the colony, and as the site of one of the first Aboriginal/ European reconciliation meetings held on 3 May 1805 involving Samuel Marsden and Prospect Aboriginal groups (Flynn 1997).

Through its ongoing pastoral and rural use, the site has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of early farming practice and settlement (Higginbotham 2000). The landscape of Prospect Hill is likely to be one of the only remaining areas of rural land within the local and regional area that has retained its long-term pastoral use since the earliest days of the colony.

The Prospect Hill NSW Heritage listing at <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au> sets out the significance of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Area as follows:

Historical Significance

Prospect Hill is historically significant as the site of a number of the earliest farms in New South Wales, with a number of time-expired convicts settled on the land in 1791 by Governor Phillip (Higginbotham 2000). As a significant landmark on the Cumberland Plain, Prospect Hill provided an important reference point for early explorers from 1788, and played a role in the earliest exploration of the east coast of Australia (Ashton 2000). Prospect Hill is also associated with an important phase of Aboriginal/European contact; firstly through Pemulwuy's guerrilla warfare in the area between 1797 and 1802, and in 1805 as the site of a reconciliation meeting involving Samuel Marsden (Flynn 1997).

Prospect Hill has historical associations arising from the use of the site over time; including the Aboriginal frontier leader Pemulwuy, Samuel Marsden and those earliest former convicts who settled at Prospect Hill including William Butler, Samuel Griffiths and William Parish.

Aesthetic Significance

Prospect Hill has aesthetic significance as Sydney's largest body of igneous rock, which rises to a height of 117 metres and provides expansive views across the Cumberland Plain. The large dolerite formation of Prospect Hill is a rare geological and landmark topographic feature, lying centrally within the Cumberland Plain. (Ashton 2000). Through the long-term use of the site for pastoral use, the landscape retains an essentially rural character, which is becoming rare in the locality.

Social Significance

Through its continued use for research purposes over the last 40 years, the CSIRO complex, which is located at the foot of Prospect Hill, has significance for those employees who have

worked at the research facility, and in particular for those scientists who have carried out work which is of importance to Australia's cultural history (Perumal Murphy Wu 2000).

Research Potential

Through its continual pastoral/rural use since 1791, Prospect Hill has the potential to provide archaeological evidence of early historical settlement or agricultural techniques used (Higginbotham 2000).

Rarity

Prospect Hill is unique as a significant landmark site, and through its ability to demonstrate historical links with early European exploration and settlement as well as Aboriginal conflict and reconciliation, with the landscape retaining its continual pastoral use since the early days of the colony.

Integrity/Intactness

Long-term pastoral use on much of Prospect Hill has ensured the site retains its historical links and archaeological potential. However, Prospect Hill is under immediate threat from development, which has the potential to impact upon the significance of the site. This includes the rezoning of the site as part of SEPP 59 and development for residential/employment purposes, the continual quarrying of the southern portion of the hill; and new development proposals including a proposed flagpole to be erected on Prospect Hill commemorating Federation.

2.4 Ownership and management

2.4.1 Property information

Figure 5 shows the land parcels in Marrong Reserve and land tenure details as set out in Table 2. The area of Marrong Reserve is approximately 21.7 hectares.

Marrong Reserve is owned and managed by Cumberland Council.

2.4.2 Use agreements

There are no current leases or licences over Marrong Reserve.

Easements over parts of Marrong Reserve are set out in Table 2. Easements are accommodated where there is minimal impact to the passive recreational and ecological conservation objectives of the parkland.

Permanent rock anchors are required in two locations within Lot 201 DP 1121844 in Marrong Reserve to support the boundary retaining walls of the southern residential development. The two locations are shown in Appendix A. The two easements are described as follows:

- an easement for access, maintenance and support which restricts the use of land at a variable width of between 0 and 5 metres totalling 743m²
- an easement for access, maintenance and support which restricts the use of land at a variable width of between 0 and 13.9 metres totalling 1,307m².

Figure 5 Marrong Reserve land tenure

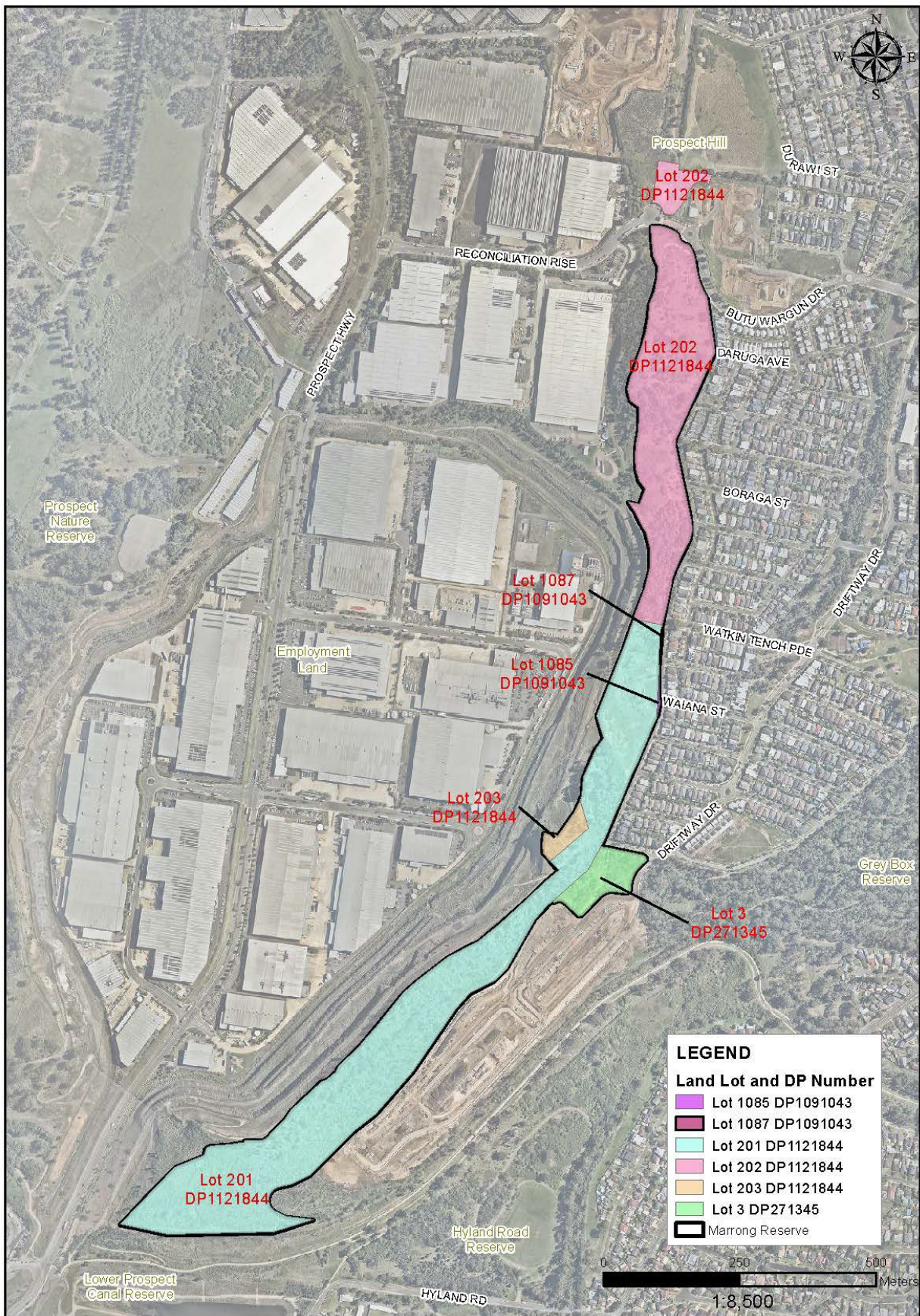


Table 2 Marrong Reserve property information

| Item | Lot 201 DP 1121844 | Part Lot 202 DP 1121844 | Lot 203 DP 1121844 | Lot 1085 DP 1091043 | Lot 1087 DP 1091043 | Lot 3 DP 271345 |
|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------|
| Site Name | Marrong Reserve | | | | | |
| Address | Butu Wargun Drive and Daruga Avenue, Pemulwuy Parish of Prospect, County of Cumberland Cumberland Local Government Area | | | | | |
| Area (m²) | 134,700m ² | 68,200m ² | 3,574.03m ² | 200.2m ² | 68.61m ² | 9,830m ² |
| Ownership | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council |
| Management | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council | Cumberland Council |
| Easements | (A)-Easement for access maintenance and support – variable width (B)-Restriction on the use of land-variable width (L)-Easement for underground cables 5.5 wide Vide DP 1091043 (M)-Easement for pad mounted substation 2.75 wide Vide DP 1091043 (N)-Restriction as to user Vide DP 1091043 <u>Proposed (refer to Appendix A):</u> (A)-Easement for access maintenance and support – variable width (B)-Restriction on the use of land-variable width | (B)-Easement for watermains 2.5 & 4.5 wide Vide DP 1081249 (C)-Easement for watermains 4.5 & 7.5 wide Vide T305244 (H)-Easement for pad mount substation 2.75 wide DP 1081249 (J)-Easement for underground cables 1 wide DP 1081249 (K)-Restriction on the use of land Vide DP 1081249 (E)-Easement for pad mounted substation 2.75 wide Vide DP 1068163 (F)-Restriction on use of land Vide DP 1068163 | | (F)-Restriction as to user (G)-Easement for underground cables 5.5 wide (Same easements traverse Lot 201 DP1121844 as N & L) | | |

| Item | Lot 201 DP 1121844 | Part Lot 202 DP 1121844 | Lot 203 DP 1121844 | Lot 1085 DP 1091043 | Lot 1087 DP 1091043 | Lot 3 DP 271345 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Other encumbrances | State Heritage Register Area | | | | | |
| Zoning | C2 Environmental Conservation | | | R3 Medium Density Residential | C2 Environmental Conservation R3 Medium Density Residential | |
| Classification | Community land | | | | | |
| Categorisation | Natural Area-Bushland Park | Natural Area-Bushland Park | Natural Area-Bushland | Natural Area-Bushland Park | Natural Area-Bushland | Natural Area-Bushland |

2.4.3 Key stakeholders

Several organisations have a responsibility and/or an interest in managing Marrong Reserve as set out below.

Table 3 Key stakeholders in Marrong Reserve

| Stakeholder | Responsibility / interest in Marrong Reserve |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Aboriginal groups | |
| - Cannemegal-Warmuli Clan | Traditional owners with cultural ties to the land |
| - Darug elders and people | Management and use |
| - Cumberland ATSIC Committee | Advice, management, approval |
| Cumberland Council | Land owner Management Maintenance (excluding maintenance of infrastructure in affected area below ground of Lot 201 for rock anchors) Funding |
| Heritage NSW NSW Heritage Council | Administration and management of SHR Area Support, review and approvals regarding SHR Areas |
| Local residents | Neighbours Users |

2.5 Physical description

2.5.1 Climate

The long-term temperature and rainfall averages for Prospect Reservoir, the closest meteorological station to Marrong Reserve, shows:

- a mean annual maximum temperature of 23.2°C, peaking above 27.0°C in December-February.
- mean annual minimum temperature of 12.3°C, with mean lowest temperatures below 10°C in May to September.
- mean annual rainfall of 872 mm with highest rainfall occurring in January to March.

2.5.2 Topography, geology and soils

Topography

Marrong Reserve is situated on the ridgeline of the former Prospect quarries. Marrong Reserve is a continuous undulating ridgeline over 2 kilometres in length with an east facing slope and average grade of 1 in 5, however in some areas the land is steeper at approximately 1 in 3 grade.

The highest point in Marrong Reserve rises 117 metres above sea level. The highest surveyed point of the Prospect Hill Landform at Greystanes Trig (at 120 metres above sea level) lies just west of this point, but has since been quarried and no longer exists. The former Greystanes Trig site has high national significance (Conybeare Morrison, 2005).

Panoramic views are available from lookout vantage points in north Marrong Reserve to the Blue Mountains to the west; Parramatta and Sydney CBDs to the east, and to the North Shore.



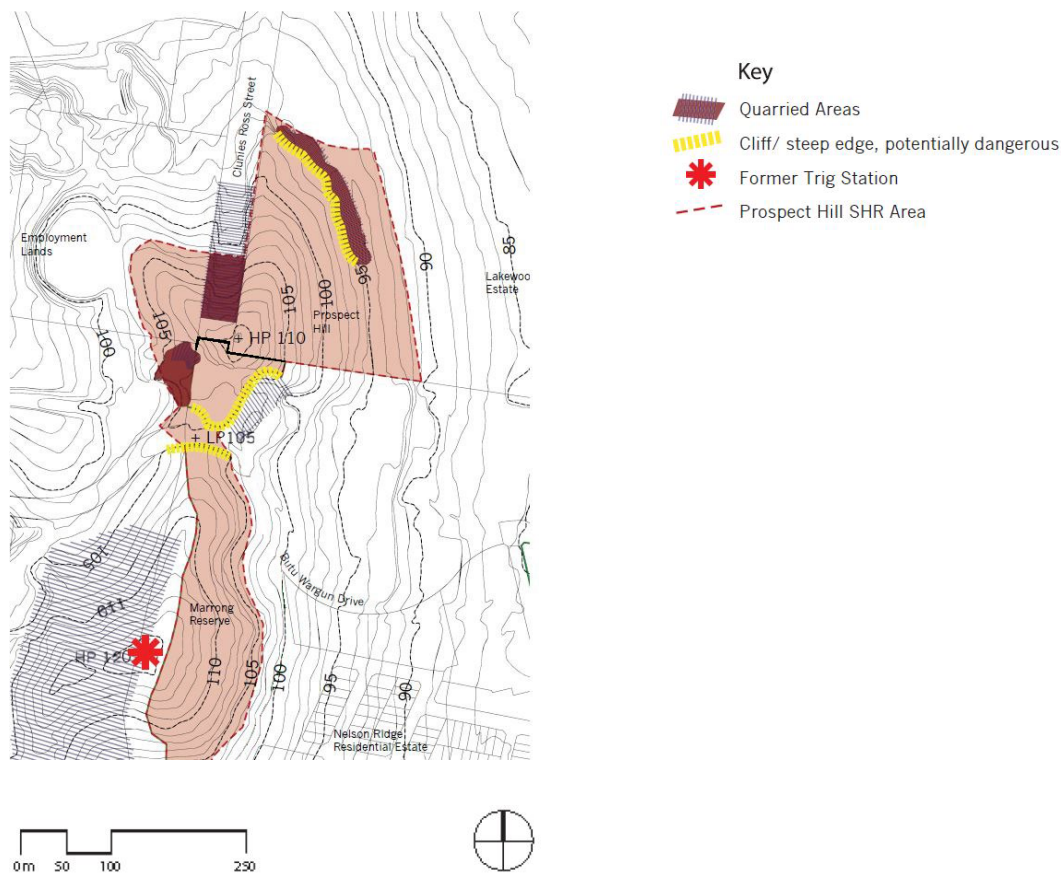
View to east over Pemulwuy to Parramatta



View to west of Employment Lands and Prospect Reservoir

The topography of Marrong Reserve has been drastically altered by quarrying activities (Figure 6). Prior quarrying carved out the Prospect Hill landform on several sides, with steep embankments and unstable slopes. On the western boundary of Marrong Reserve the adjoining land drops steeply away down the quarry wall, almost vertically in some areas, to the Employment lands located in the base of the former quarry. The saddlebund area includes a new lookout with a good south-western aspect, which features best viewing into the quarry.

Figure 6 Quarried areas at Marrong Reserve



Marrong Reserve is separated by Butu Wargun Drive from the free-standing knoll of Prospect Hill to the north at a saddle (Government Architects Office, 2008).



Although inaccessible to the public, One-Tree Hill can be viewed from Prospect Highway south of the M4 Motorway or from the saddle-bund lookout on Daruga Avenue in Pemulwuy.

The southern section of Marrong Reserve is elevated and extends down to the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.



Geology and soils

The Conservation Management Plan (CMP) identifies Nelsons Ridge as being located on an area underlain by the Bringelly Shales of the Wianamatta Group.

The Penrith 1:100,000 Soil Landscape Series Sheet 9030 shows the soils of Marrong Reserve comprise Disturbed Terrain Soil Landscape Group and Blacktown Soil Landscape Group. The Blacktown group soils are typically shallow to moderately deep, dark grey-brown, red and grey clays, low fertility, and hardsetting and poorly drained.

Prospect Hill is Sydney's largest body of igneous rock. Conybeare Morrison (2005) identified that Prospect Hill is a Tertiary basalt or dolerite plug which produces rich black earths formed on the basaltic material of the chilled margin of the intrusion, with podsolised types formed on the Triassic series on the lower slopes.

Areas of Marrong Reserve have been regraded and filled as part of its rural and industrial history. Regrading works carried out during construction have further altered the soil profile of the site, specifically adjacent to the paths and seating areas. Soil improvements including cultivation,

spreading of topsoil, and the incorporation of compost were undertaken to the lawn and revegetation areas as part of the reserve's development.

JBS Environmental Pty Ltd (2009) observed that three layers of fill material was observed across the Saddle Bund site to depths of 5.5 metres, with building rubble/waste and asbestos containing materials contained in the upper fill layer. The site was considered as low risk for exposure to asbestos, but required management including excavation and disposal of material, and covering with 300mm of soil and turf before the site is used for a park and open space.

Contamination is present in the reserve opposite Daruga Avenue (Saddle Bund) which is currently being remediated and embellished. In other areas large fence-enclosed mounds are likely contaminated possibly from the former quarry use. These areas could be better utilised as protected flora and fauna areas from which public access is restricted.

Findings of a site audit dated 1 September 2015 concluded that Part Lot 201 DP 1121844 is now suitable for residential use with accessible soil including fruit and vegetable garden, but excluding poultry.

Soils in Marrong Reserve are identified as 'Moderate Salinity Potential' in the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021.

2.5.3 Hydrology and drainage

Marrong Reserve lies on the east of the ridgeline with a distinctive drainage line (gully) towards the southern end. Stormwater from the site feeds into the broader catchment following open space and drainage networks established through the northern residential lands of the redeveloped Greystanes Estate.

As the highest point in the vicinity, the north-south ridgeline of Prospect Hill diverts stormwater easterly and westerly respectively. The catchment of stormwater from Marrong Reserve south of Daruga Avenue flows in a south easterly direction through Prospect Creek and the Georges River.

JBS Environmental (2009) identified that stormwater runoff from the Saddle Bund would flow predominantly east towards Daruga Avenue and an upper tributary of Girraween Creek, then joining Toongabbie Creek and the upper Parramatta River.

2.5.4 Flora and fauna

Vegetation

Native and exotic flora species in Marrong Reserve are listed in Appendix B.

Original vegetation

Typical of the Cumberland Plain Woodland (Shale Plains Woodland) the vegetation in the area of Prospect Hill was described in 1790 by Hunter as being a "very pleasant tract of country, which from the distance the trees grew from each other, and the gentle hills and dales, and rising slopes covered with grass, appeared like a park" (Jo McDonald, 2004).

Little of the original Cumberland Plain vegetation remains due to past land use. It is known that by late 1791, when Watkin Tench visited convict land grants in the area that land had already been cleared for maize and wheat (Jo McDonald, 2004).

Remnant vegetation

The vegetation in Marrong Reserve has significantly changed since 1947 when aerial photos show the reserve was largely cleared with some significant trees remaining. Less than 10% of the original vegetation remains in the reserve.

The remnant vegetation community within the Prospect Hill SHR Area is Moist Shale Woodland/ Shale Plains Woodland which is considered to be a critically endangered ecological community under the Commonwealth *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* and an Endangered Ecological Community in the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Moist Shale Woodland occurs where there is increased rainfall on clay soils derived from Wiannamatta Shale.

Canopy trees characteristic of Moist Shale Woodland include Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*), Forest Red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus moluccana*), with smaller tree species including Hickory Wattle (*Acacia implexa*) and Sydney Green Wattle (*Acacia parramattensis* subsp. *parramattensis*).

Cultural plantings

Marrong Reserve is an undulating ridgeline that was dominated by a pine (*Pinus radiata*) plantation planted by Boral between 1960 and 1970 to visually screen the quarry site. These plantings are intrusive and are being progressively removed.

The mature cultural plantings of large Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) associated with the former paddock boundary lines in the original Greystanes House property are considered to be historically significant and should be retained and protected.



Northern established section

Planting associated with bush regeneration works in the northern established portion of the reserve have been undertaken in the area since 2009. In addition, substantial planting of indigenous and native species were undertaken in 2013. These plantings were established to stabilise areas of the park associated with the development of the pedestrian paths, maintenance track, seating and viewing areas.



Greater Sydney Landcare worked with Council in March 2022 to plant trees in the north-west section of Marrong Reserve near Butu Wargan Drive with grant funding obtained by Greater Sydney Landcare as part of their Creating Canopies project. Contractors, Council staff and Council Bushcare volunteers were involved. The condition of planting is monitored and subject to ongoing maintenance.

Weeds

Large areas of the reserve are dominated by exotic grasses and herbaceous weeds. Noxious weeds in the reserve include Privet (*Ligustrum* sp.) and Chilean Needle Grass (*Nassella neesiana*). Sporadic incursion of woody weeds occurs as the site was previously overcome with Lantana (*Lantana camara*). Such weeds are difficult to eradicate from the reserve.

The site has been targeted in past maintenance contracts to reduce the biomass of exotic species. However a historically large exotic seed bank is still prevalent throughout. Revegetation has taken place in mosaic patterns to establish native resilience throughout the reserve.



Morning Glory



Pampas Grass

Current and proposed plantings and weed removal

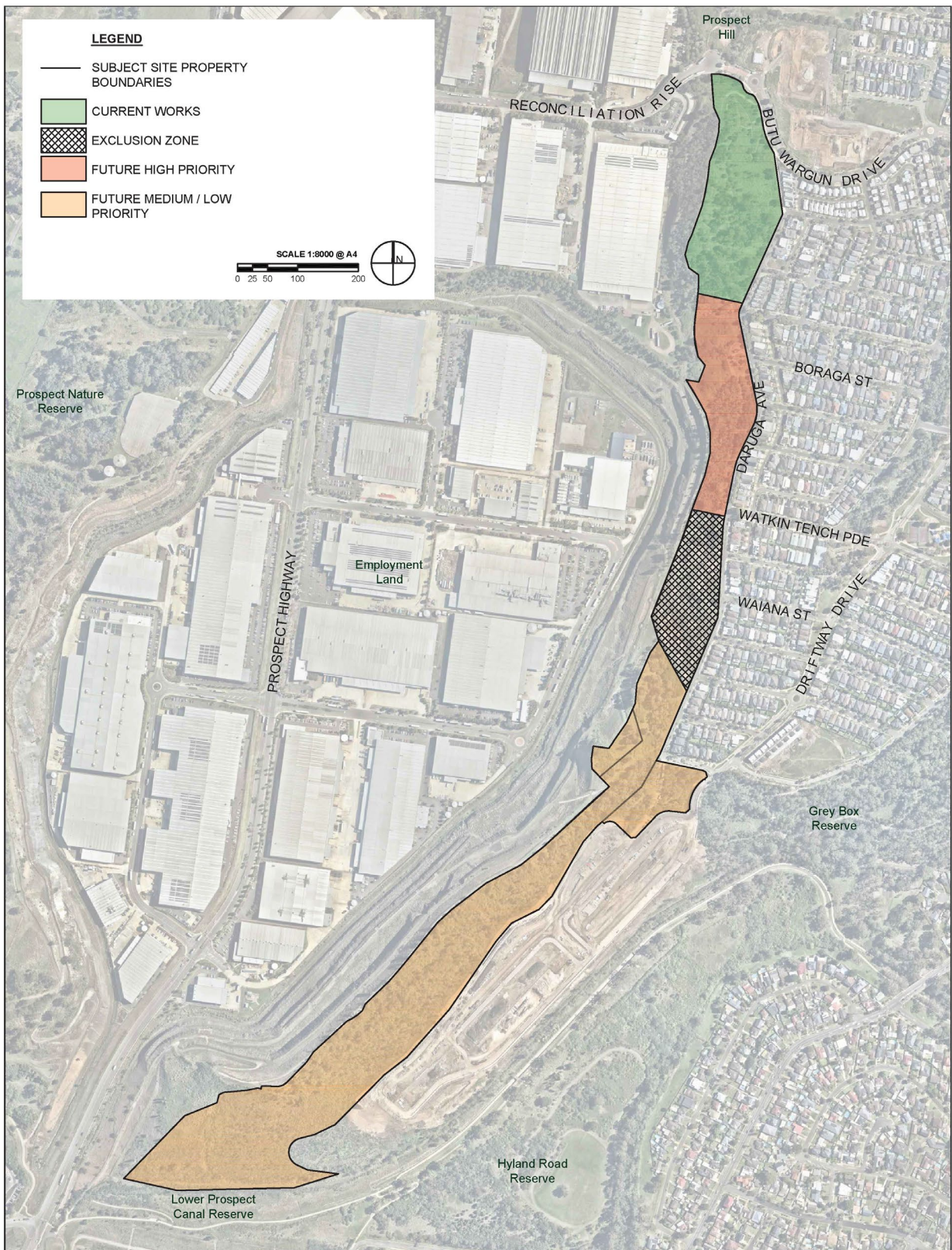
Council's bushland contractors remove weeds and plant Cumberland Plain Woodland species on a monthly works program since 2020. The focus of planting is on shrubs and canopy.

New weed removal and regeneration works have been included in the saddle bund project.

Figure 7 shows:

- ❑ areas where the bushland contractors are working to maintain pathways and in the central area in the north-western section of the reserve between Butu Wargan Drive and Bunnai Road
- ❑ two locations for preferred future works with the greatest potential for success in the vicinity of Biana Street south to Binnett Street (subject to funding)
- ❑ medium-low priority future works (subject to funding).

Figure 7 Current bushland works and preferred future works



Fauna

Fauna surveys of the broader Greystanes Estate site were undertaken during planning for Nelsons Ridge. Four threatened species were recorded in the wider area: the Greater Broad-nosed bat, Eastern Freetail Bat, Eastern Falsistrelle and the Powerful Owl. There are no records of threatened species occurring within Marrong Reserve.

The Cumberland Plain Land Snail which is thought to inhabit Marrong Reserve is endangered in NSW. However this snail is often misidentified with the Woronora Woodland Snail (*Saurochoncha sheai*) as the two species look very similar but are genetically different.

Native mammal species frequently sighted in Marrong Reserve include the Eastern Grey Kangaroo, Greater Gliding Possum, and Brush-tail Possum. It is likely that other native mammal species that have not been recorded are also present.

Bird species sighted in Marrong Reserve include the Magpie Lark, Bell Miner, Eastern Rosella, Butcher Bird, Eastern Yellow Robin, Bush Turkey, wrens, Willy Wagtail, crows, ravens, Sulphur-Crested Cockatoos, Corella, and Galah. The zone between Bobbina Street and Lower Prospect Canal Reserve is an important avian habitat, particularly for Bell Miners and Eastern Rosellas.

Black Cockatoos were frequently sighted in the reserve before the 2019 bushfire and removal of the pine trees, with numbers since then recently significantly reduced. Council intends to encourage Black Cockatoos to return to the reserve through suitable planting.

Reptile species sighted in Marrong Reserve include the Red Belly Black Snake, Eastern Brown Snake, and various lizards.

Introduced animals typical of urban environments are known to inhabit Marrong Reserve. Rabbits, hares, foxes, domestic cats and dogs, and a variety of introduced birds have been identified in Marrong Reserve and can potentially threaten native flora and fauna. Ongoing monitoring, treatment or control may occur from time to time in response to primary pests where possible, such as by implementing or extending fox abatement programs.

2.5.5 Fire regime

Fire is a natural and necessary part of the Australian landscape, particularly of the woodland forest and grassland typical of remnant vegetation in Marrong Reserve.

Figure 8 shows that the vegetation in Marrong Reserve is rated as Category 2 (southern section) and 3 (northern section) meaning medium to lower fire risk.

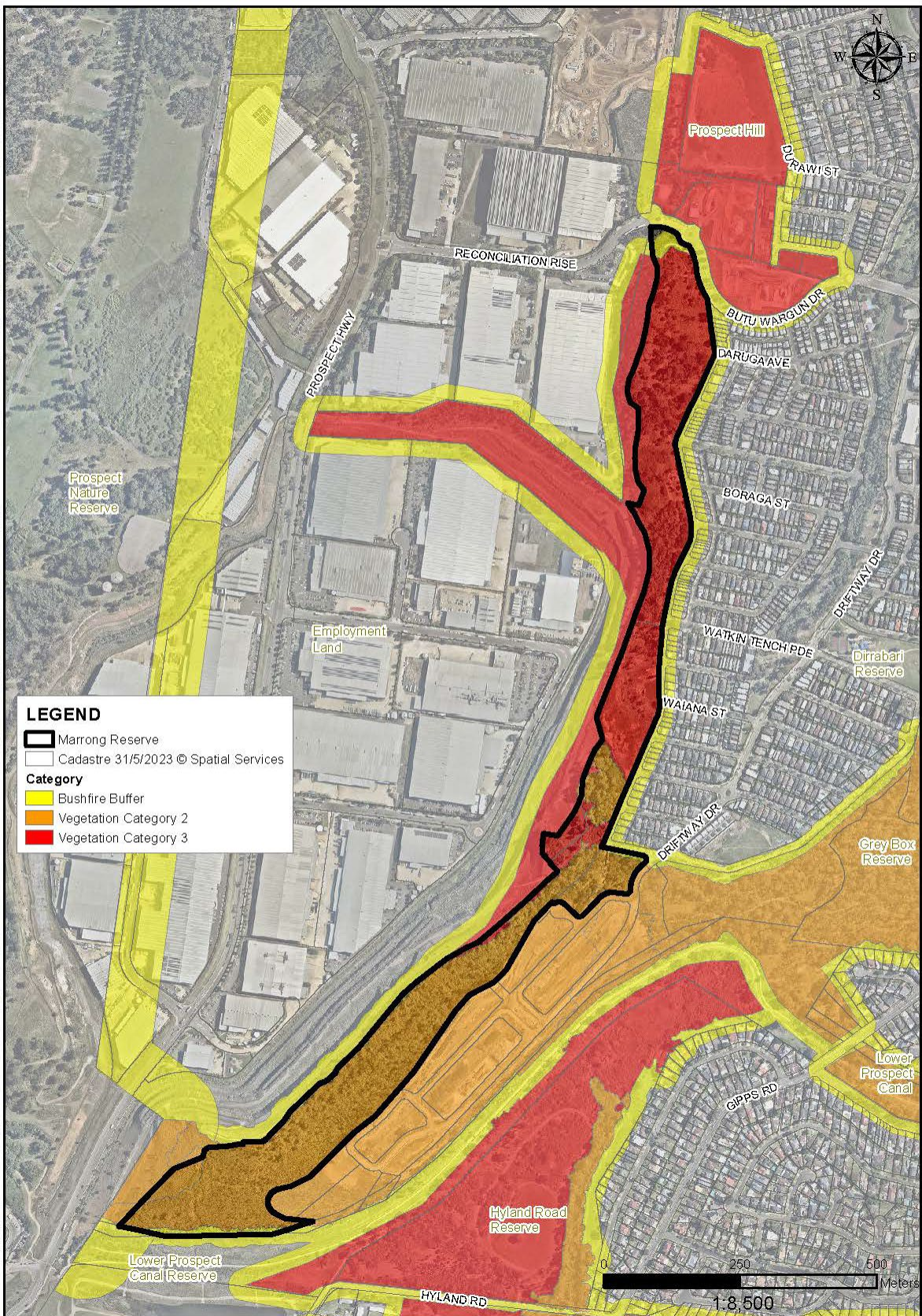
A fire management plan has not been prepared for Marrong Reserve.

An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) has been provided between residences and the reserve, which is frequently mowed to maintain it.

Fires are an expression of anti-social behaviour by people who trespass on the site. This behaviour is expected to diminish with the ongoing activation of the parkland area in line with proposed embellishments implemented as part of this plan. Fireworks are strictly prohibited in this bushland reserve as indicated on on-site signage.

Cultural or fire stick farming is supported, subject to co-ordination with rural/state fire agencies, consultant services and community consultation.

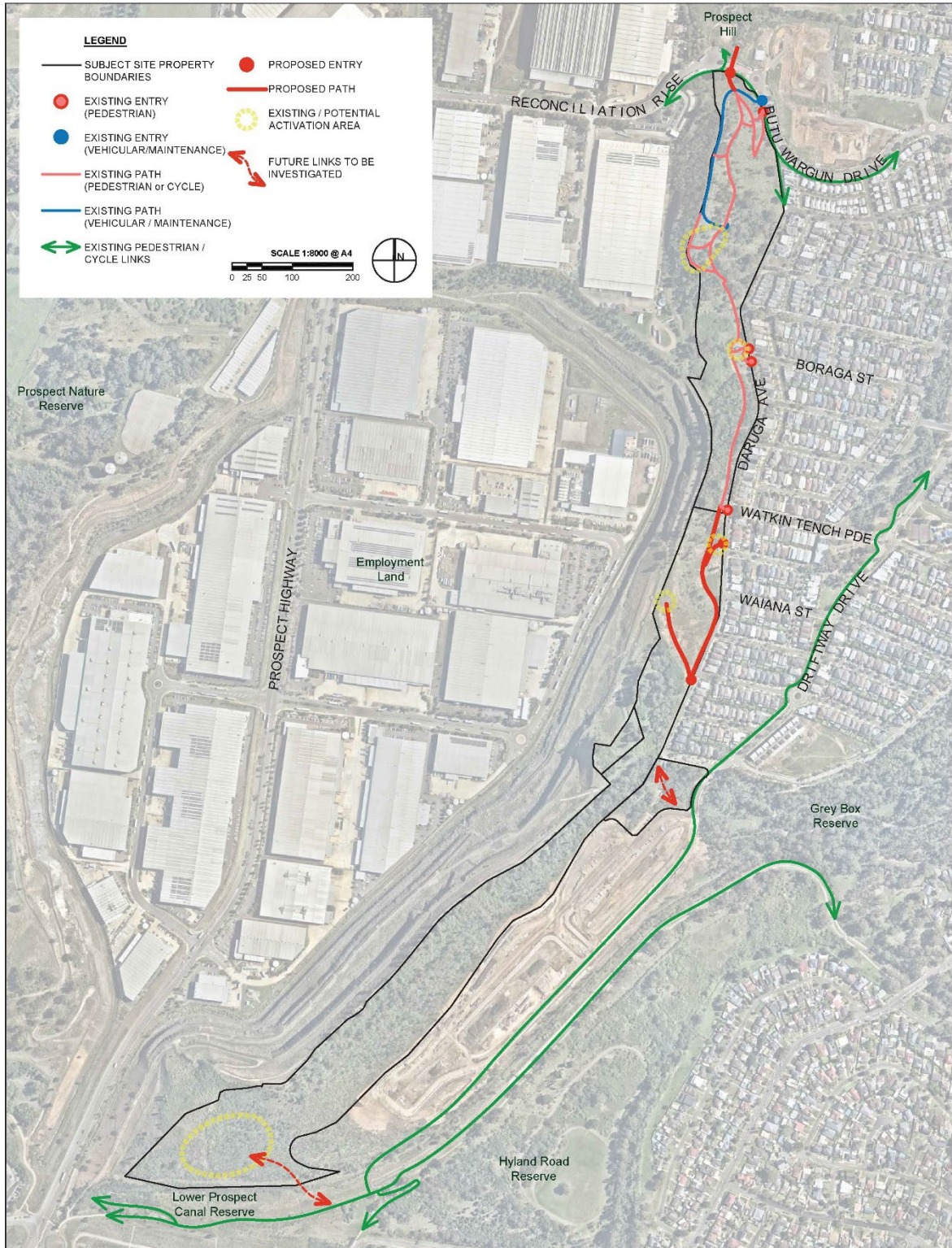
Figure 8 Bush Fire Prone Land in Marrong Reserve



2.6 Access and circulation

Figure 9 shows the current access points to and circulation routes within Marrong Reserve.

Figure 9 Access and circulation – Marrong Reserve



Situated within Pemulwuy, Marrong Reserve is located just south of the M4 and the Great Western Highway, with access via Greystanes Road to the suburb of Pemulwuy. Marrong Reserve is easily accessed from the surrounding streets. Bollards are provided to the boundaries to limit access by vehicles to the Reserve.

Cycle and pedestrian paths throughout Pemulwuy connect to the Reserve, allowing easy access for local residents. These paths connect to nearby suburbs and provide links to the surrounding regional cycleway network.

2.7 Development, condition and use of Marrong Reserve

2.7.1 Introduction

Marrong Reserve is largely established with amenities and fixtures that are suitable to the passive recreational and bushland setting of the parkland.

Work currently being established in the saddle bund section of the park include new entry points and lookouts, and an informal recreation area including a playground and lookout.

2.7.2 Improvements and structures

The northern established section of Marrong Reserve provides for informal recreational use, a path along its length, and linking the entry and observation areas. An accessible path extends from the accessible parking area on Butu Wargun Drive, to the main observation area located just below the ridgeline. The southern section is steeper and less accessible.

The entry and observation points provide areas of seating along bicycle parking, drinking fountains, bins and signage. The observation points located near the ridgeline provide substantial views towards the city and to the south and west.

Educational and interpretive information is provided within the Reserve. The main observation point, off the accessible path, includes an open air classroom area, while the central entry point includes an informal stage area and a display garden for interpretation of Aboriginal heritage.

The northern section of the reserve is provided with water supply to drinking fountains located at the main entry and observation points, with taps at the three entries and main observation point.







Electricity is connected to the power outlets located at the main entry and the display garden performance space. Lighting is located to the perimeter of the Reserve along Butu Wargun Drive and Daruga Avenue.








2.7.3 Condition of the land and structures







The condition of the land and structures in Marrong Reserve is shown in Table 4.








The northern section of the reserve is newly established, and as such the associated structures are in generally good condition.


Table 4 Condition of structures and improvements in Marrong Reserve

| Structure/ Improvement | Condition | Use/role | Images |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| Butu Wargun Drive to Dullai Street | | | |
| Revegetation areas | Good | Habitat and amenity |  |
| Accessible pedestrian paths | Good | Universal access, pedestrian access, exercise, passive recreation. |  |
| Pedestrian paths -asphalt paths with timber edge | Good | Pedestrian access, exercise, passive recreation. |  |
| Concrete stairs with stainless steel handrails | Good | Pedestrian access |  |
| Stone retaining walls/feature wall/ park sign | Good | Park identification sign, entry signifier |  |
| Maintenance access road | Average | Vehicle access for maintenance |  |

| Structure/Improvement | Condition | Use/role | Images |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| Vehicle turning areas | Average | Turning area, drop off point |  |
| Main entry point | Good | Universal access point, bicycle parking, seating, drinking fountain, signage |  |
| Fencing – black chainwire mesh | Poor | Boundary definition, Separate activity areas from vegetation |  |
| Site furniture, bins, bubblers (steel), taps, bicycle stands, bollards, power outlets | Good | User amenity, safety, security, |  |
| Lookout areas | | | |
| Elevated timber stair and platforms | Good | Pedestrian access over sensitive regrowth area and seating |  |
| Main observation area, outdoor classroom | Good | Seating, education, rest point, views |  |
| Observation areas | Good | Seating, rest points, views, |  |

| Structure/ Improvement | Condition | Use/role | Images |
|--|--------------------|---|---|
| Interpretive signage | Good/ Average | Information and interpretation |  |
| Park furniture – seats over concrete slabs | Excellent/ Good | Rest points to support reserve users |  |
| Fence – black palisade | Good | Boundary delineation, safety |  |
| Established regeneration areas | Good | Habitat and amenity |  |
| Park opposite Boraga Street | | | |
| Entry point | Good | Access to Reserve, seating, bicycle parking |  |
| Display garden | Good | Education and performance |  |

| Structure/Improvement | Condition | Use/role | Images |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| Basalt boulders | Good | Reminder of the history of Prospect (Greystanes), barrier |  |
| Interpretation signs | Good | Interpretation, education |  |
| Drainage pits | Good | Stormwater drainage |  |
| Fencing – black mesh | Average | Boundary definition, Separate activity areas from vegetation |  |
| Electricity substation | Good | Electrical sub-station for adjoining residential development |  |
| Accessible parking spaces | Good | Two accessible parking spaces |  |
| Saddle Bund | | | |
| Saddle Bund recreation area | Under construction | Informal recreation area |  |

| Structure/ Improvement | Condition | Use/role | Images |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---|
| South Marrong Reserve | | | |
| South Marrong Reserve | Poor Fire damage, weeds | Habitat |  |

2.7.4 Proposed improvements and structures

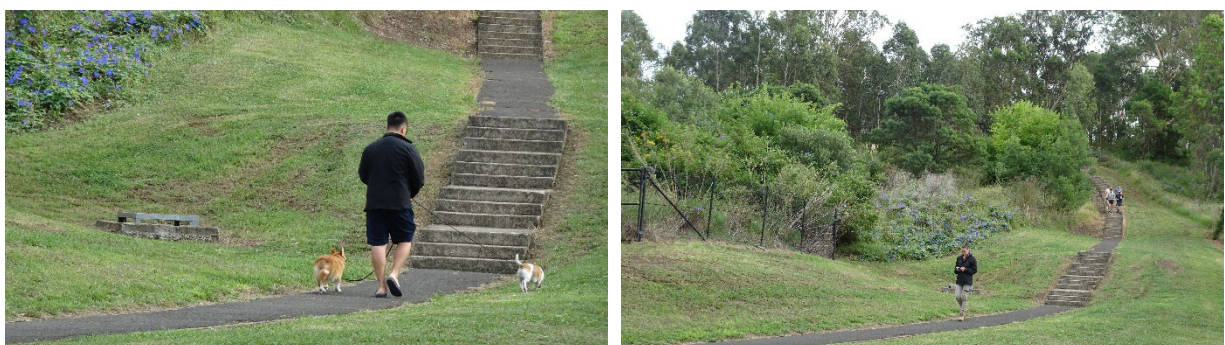
Embellishment of the Saddle Bund in the central section of Marrong Reserve is currently in progress. The Saddle Bund will include an entry point, paths, bike parking, viewing platform with seating, picnic setting, a younger aged children's play space, interpretive signage, revegetation, and regeneration planting.

Embellishment of Marrong Reserve South is yet to be defined. Whilst there is potential to further activate recreational activity at both the southern extent of the parkland and behind the 'one tree hill' area, an equal consideration is to be given to areas which are dedicated to conservation and the protection of undeveloped areas for wildlife conservation and habitat.

2.8 Activities at Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve with over 21 hectares of open space provides an important open space and community facility for Pemulwuy and wider Cumberland City residents.

Marrong Reserve is visited by local residents who like to walk and run there for exercise and to enjoy the natural setting, walk their dogs, enjoy the views, bird watching, informal ball games, and bush tucker.



Landcare NSW partnered with Greater Sydney Landscape Network to plant trees as part of the NSW Premier's Priority to increase tree canopy and green cover across Greater Sydney. Council organised a Tree Planting Day and free barbecue lunch for the local community in Marrong Reserve on 1 June 2022 9am to 1.30pm.

2.9 Maintenance

2.9.1 Reserve maintenance

Maintenance service levels

Marrong Reserve is maintained in accordance with Council's Parks Asset Management Plan.

Cyclical maintenance activities are:

- Natural Areas: bushland regeneration and revegetation, asset protection zone maintenance, Bushcare volunteer program
- Passive Parks and Reserves: three-weekly maintenance cycle, garden bed maintenance and regeneration, tree maintenance, playground inspections and maintenance (proposed)

Routine maintenance of parks and recreation facilities comprises:

- Removal of unsafe trees and branches
- Maintenance of utility services such as irrigation, drainage
- Repair of minor defects such as seats, play equipment.

Council's response to maintenance requests is based on staff experience and judgment, and current industry practice. Council's officers assess requests or defects against the potential to cause harm to public property and life. High hazard defects are responded to within 24 hours with the view to at least making the asset safe. Other defects requiring work are assessed against other operational priorities and responded to within regular operational procedure.

Current maintenance

Maintenance of Marrong Reserve is the responsibility of Cumberland Council consistent with its Maintenance Service Levels. Maintenance of the reserve currently includes:

- General maintenance including repairs to paths, paving and site furniture
- Maintenance of fencing
- Bush regeneration / weeding
- Ongoing revegetation works / monitoring
- Monitoring of tree health and ongoing maintenance/ remedial works
- Grass mowing
- Rubbish removal
- Graffiti control
- Replacement of damaged fences and gates.

2.9.2 Bushland maintenance

Marrong Reserve is worked monthly under the bushland maintenance contract. The priority tasks for the 2021-22 bush regeneration contract were:

- Primary weed control working along the various pathways and boundaries. Primary weeds to be targeted include but not limited to Narrow Leaf Privet, Large Leaf Privet, Lantana, African Olive and Castor Oil.

-
- Secondary and maintenance weed control working along the various pathways and boundaries. Secondary weeds to be targeted include but not limited to herbaceous annual weeds and exotic grasses: *Araujia sericifera*, *Asparagus* species, *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* species, *Coryza* species and juvenile woody weeds.

Due to historically large exotic seed bank present onsite, priorities will be taken to areas of higher native resilience and working out from these areas to encourage the spread of native regeneration and the establishment of previously revegetated areas.

Bushland maintenance in Marrong Reserve comprises:

Brushcut herbaceous annual weeds and exotic grasses away from native species throughout the south western areas of site, around the southern lookout, along the western boundary of site, around the perimeter of planted areas and along the top tier of the reserve nearing the lookout, along the pathways of the middle and top tiers of the reserve nearing the lookout, at the southern end of site, along pathways, and around revegetation zones clearing any overhanging vegetation, and in proposed planting area in the middle tier of site. Targeting: *Avena fatua*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Bromus catharticus*, *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Coryza bonariensis*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Senecio madagascariensis*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Solanum sisymbriifolium*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Sorghum halepense*, and *Verbena bonariensis*.

Cut and poisoned woody weeds along top ridge in southern and western areas, around the southern lookout, and through top tier of the reserve. Targeting: *Lantana camara*, *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata*, *Ricinus communis* and *Senna pendula* var. *glabrata*.

Hand removed herbaceous weeds from lower tier gardens adjacent Butu Wargun Drive, and through revegetated areas throughout site. Targeting: *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Bromus catharticus*, *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Coryza bonariensis*, *Cortaderia* sp., *Eragrostis curvula*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Rumex sagittatus* and *Senecio madagascariensis*, *Solanum sisymbriifolium* and *Sonchus* sp.

Hand removed annual weeds, exotic vines and exotic grasses throughout the revegetation zones throughout site including the lower tier. Targeting: *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Coryza bonariensis*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Rumex sagittatus*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Solanum sisymbriifolium*.

Spot sprayed annual weeds and exotic grasses using selective herbicide along the western boundary of the site, along the top tier of the western garden areas, at the southern end of site, along the pathways of the middle and top tiers of the reserve, throughout mulch beds, and throughout and around perimeter of revegetation zones. Targeting: *Avena fatua*, *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Bromus catharticus*, *Cenchrus clandestinus*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Eragrostis curvula*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Ricinus communis*, *Rumex sagittatus*, *Solanum nigrum*, *Solanum sisymbriifolium*, *Sonchus* sp., *Verbena bonariensis* and *Vicia sativa*.

Spot sprayed annual weeds with the high volume spray unit through the top tiers starting from the western boundary of site working down the slope. Targeting: *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Coryza bonariensis*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Lactuca serriola* and *Solanum sisymbriifolium*.

Spot sprayed annual weeds with knapsack sprayer through the middle and lower tiers, through the proposed planting area in the middle tier and through the top tier in the south western end of site. Covering approximately 3,000m². Targeting: *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Coryza bonariensis*, *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Lactuca serriola*, *Lantana camara*,

and *Solanum nigrum*, *Solanum sisymbriifolium*, *Sorghum halepense* and *Verbena bonariensis*.

Spot sprayed herbaceous weeds throughout the central areas of site. Targeting: *Bidens pilosa*, *Brassica* sp., *Lactuca serriola*, *Solanum sisymbriifolium*, *Sonchus* sp., *Verbena bonariensis* and *Vicia sativa*.

Spot sprayed Chilean Needle Grass found on the western boundary of the top tier, and on the middle and top tiers of the reserve. Targeting: *Nassella neesiana*.

Maintenance of bush regeneration areas within the Reserve is managed by Council's Bushland Management Officer.

2.10 Financial management

No income is currently derived from use of Marrong Reserve.

General rate revenue is proportionally applied to the Capital Works Program over the long term. Maintenance and capital costs are primarily part of operational service levels.

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3 PLANNING CONTEXT

3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the legislative and policy framework applying to Marrong Reserve. Full versions of the legislation outlined below is found on-line at www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

Further information about Cumberland Council's corporate, strategic planning, and other plans and policies are available on Council's website at www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au.

3.2 Planning context

The planning context of Marrong Reserve is shown in Table 4. The legislation most affecting use and management of Marrong Reserve is the *Local Government Act 1993*, and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Several plans control development in Marrong Reserve within the SHR curtilage area for Prospect Hill:

- Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan 2005
- Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan 2008
- Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan 2009
- Cumberland Development Control Plan (DCP) Part F 2021.

This Plan of Management must be prepared in accordance with other relevant legislation and policy guidelines, including but not limited to those listed in Table 5.

3.3 Legislation applying to Marrong Reserve

3.3.1 Local Government Act 1993

Requirements of a Plan of Management for community land

Marrong Reserve comprises land either owned by Cumberland Council or is dedicated for public park and reserve. The Council-owned land is classified as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. Community land must be managed according to the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*.

Community land:

- must have a Plan of Management prepared for it, which sets out guidelines for use and management of the land. Until a Plan of Management is adopted, the nature and use of the land must not change.

Table 5 Strategic planning context of Marrong Reserve

| | Land use planning | Cultural heritage | Open space/ recreation planning | Environmental planning | Community planning | Access planning |
|----------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| Common-wealth | | <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter | | <i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> | | <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> |
| NSW | <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021</i> <i>Dividing Fences Act 1991</i> <i>Roads Act 1993</i> SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 | <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> | NSW Public Open Space Strategy 2022 NSW Public Spaces Charter NSW Public Spaces Practitioner's Guide Great Public Spaces Guide Great Public Spaces Toolkit COVID Safe Public Space Guide NSW Smart Public Open Spaces Guide NSW Smart Places Playbook Greener Places 2017 Draft Greener Places Design Guide (Issue 04 2020): 1. Open space for recreation, 2. Urban tree canopy; 3. Bushland and Waterways Everyone Can Play Guideline for Inclusive Playspaces <i>Companion Animals Act 1998</i> and Regulation 2008 | <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> <i>Contaminated Land Management Act 1997</i> <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i> <i>Pesticides Act 1999</i> Pesticides Regulation 2009 <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i> | Draft Connecting with Country Designing with Country 2020 | <i>Anti-Discrimination Act 1977</i> |

| | Land use planning | Cultural heritage | Open space/ recreation planning | Environmental planning | Community planning | Access planning |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Sydney | Greater Sydney Regional Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities | | Greater Sydney Green Grid | | | |
| Regional | Central City District Plan | | | | | |
| Cumberland LGA | Cumberland 2030: Our Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 Cumberland Development Control Plan – Part F1 Landing of Helicopters on Council Land Policy Mobile Food Vending Vehicle Policy | Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 – Schedule 5 | Cumberland Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2019-2029 Companion Animals Policy | Environmental Management Framework 2019 Cumberland Urban Tree Strategy 2020 Cumberland Biodiversity Strategy 2019 Sustainability Action Plan 2020 Asbestos Management Policy | Cumberland Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027; and Delivery Program, Operational Plan Cumberland Cultural Plan 2019-2029 Cumberland Reconciliation Action Plan Cumberland Youth Strategy Cumberland Public Art Guidelines Cumberland Events Strategy Safety and Crime Prevention Plan CCTV in Public Spaces Policy Companion Animals Policy | Cumberland Disability Inclusion Action Plan Access and Equity Policy |

MARRONG RESERVE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

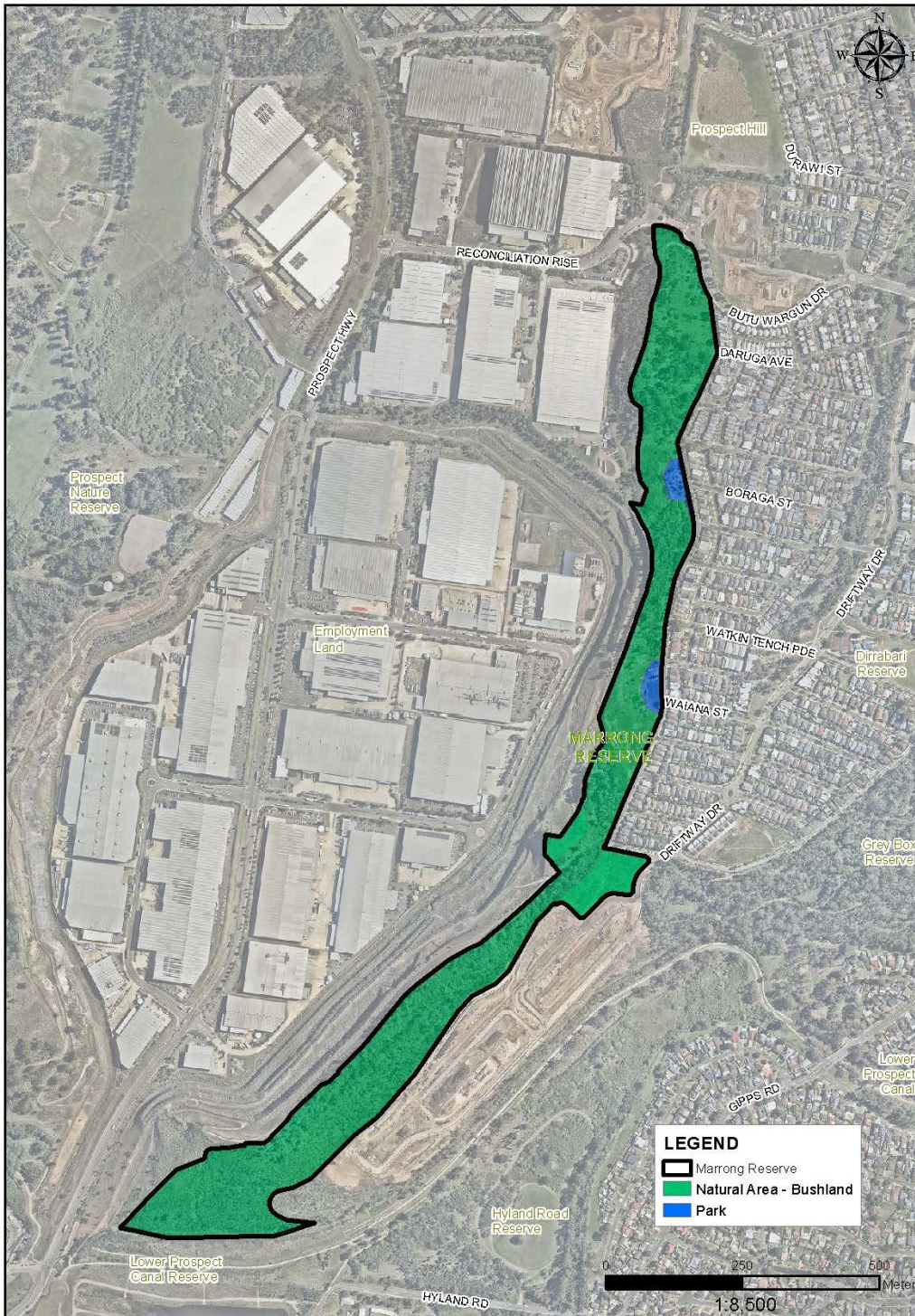
| | Land use planning | Cultural heritage | Open space/ recreation planning | Environmental planning | Community planning | Access planning |
|------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Heritage Interpretation Plan for Prospect Hill 2009 Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan 2008 Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan 2005 | | Citywide Bushland Management Plan 2007 Bushland Management Plan: Northern Residential Lands: Greystanes Estate 2003 | | |
| Adjoining open spaces | Prospect Hill Plan of Management Prospect Pipeline Corridor Strategic Masterplan | | | | | |

- ❑ must be kept for the use of the general community, and must not be sold.
- ❑ cannot be leased or licensed for a period of more than 21 years, or for 30 years with consent from the Minister.

Categorisation

Figure 10 shows the categorisation of Marrong Reserve.

Figure 10 Categorisation of Marrong Reserve



The guidelines for categorisation in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* support the categorisation as follows.

Natural Area-Bushland

Most of the reserve, except for the informal parkland areas, is categorised as Natural Area-Bushland.

The basis for categorising land within Marrong Reserve as Natural Area-Bushland is according to the guidelines set out in Clauses 102 and 107 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* as follows:

Land should be categorised as a natural area under section 36(4) of the Act if the land, whether or not in an undisturbed state, possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore under section 36(5) of the Act.

Clause 107 of the Regulation states that:

(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36(5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation—

(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or

(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.

(2) Such land includes—

(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or

(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or

(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.

Park

The informal parkland areas opposite Boraga Street and at Saddle Bund are categorised as Park.

The basis for categorising land within Marrong Reserve as Park is according to the guidelines set out in Clause 104 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* as follows:

Land should be categorised as a park under section 36(4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting

equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.

Leases, Licences and other Estates

Leases, licences and other estates formalise the use of community land. Such activities should be compatible with any zoning or reservation; provide benefits, services or facilities for users of the land; and be authorised under the Plan of Management for the land. The terms and conditions of any authorisation should ensure proper management and maintenance of the area or facility, and that the interests of the Council and the public are protected.

A lease is normally required where exclusive control of all or part of an area is proposed. A licence may be granted where intermittent or short-term occupation of an area is proposed. The term “estate” is wide and includes many rights over land that can be granted. An estate is defined as an “interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien and encumbrance, whether at law or in equity.”

There are restrictions on the ability of Council to grant leases, licences and other estates over community land. Council may only grant a lease, licence or other estate if:

- the Plan of Management expressly authorises the lease.
- the purpose of the lease is consistent with the core objectives for the category of land.
- the lease is for a permitted purpose listed in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Refer to Section 5.2 for authorised leases, licences and other estates.

3.3.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) establishes the statutory planning framework for environmental and land use planning in NSW through:

- State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs).
- Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). The Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 applies to Marrong Reserve.

The EPA Act requires that “environmental impacts” are considered in land use planning and decision making.

The EPA Act also set out processes for approving development applications for structures and works on public and private land in the Cumberland local government area.

3.3.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act

All Aboriginal sites in NSW are protected under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, which is administered by Heritage NSW.

Part 6 of the Act outlines specific protection for Aboriginal heritage as follows:

- s.84: the Minister for the Environment may declare any place that is or was of special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture, to be an Aboriginal place.
- s.86: penalties for harming or desecrating Aboriginal objects and places.
- s.87: defences to prosecution and exemptions, including the process of due diligence.

-
- s.89A: requirement to notify the Director-General when finding a new site.
 - s.90: issue and use of Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits.
 - s.90Q: the role of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS).
 - Part 6: where harm to an Aboriginal object or place cannot be avoided, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) can be issued by the Chief Executive of Heritage NSW.
 - Part 6a, Division 1-3: the Director-General's right to issue stop-work orders, interim protection orders, and remediation directions.

3.3.4 Heritage Act 1977

Marrong Reserve/Prospect Hill is listed on the State Heritage Register as an item of State Heritage Significance. An item on the SHR cannot be altered unless the Heritage Council of NSW has issued an approval, or an exemption from the need to obtain an approval has been granted.

The Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan and the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan have been endorsed by the Heritage Council.

A Section 60 application for alterations, approvals or exemptions is required by the Heritage Council as the consent authority.

3.4 Council plans and policies

3.4.1 Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021

Zoning

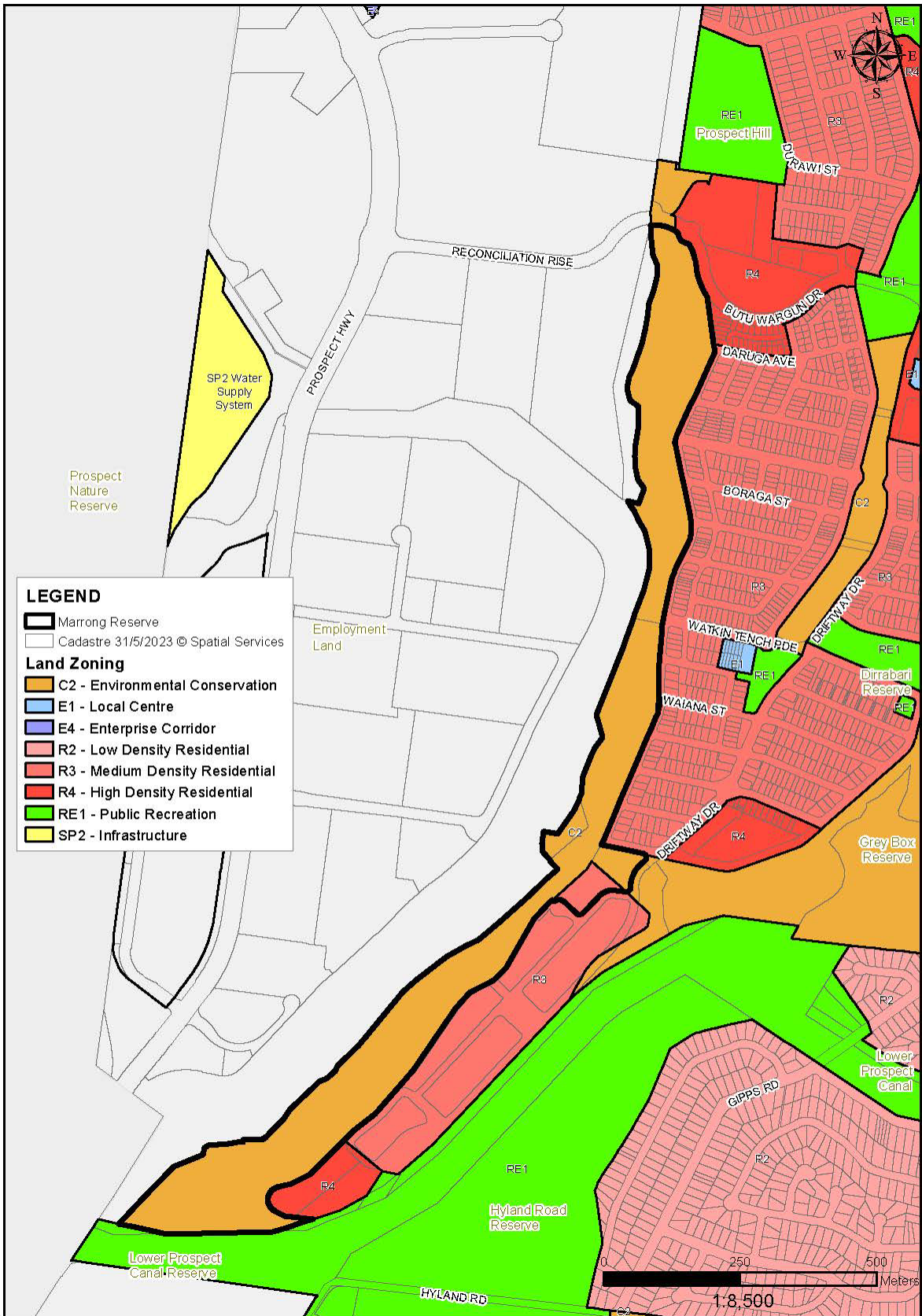
Land covered by this Plan of Management in Marrong Reserve is zoned C2 Environmental Conservation.

The objectives of the C2 Environmental Conservation zone are to:

- protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.

Part of Lot 3 DP 271345 is zoned R3 Medium Density Residential. It is recommended that the C2 Environmental Conservation zoning would be more appropriate to its vegetated character.

Figure 11 Zoning of Marrong Reserve



Heritage

In response to its identified heritage values, most of Marrong Reserve is included in heritage Item I01662 Prospect Hill under the Cumberland LEP 2021.

Figure 12 Heritage map in Cumberland LEP 2021



The Cumberland LEP 2021 recognises the State heritage significance of Prospect Hill/ Marrong Reserve through its listing in Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage of the LEP.

Clause 5.10 Heritage conservation of the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 sets out for heritage items listed in Schedule 5 of the CLEP:

- objectives for heritage conservation in Cumberland City
- requirements for development consent
- effect of proposed development on heritage significance
- heritage assessment
- archaeological sites
- Aboriginal places of heritage significance
- conservation incentives.

Salinity

Clause 6.9 of the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 addresses requirements for development consent for development on land shown as Moderate Salinity Potential on the Salinity Map.

3.4.2 Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021: Part F1-14

Part F1-14 Pemulwuy Residential of the Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021 sets out Council's objectives and design guidelines for the Pemulwuy South sub precinct which includes Marrong Reserve.

Specific objectives and controls for public open space in Pemulwuy focus on a network of public open spaces in Pemulwuy with corridor connections between them.

Controls for Trees and ecological habitats in Pemulwuy in the Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021 are to:

- Retain and add to existing trees on Prospect Hill, consistent with the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan
- Retain existing healthy trees unless there are clearly justifiable reasons for their removal and alternatives have been considered
- Replace the prominent pine forestation of Pemulwuy with native planting.
- Ensure tree species selection is consistent with Figure 2 (Pemulwuy South)
- Use locally indigenous plant species, including threatened and regionally significant species, in open spaces
- Ensure that the tree network and structure will provide a coherent wildlife corridor throughout the site from adjacent sites.
- Clear weeds and non-natives as part of a program to re-establish native plants
- Preserve and protect any scarred tree located in Pemulwuy, in consultation with Aboriginal/ archaeological advice.

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4 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT

4.1 Introduction

The Commonwealth, State, regional and local planning context applying to Marrong Reserve was outlined in Section 3. This section draws on the previous section, and defines the specific roles and objectives for Marrong Reserve, based on community values and management directions of Cumberland Council.

The needs and requirements of Cumberland Council (as land owners and managers), the Aboriginal community (as custodians of the land), residents (as neighbours and users of the land), and current and future visitors (as users of the land) are reflected in the recommended management actions in Section 5.

4.2 Values and roles of Marrong Reserve

4.2.1 Introduction

The Pemulwuy and wider Cumberland City community value various aspects of Marrong Reserve for different reasons. The Aboriginal community and local residents have expressed how the site is important and special to them by articulating their values during community engagement forums which informed the preparation of the Prospect Hill Plan of Management in 2019 and this plan.

Using values as the basis of this Plan of Management ensures that this plan will be valid longer than one based on simply addressing issues. Issue-driven Plans of Management can quickly become out of date. Values change at a much slower pace than issues do. Values may remain constant for generations, therefore once values are documented, issues can easily be dealt with as they arise consistent with the values. New issues that arise over time very often cannot be dealt with easily unless a new Plan of Management is prepared.

By understanding the reasons why the community values Marrong Reserve, the roles that the community expects the reserve to play in the future may be determined. This Plan of Management is based on protecting, conserving and enhancing the values of Marrong Reserve. Desired outcomes, management strategies and actions which are consistent with these values have been developed for the Action Plan in Section 6.

4.2.2 Values and roles of Marrong Reserve

The stakeholder engagement process for the Prospect Hill Plan of Management 2019 revealed a strong sense of connection with Prospect Hill, with the desire to ensure the protection of the site's cultural, open space, recreational and environmental values. Community values are also reflected in the description, history, and assessment of significance which accompany the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area listing, and by stakeholder engagement conducted by the Government Architect's Office in 2008.

Marrong Reserve provides recreational, cultural, environmental and visual amenity to the residents of Pemulwuy, and the surrounding areas.

The roles of Marrong Reserve are its desired functions, and the ways in which the reserve may achieve Council’s goals for natural areas, parkland and the open space system as a whole. The desired roles of Marrong Reserve form the basis for making decisions about the future management of the site, and are presented below.

Table 6 Values and roles of Marrong Reserve

| Value | Roles |
|--|--|
| Environmental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bushland – remnant, regenerated - C2 Environmental Conservation zoning - Moist Shale Woodland / Shale Hills Woodland - Natural ridgeline - Heritage trees | Environmental conservation Fauna habitat Wildlife corridor |
| Open space and recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - parklets - walking paths - lookouts | Open space for residents in an increasingly developed area Elevated area for scenic views Buffer between residential and employment lands Place for informal recreation |
| Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Marrong name - Natural bushland setting - State Heritage Register listing | Education and interpretation Meeting place |

4.3 Management objectives

4.3.1 Introduction

The objectives for Marrong Reserve relate to the core objectives for categories of community land specified within the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council’s management goals in the Cumberland Community Strategic Plan, zoning under the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021, and Council’s objectives for Marrong Reserve in the Cumberland Development Control Plan Part F1-14.

4.3.2 Core objectives for community land

The *Local Government Act 1993* identifies core objectives for management of each category of community land. Council must manage the community land according to these core objectives. Any additional Council objectives for the land must comply with the core objectives established within the Act. The importance of the prescribed core objectives is to ensure that any activities or uses of the land are consistent with the core objectives for that category of land.

Natural Area-Bushland

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as Natural Area (Section 36E of the *Local Government Act 1993*) 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.*

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as **bushland** (Section 36J of the *Local Government Act 1993*) 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.*

Park

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as Park (Section 36G of the *Local Government Act 1993*) are:

- (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and*
- (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and*
- (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.*

4.3.3 Cumberland Council vision, goals and outcomes

Vision

Council's vision for the future of Cumberland City in Cumberland 2030: Our Local Strategic Planning Statement is:

*Cumberland is a diverse and inclusive community,
offering easy access to jobs and services,
with places and spaces close to home
that take advantage of our natural, built and cultural heritage*

Strategic goals and outcomes

Strategic planning

To achieve the vision, Council has set out strategic goals and outcomes relevant to Marrong Reserve as follows in Table 7.

Open space and recreation

Cumberland Council Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2019-2029:

- Strategic Direction 1: Deliver new open space and new recreation facilities that meet the needs of our growing population
- Strategic Direction 2: Increasing the quality and capacity of existing open space and recreation facilities
- Strategic Direction 3: Supporting inclusion and increased participation by our diverse community
- Strategic Direction 4: Protecting our natural environment and increasing resilience.

Environmental conservation

Most of Marrong Reserve is zoned C2 Environmental Conservation (formerly E2 Environmental Conservation). Objectives of the C2 Environmental Conservation zone are to:

- protect, manage and restore areas of high ecological, scientific, cultural or aesthetic values.
- prevent development that could destroy, damage or otherwise have an adverse effect on those values.

Development control

Cumberland Development Control Plan Part F1-14 lists a general objective for Pemulwuy is to:

O.7 Allow for local open space that is accessible and well located, that promotes the use and enjoyment of local open space for both residents and the workforce, that may include elements of the natural environment, and that provides for active and passive recreation.

Table 7 Cumberland Council planning directions, priorities, goals, objectives, strategies

| Central City District Plan Direction | Central City District Plan Priority | LSPS | LSPS Planning Priority | CSP Strategic Goal | CSP Objective | CSP Strategies |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| A City for People | Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs | Place and spaces for everyone: Housing and Community | Celebrate our natural, built and cultural diversity | Supporting Community Health, Safety and Wellbeing | A strong community and culture | Enhance our sense of community through valued community spaces and places |
| | | | Providing high quality, fit-for-purpose community and social infrastructure in line with growth and changing requirements | | A safe healthy and active community | Build capacity within our community to live happier and healthier lives |
| A City in its Landscape | Protecting and enhancing bushland, biodiversity and scenic and cultural landscapes | The Great Outdoors: Environment and open spaces | Protecting, enhancing and increasing natural and green spaces | Enhancing the natural and built environment | Celebrate our diverse built and natural environments | Protect and improve our natural environment and ensure development has a positive impact on our City |
| | Delivering high quality open space | | | | We have public spaces that are welcoming, inclusive and promote pride in the area | Our community pride is reflected in the cleanliness and upkeep of our valued public spaces and streetscapes |
| | Increasing urban tree canopy cover and delivering Green Grid connections | | | | We have recreational assets that enhance the liveability of our community | Our valued natural recreational spaces and facilities are fit for purpose and encourage active lifestyles |
| A resilient city | Adapting to the impacts of urban and natural hazards and climate change | | Planning for a resilient city that can adapt to natural hazards and climate change | | | |
| | | | Supporting urban cooling to minimise heat island effects | | | |

4.3.4 Council objectives for Marrong Reserve

Council's objectives for management of Marrong Reserve by value are outlined below.

Table 8 Objectives for management of Marrong Reserve

| Value | Objectives |
|---------------------------|--|
| Environmental | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Preserve the distinctive ridgeline.- Ensure continuation of green corridors from existing conservation areas along the riparian corridor up to the ridgeline of Marrong Reserve.- Reinstate original vegetation with Cumberland Plain Woodland and Moist Shale Woodland species. |
| Open space and recreation | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provide recreational opportunities for the community in a bushland setting- Improve access and circulation- Maximise views from elevated lookout points |
| Cultural | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Protect the integrity of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Registered Area- Relate to First Nations auxiliary use as an extension of natural bushland, and associated culture and heritage adjacent to Prospect Hill- Connect Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill- Manage Marrong Reserve according to the Conservation Management Plan, Heritage Landscape Study, and Heritage Interpretation Plan.- Educate the community on the history and role of the site.- Utilise the history of the site as a theme in its development.- Because the topography of the ridgeline lends itself to prime viewing, to locate these within the pedestrian network, consistent with the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan, and the Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan.- Involve Aboriginal groups in management and maintenance of Marrong Reserve.- Consult with local community groups to ensure that future development reflects the historical relevance of the past. |

4.4 Vision for Marrong Reserve

The vision for Marrong Reserve is to:

- Reinstate Moist Shale Woodland/ Shale Plains Woodland species and habitat as far as possible
- retain its prominence as a significant geological and topographical site
- be a safe place for the local community to enjoy green space for informal passive recreation, and a meeting place for low-key activities and events.
- complement Prospect Hill as a site of cultural significance and interpretation for future generations.

The following sections of this document outline specific strategies and actions to address management issues consistent with the goals and objectives for Marrong Reserve outlined above, and consistent with community values.

5 PERMITTED USES AND DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 Introduction

It is not possible to forecast every activity or structure that may occur at Marrong Reserve in the future. New activities, elements and structures may be proposed in response to a proposal for use of the land, or because funding or another opportunity becomes available, or to address a need or management issue that may not be evident when preparing this Plan of Management.

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council must expressly authorise proposed uses and developments on community land. Such authorisation in a Plan of Management gives 'in principle' support for certain activities to proceed to the development assessment stage. However, this Plan does not in itself imply or grant consent for these activities.

5.2 Legislative requirements

5.2.1 Heritage Act 1977

State Heritage Register listing

The primary consideration for future use of and development of the northern section of Marrong Reserve is its State Heritage Register listing.

Future use and development at Marrong Reserve should reflect its national to local cultural and historic landscape heritage significance.

The Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan prepared as a result of the State Heritage Register listing (Conybeare Morrison, 2005) sets out measures to ensure that any development is undertaken in a manner that retains the site's nominated Aboriginal and European heritage significance.

Any future development must consider potential impacts on the site's heritage and be in line with the policies outlined in the Conservation Management Plan, the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan, and the Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan.

Exemptions for works requiring Heritage Council approval

The Minister for Planning granted Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval¹ under Section 57(1) of the *Heritage Act 1977* on 11 July 2008 to streamline approval for works to heritage items. However the General Conditions state that the Standard Exemptions do not apply to anything affecting objects, places, items or sites of

¹ Heritage Council of NSW

heritage significance to Aboriginal people or which could affect traditional access by Aboriginal people.

The standard exemptions relevant to Marrong Reserve apply to:

- excavation (No. 4)
- minor activities with little or no adverse impact on heritage significance (No. 7)
- change of use (No. 9)
- new buildings (No. 10)
- temporary structures (No. 11)
- landscape maintenance (No. 12)
- signage (No. 13)
- safety and security (No. 16).

Discovery of cultural objects

Interested Aboriginal people would be invited to monitor clearing and preliminary ground work at Marrong Reserve in the event that cultural objects are exposed during the works. If Aboriginal cultural material is unearthed, works are to be postponed to await archaeologist advice with any material archived as finally determined by ATSICC in consultation with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

In the event that European archaeological evidence is unearthed during any works an archaeologist should visit the site to advise on potential significance and appropriate management procedures, and the Heritage Council should be notified under Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

5.2.2 Local Government Act 1993

According to the *Local Government Act 1993*, uses and structures on land classified as community land must be consistent with the guidelines for each relevant category and the core objectives of the relevant category. The guidelines and core objectives for the Natural Area-Bushland and Park categories which apply to Marrong Reserve were outlined above.

Permissible uses for which leases, licences and other estates may be granted on community land are outlined in the *Local Government Act 1993*.

5.2.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

Division 12 of SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021 lists exempt development and developments permitted without consent on parks and other public reserves.

5.2.4 Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021

All proposed uses, development and building works in this Plan of Management need to be permissible under the applicable zoning in the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021, and assessed if required through a Development and Building Application process consistent with the *Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Works permitted under the C2 Environmental Conservation zone are listed in Table 9.

Table 9 Permissible uses and developments in C2 Environmental Conservation zone

| Permissible without development consent | Permissible with development consent | Prohibited |
|--|---|--|
| Environmental protection works Flood mitigation works | Building identification signs Business identification signs Environmental facilities Information and educational facilities Oyster aquaculture Recreation areas Roads | Business premises Hotel or motel accommodation Industries Local distribution premises Multi dwelling housing Pond-based aquaculture Recreation facilities (major) Residential flat buildings Restricted premises Retail premises Seniors housing Service stations Tank-based aquaculture Warehouse or distribution centres Any other development |

5.2.5 Cumberland Development Control Plan (DCP) Part F 2021

Control 13 of the Cumberland Development Control Plan (DCP) Part F 2021 states:

Ensure all development within Prospect Hill (Marrong Reserve) is to be informed by the following documents:

- Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison; 2005)
- Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (NSW Government Architect's Office; 2008) and
- Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEcape; 2009).

5.2.6 Telecommunications Act 1997

Council recognises that under the *Telecommunications Act 1997* that Marrong Reserve may be a desirable location for a telecommunications installation. 'Low impact' telecommunications installations are permissible on community land under the Act without authorisation in a Plan of Management and without Council approval. However, proposed development must conform with the Conservation Management Plan policies ie. maintaining uninterrupted view lines both to and from the site, and prioritising the greater amenity towards a bushland setting and respite from urban development. Not being marginal land, in most cases a proposed telecommunications installation at Marrong Reserve would not be accepted.

5.3 Principles for use and development of Marrong Reserve

The principles for use and development of Marrong Reserve are based on the policies of the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison, 2005), the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008), and from community engagement.

The key principles for future uses and development of Marrong Reserve emphasised by the Aboriginal community are:

- respect for the cultural significance of Marrong-Prospect Hill
- minimal structures and uncluttered in keeping with the cultural significance of Prospect Hill
- uses related to cultural events, education and interpretation.

The local community said to:

- allow access to and use by local residents
- minimise impacts of activities at Marrong Reserve on local residents.

Objectives in the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008) are to:

- protect the integrity of Prospect Hill's crown and ridgeline
- minimise earthworks to protect remnant vegetation and seed bank.

Relevant policies in the Conservation Management Plan are:

- development (built or landscaped) should be sympathetic and visually sensitive to the significance of the Prospect Hill SHR Area. (CMP Policy 74, 75)
- structures (e.g. signs, furniture, bins, lights) or fabric introduced within the SHR Area should minimise visual intrusion, conform to a high standard of design and be based on a well-considered system. (CMP Policy 76)
- new fabric built or landscaped in the Prospect Hill SHR Area must be (a) sympathetic to its significance, (b) readily identifiable as such and (c) totally reversible where possible. (CMP Policy 94, 95).

5.4 Authorised uses and developments

This Plan of Management authorises the following uses and developments at Marrong Reserve, consistent with community values and Council's objectives for the vision for the reserve.

Table 10 Authorised uses and developments in Marrong Reserve

| Uses / activities | Developments / structures |
|--|--|
| Art, including painting, sculpture | Art work – temporary and permanent |
| Bush fire hazard reduction | Bicycle related storage facilities including bicycle racks |
| Bush regeneration and rehabilitation | Bins and other waste receptacles |
| Ceremonies such as Welcome to Country | Bridges (walking, cycling, access for people with disabilities) |
| Conservation methods to retain and enhance cultural significance, including protective care and maintenance, restoration, reconstruction, adaptive reuse, and preservation | Community facilities |
| Children's play | Community gardens |
| Cultivation and collection of bush foods and medicines | Drainage works: only where complementary to the natural drainage patterns on the land, and where essential to protect tracks, roads, services, or other facilities on the land |
| Cultural events | |

| Uses / activities | Developments / structures |
|---|--|
| <p>Cycling</p> <p>Delivering a public address or speech</p> <p>Dog exercise (on-leash at all times with waste picked up and disposed of)</p> <p>Earthworks</p> <p>Easements to private property: temporary or permanent access across the site where appropriate and in compliance with the requirements of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> and other relevant legislation and policy.</p> <p>Strict controls on vegetation and land management may be imposed.</p> <p>Education (cultural, environmental and the like)</p> <p>Emergency purposes, including training</p> <p>Environmental protection works</p> <p>Environmental management and monitoring</p> <p>Filming, subject to Council approval</p> <p>Filling or draining of land</p> <p>Fire trails</p> <p>Flora, fauna and archaeological surveys</p> <p>Interpretation</p> <p>Lighting fires for Aboriginal ceremonies</p> <p>Motorised vehicle access (except maintenance and emergency vehicles)</p> <p>Nature study including birdwatching</p> <p>Pest control (invertebrate and vertebrate)</p> <p>Photography</p> <p>Picnics and barbecues</p> <p>Running / jogging</p> <p>Traditional Aboriginal practices</p> <p>Walking</p> | <p>Educational facilities</p> <p>Environmental facilities</p> <p>Fencing</p> <p>Food preparation and related facilities</p> <p>Flagpoles or smart poles</p> <p>Information boards and other facilities</p> <p>Irrigation and drainage structures and systems</p> <p>Landscaping, including landscape structures or features</p> <p>Lighting: where essential for public safety and the protection of assets while not affecting nocturnal animal habitat. Consider solar lighting options to improve sustainability and reduce energy costs.</p> <p>Lookout, observation platform, viewing area</p> <p>Picnic tables and barbecues</p> <p>Play spaces, play equipment</p> <p>Public utilities</p> <p>Recreation areas</p> <p>Recreation facilities (outdoor)</p> <p>Refreshment kiosk/small cafe (but not restaurants)</p> <p>Roads</p> <p>Seating: selective placement of seating only along walking tracks and in lookout areas where suitable for rest points and views.</p> <p>Shelters and shade structures</p> <p>Signage – directional, interpretive, regulatory</p> <p>Stormwater drainage structures</p> <p>Toilets or rest rooms</p> <p>Vehicle access and parking (emergency and authorised vehicles only)</p> <p>Walking tracks and paths, boardwalks, ramps, stairways, gates</p> <p>Walls, batters, rock anchors</p> <p>Water tanks</p> <p>Work sheds or storage required in connection with the maintenance of the land</p> |

Other uses/activities and developments/structures are permitted if they are consistent with this Plan of Management.

5.5 Development approval

Development approval process

Proposed development and building works at Marrong Reserve which are consistent with this Plan of Management (excluding activities permitted without development consent) would be subject to development and building applications in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021.

This Plan of Management would form an important part of the required development and building applications and approvals for the proposed activities and works.

Approvals for development works at Marrong Reserve will be granted where endorsed by Council and the wider community, and when necessary approvals from other organisations have been obtained.

Development within the vicinity of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area may require a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany development applications. The need for a heritage assessment is at the discretion of Council. If required, the Heritage Assessment shall be in accordance with the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison, 2005), Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (NSW Government Architect's Office, 2008), and Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEcape, 2009). Where a broad Heritage Assessment of the interface between the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area and the adjoining sites has been undertaken, a Statement of Environmental Effects addressing this Heritage Assessment must be submitted with all Development Applications.

All approved activities requiring development consent would be subject to Council's standard conditions, approval processes, Pricing Policy and Fees and Charges if relevant. A temporary licence would need to be issued by Council as part of the approval process prior to Prospect Hill being used for such activities.

Conditions of development consent

Conditions of the development consent for the subdivision of Lot 2066 Driftway Drive which apply to Marrong Reserve at the time of adoption of this Plan of Management are in Table 11.

Table 11 Conditions of development consent of subdivision of Lot 2066 Driftway Drive

| Condition no. | Condition |
|---------------|---|
| 27 | Street and park names |
| 44b | Embellishment of land dedicated to Council |
| 48 | Detailed finishing of retaining walls |
| 99 | Fencing at the interface of community land and communal areas of open space |
| 104, 115, 155 | Restricted to native planting, including turf |
| 156 | Fauna crossing under the new Driftway Drive extension |

5.6 Restricted and prohibited activities

Activities that are prohibited or restricted within Marrong Reserve include, but are not limited to:

- camping
- circuses and carnivals

-
- clearing of native vegetation for views or for any other purpose
 - collection of rocks, soil, timber (alive or dead), or leaf litter without approval
 - consumption of alcohol where indicated by ordinance regulations
 - discharging of firearms
 - dumping of any waste
 - exercising dogs off the leash
 - fireworks
 - helicopter landings and takeoffs
 - horse riding
 - hunting
 - lighting of fires, except for Aboriginal Welcome to Country and other ceremonies, and bush fire hazard reduction
 - playing golf or golf practice
 - radio and telecommunications devices: prohibit installation if possible, and consult with authorities on design, siting and installation of low impact facilities if required
 - remote control vehicle operation including aircraft, cars and drones
 - sporting activities including field archery
 - unauthorised entry and use of motorised vehicles.

5.7 Scale and intensity of future uses and development

The scale and intensity of future uses and development at Marrong Reserve depends on:

- the nature of the approved future uses and developments.
- the Concept Masterplan for Marrong Reserve (Figure 13).
- the carrying capacity of Marrong Reserve.
- approved development applications.

The benchmarks for the scale and intensity of future uses and developments permissible at Prospect Hill will be cultural considerations, physical disturbance and damage to the site, of a similar scale and intensity to those of Stage 1 of development of Marrong Reserve, and minimal inconvenience to local residents.

Members of the Darug nation, the Cumberland ATSIC Committee and the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council would be invited to monitor use of the site and bring any concerns to the attention of Council.

The physical impacts of activities and uses should be regularly monitored. Review of permissible activities and developments will occur if site monitoring shows any deterioration from the present condition of Marrong Reserve resulting from those activities or developments.

Any works undertaken at Marrong Reserve shall be undertaken to minimise disturbance to the site. Such measures include:

- using materials which are visually sympathetic to the natural environment.
- incorporating pollution control measures into drainage systems to minimise debris, nutrients and other chemicals entering waterways.
- using and retaining on-site resources wherever possible.

-
- leaving acid sulfate soils undisturbed wherever possible.
 - disposing of waste material off site and in a manner not affecting the natural vegetation or that encourages the spread of weeds.
 - restoring areas following works to the maximum extent.
 - encouraging service and utility suppliers to comply with the guidelines of this Plan, and to undertake community engagement where essential services are required.

5.8 Design considerations

Access

Access to new facilities on the site and any refurbishment of those structures will be provided according to Australian Standard 1428 (Parts 1 – 4) Design for Access and Mobility.

Access and seating for people with disabilities should comply with the Disability Discrimination Act and the Building Code of Australia.

Access pathways will be constructed at grade as close to 1:20 as possible. Pedestrian paths will be a minimum 1.8 metres wide to allow two motorised wheelchairs to pass safely.

Salinity

Clause 6.9 of the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021 addresses requirements for granting consent for development on land shown as Moderate Salinity Potential on the Salinity Map.

Such development must be designed, sited and managed to not to have an adverse impact on salinity processes on the land or be impacted by salinity. If a significant adverse environmental impact cannot be avoided then appropriate measures must be proposed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impacts of the development.

Structures

Minimal structures are permitted on the ridgeline of Marrong Reserve to minimise visual and physical clutter and to protect the cultural significance.

Building envelopes should be consistent with the Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021.

Design, materials used and construction of proposed structures would be consistent with the guidelines in the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008).

Structures will require regular inspections and maintenance to keep them in a functional condition and to protect the safety of users.

Picnic facilities

Picnic shelters can be considered in the Park category.

Picnic tables and seating to be carefully placed to provide rest points but not to clutter viewlines.

Sustainable development

All facilities and infrastructure (new and renewed), and maintenance of the site will integrate sustainability principles in terms of energy use, life cycle costs, source material impacts, and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).

All new buildings and/or refurbishments of the site will be low-scale, and of architecture and built form appropriate to the heritage significance of the site and the local climate.

Landscaping

Landscaping will be consistent with the Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021 and the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008).

Public art

Public art should be expressed in a culturally respectful way with ATSICC (Trust)/Elder approval. It should reflect the cultural themes of the place, be low key, and avoid locations in key vistas.

Interpretation and Signage

Historic events and stories could be told through tours with Aboriginal people and interpretive signage to be combined with directional signage at the start of walking paths.

Signage can be intrusive and should be avoided on the ridge line.

Boundary fencing

Black palisade fencing 1.8 metres high is prescribed at the interface of the residential subdivision and Employment Land along the western park boundary, with emergency and maintenance access gates, and fauna crossings at key locations. This takes into account the hazard posed by high height retaining walls and the former quarry escarpment. Timber post and pipe rail fencing with vehicular access gates would delineate the interface between parkland and road.

5.9 Leases, licences and other estates over community land

5.9.1 What are leases, licences and other estates?

A lease will be typically required where exclusive use or control of all or part of Marrong Reserve is desirable for effective management. A lease may also be required due to the scale of investment in facilities, the necessity for security measures, or where the relationship between a major user and facilities in the reserve justify such security of tenure.

Licences allow multiple and non-exclusive use of an area. A licence may be required where intermittent or short-term use or control of all or part of the reserve is proposed. A number of licences for different users can apply to the same area at the same time, provided there is no conflict of interest between them.

The definition of “estate”, under Section 21 of the *Interpretation Act, 1987*, includes other rights over land, such as easements, including “interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien and encumbrance, whether at law or in equity”.

Leases, licences and other estates can be entered into by Council for public or private purposes, providing they are consistent with the major objectives of this Plan of Management.

5.9.2 Existing leases, licences and other estates

No leases or licenses currently apply to Marrong Reserve.

Several easements occur in the reserve which are listed in Table 2. Such easements include for public access, access maintenance and support, fauna crossing, water mains, underground cables, pad mounted substation, and restrictions on the use of land.

5.9.3 Future leases, licences and other estates

Guidelines for leases, licences and other estates

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires that any lease, licence or other estate over community land is authorised by a Plan of Management. Leases, licences and other estates formalise the use of community land. Activities must be compatible with the zoning and categorisation of the land; and provide benefits, services, or facilities for users of the land. Terms and conditions of a lease, licence or other estate should reflect the interest of the Council, protect the public, and ensure proper management and maintenance of the reserve.

Any future leases, licences or other estates over Marrong Reserve are authorised by this Plan of Management, provided the proposed use is consistent with the permissible uses and structures listed in Section 5.4.

Leasing and licensing will be in accordance with Council’s objectives and principles as outlined in its Community Strategic Plan. Depending on the nature of the proposed lease or licence, Council would develop specific objectives and requirements tailored to the proposed use.

Occupation of community land by leases, licences and other estates that apply to Marrong Reserve are set out in Sections 46 and 47 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. In respect of community land in general and a natural area in particular, a lease, licence or other estate may only be granted over Marrong Reserve for:

- ❑ a purpose expressly authorised in this Plan of Management.
- ❑ purposes which are consistent with the guidelines and core objectives for the Natural Area-Bushland and Park categories of community land.
- ❑ activities appropriate to the current and future needs of the community in relation to a number of wide public purposes, including public recreation and physical and cultural development.
- ❑ for short-term casual purposes, including the playing of a musical instrument or singing for a fee or reward, engaging in a trade or business, delivering a public address, and filming for cinema or television. However, the use or occupation of community land for these short-term casual purposes is only permitted if the use or activity is in the public interest, would not cause any significant detrimental impact on the Reserve or on the local community, and does not involve erecting a permanent building or structure.

-
- ❑ for the purpose of providing underground pipes, conduits or other connections to connect premises adjoining the community land to a Council facility or other public utility provider located on the land.

Authorisation of use agreement for rock anchors

Cumberland Council approved Development Application DA-2017/321/1 to subdivide Lot 2006 DP 1151368 into residential and open space lots at Driftway Drive adjoining Marrong Reserve. The site is constrained by contours which require cut and fill and construction of retaining walls on the private land to accommodate the approved residential development. However, two easements are required over part of Marrong Reserve (Lot 201 DP 112184) to enable rock anchors to be installed below the Council land to provide structural support for the retaining walls to allow the development to progress. The location and extent of the proposed easements for the rock anchors is shown in Appendix A.

The height of the retaining walls are at a maximum of 14 metres and are within the boundary of the development site. The rock anchors would have a maximum depth of 14 metres and would be located at a minimum depth of 3 metres below the surface of the reserve. The variable width of the northern rock anchor inside Marrong Reserve is 5 metres to 13.9 metres, with the southern rock anchor being 5 metres to 13.9 metres inside Marrong Reserve.

This Plan of Management expressly authorises Council to enter into a lease, licence or other estate regarding the rock anchors in Marrong Reserve.

5.9.4 Lease and licence periods

The maximum period for leases and licences on community land allowable under the Local Government Act is 21 years, or 30 years if consent from the Minister is obtained (including any period for which the lease or licence could be renewed by the exercise of an option) for purposes consistent with the categorisation and core objectives of the particular area of community land. Community land may only be leased or licensed if public notice is given according to the requirements of the Local Government Act.

Under Section 47, Council may grant a lease, licence or other estate exceeding five years if it gives public notice of the proposal to the owner, the public and all stakeholders, and invites and considers public submissions. If an objection to the proposal is made, Council may not grant a lease, licence or other estate without consent of the Minister for Local Government.

For proposed leases, licences and other estates of five years or less, Council must publicly advertise the proposal in the same way as for leases, licences and other estates over 5 years. Final approval of the lease rests with Council, but the Minister for Local Government has the discretion to call in a proposed lease and determine the matter in place of Council. However, some short-term and other types of leases, licences and other estates, such as providing underground pipes and connections, are exempt from the need to advertise.

5.9.5 Sub-leasing

Where a lease arrangement has been entered into with Council for community land, sub-leasing of the land must be in accordance with the requirements of Section 47C of the Local Government Act. Under Section 47C, community land which is subject to a lease cannot be sub-let for a purpose other than:

- ❑ the purpose for which the land was to be used under the lease.

-
- refreshment kiosks, dances and private parties in the case where land is leased to a sporting club.

5.9.6 Commercial uses

Commercial activities at Marrong Reserve may operate with Council approval if they:

- complement the cultural values of Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill.
- do not impact on other environmental and recreational values.
- support the use of Marrong Reserve for low-key cultural and environmental education activities, such as guided walks, mobile food/beverage vans at special events.
- support or complement other permissible activities and developments.
- do not unduly impact on other users or on local residents.
- pose no threat to public safety.

Proposals for commercial activities should be considered on their specific merits. Conditions should apply in each case to ensure the above requirements are met.

Any proposed commercial uses must be approved by the Cumberland ATSIC Committee.

5.9.7 Short-term casual hire

All short-term casual hire of Marrong Reserve will be in accordance with Section 24 and 25 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*. To be considered as casual hire, activities must not:

- involve the erection of any building or structure of a permanent nature.
- continue for more than three consecutive days.
- continue to recur for a period of more than 12 months in the case of uses occurring more than once. Each occurrence must be no more than 3 consecutive days, not including Saturday and Sunday.

Fees for short term, casual bookings will be in accordance with the fees and charges as published in Cumberland Council's current fees and charges schedule.

5.9.8 Leases and licences by tender

Section 46A of the Act requires that Plans of Management must specify purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted only by tender. A lease or licence for a term exceeding five years may be granted only by tender, unless it is granted to a non-profit organisation. However, Council may apply a tender process in respect to granting any particular lease, licence or estate.

Leases and licences applying to Marrong Reserve for which tenders must be called are for:

- commercial activities.
- a period of five years or more.

5.9.9 Private purposes

Section 46 of the *Local Government Act 1993* generally prevents Councils from granting leases, licences or other estates over community land for private purposes. However, the Act

does enable short-term casual licences to be issued by Councils for purposes prescribed by the Regulation.

5.9.10 Exclusive occupation

Exclusive use of any area of community land is not desirable, as Marrong Reserve should be available for use by anyone in the community. Exceptions are uses where the exclusion of the public is desirable for cultural reasons, security and public safety.

The exclusive occupation or use of Marrong Reserve is only permitted for the purposes of:

- a lease, licence or other estate to which Sections 47 and 47A of the Act applies.
- a sub-lease or other title derived from the holder of such a lease, licence or other estate.

5.10 Acquisition and dedication of land

This Plan of Management applies to Marrong Reserve within the boundary as shown in Figure 1. Additions to the boundaries of Marrong Reserve may be possible through dedication of land or acquisition of suitable adjoining properties.

Acquisition of part of all of any other adjoining properties will be considered, subject to appropriate allocation of funding.

Dedication of adjoining land to add to Marrong Reserve may be accepted if the land:

- supports the environmental, open space/recreation and cultural heritage values and objectives outlined in this Plan.
- is at least in good condition.
- is accessible.

Ongoing maintenance requirements of land dedications must also be considered.

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6 ACTION PLAN

6.1 Landscape Masterplan

The Landscape Masterplan for Marrong Reserve is in Figure 13. The Masterplan illustrates the works and actions in the following Action Plan that are proposed to be implemented to achieve the objectives and desired outcomes for Marrong Reserve.

Marrong Reserve has been and is being developed, and essentially only needs to be maintained.

Key proposed high priority and short-term actions and changes to Marrong Reserve include to:

- complete site works for and construction of the Saddle Bund informal recreation area
- continue weed removal and revegetation with native species in the northern and central sections of the reserve
- commence weeding and regeneration in the southern section of the reserve
- extend walking paths throughout the reserve
- upgrade sections of chain wire fencing and replace with palisade fencing, prioritising proximity to pathways and lookouts along the western boundary.

Figure 13 Landscape Masterplan for Marrong Reserve (Sheets 1 and 2)



MARRONG RESERVE


Landscape Master Plan
Sheet 1 of 2

SCALE 1:5000 @ A4
0 25 50 100 200



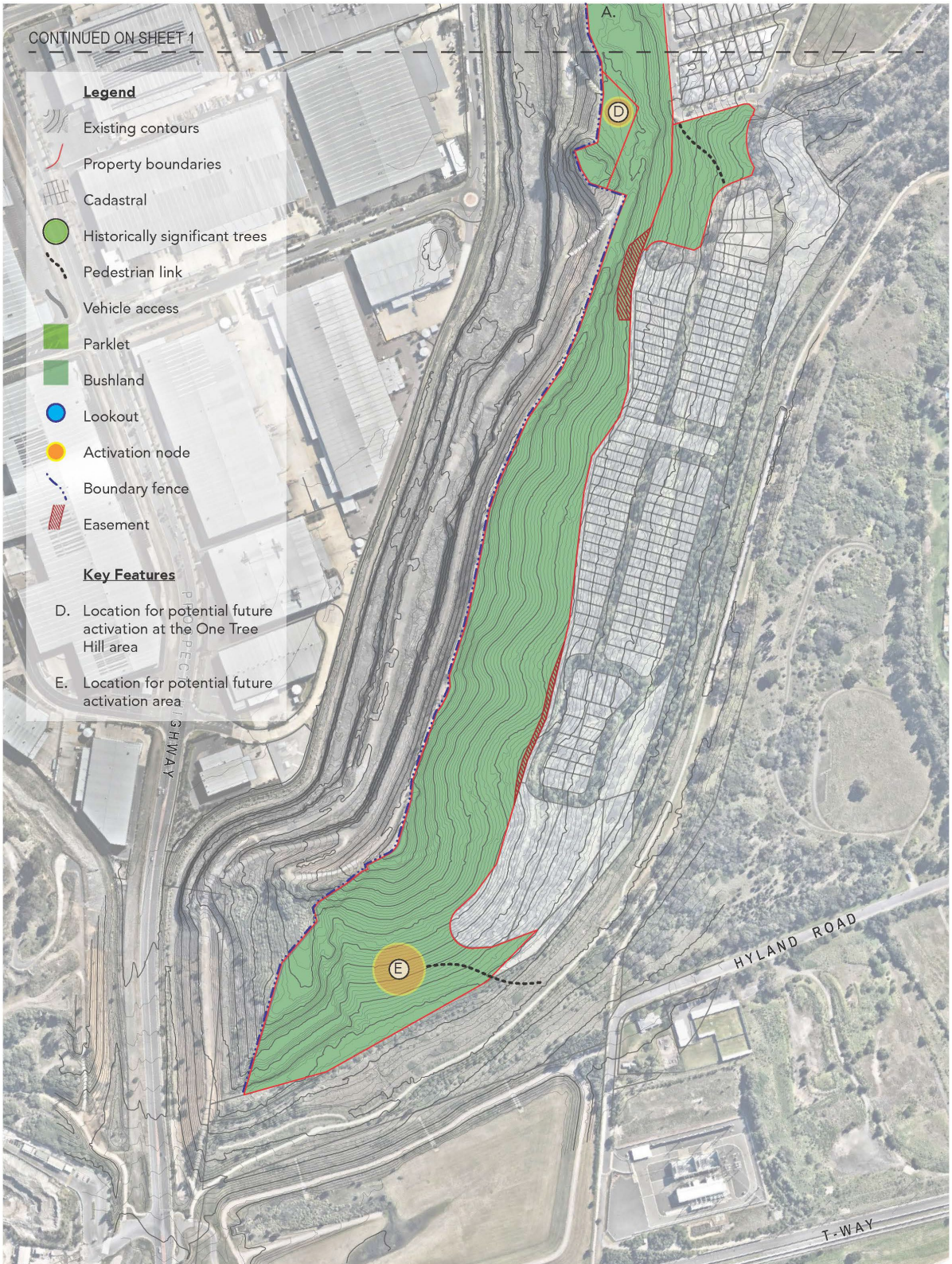
CONTINUED ON SHEET 1

Legend

-  Existing contours
-  Property boundaries
-  Cadastral
-  Historically significant trees
-  Pedestrian link
-  Vehicle access
-  Parklet
-  Bushland
-  Lookout
-  Activation node
-  Boundary fence
-  Easement

Key Features

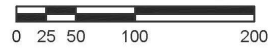
- D. Location for potential future activation at the One Tree Hill area
- E. Location for potential future activation area



MARRONG RESERVE

Landscape Master Plan
Sheet 2 of 2

SCALE 1:5000 @ A4



6.2 Action Plan

6.2.1 Introduction

Actions to realise the vision and to resolve management issues at Marrong Reserve (consistent with the community's values) are presented in the following tables. Table headings are:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Issue | Consideration or problem to be addressed. |
| Objective | Reflects the value of Marrong Reserve, and provides direction for the action. |
| No. | Actions numbered according to value, and management actions E Environmental O Open Space and Recreation C Cultural M Management |
| Action | Specific task or action required to address issues, consistent with the objective. |
| Priority | Importance or urgency of the action: High Short-term actions – safety issues, essential functions, eliminate and/or reduce severe environmental problems and threats to heritage values Medium Mid-term actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- ongoing preventative and remedial maintenance of existing assets- work needed to ameliorate adverse environmental conditions: (shade planting, pedestrian circulation and access)- work to protect and conserve remnant indigenous vegetation in the Reserve- works aimed at reducing ongoing maintenance costs Low Long-term actions – improving aesthetic quality, enhancing habitat values etc. Ongoing A continuing responsibility Annual Action to be undertaken on a yearly basis |
| Responsibility | Section within Council, or other organisation responsible for implementing the action. The Council section or external organisation listed first in the Action Plans has the primary responsibility for implementing the action. Responsibilities within Council for implementing actions are: CD Community and Organisational Development CS City Services EP Environment and Planning FC Finance and Commercial Services Other organisations responsible for certain actions are: ATSICC Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee DPE-EH Department of Planning and Environment–Environment and Heritage |
| Performance Target | The desired outcome in implementing and achieving the action. |
| Monitoring Method | How Council intends to measure its performance in implementing and achieving the action over time. |

6.2.2 Environmental actions

Table 12 Actions related to environmental values

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---|--|-----|--|----------|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Remnant vegetation | Conserve and protect remnant indigenous vegetation | E.1 | Retain remnant species of Moist Shale Woodland/Shale Plains Woodland | Ongoing | Council EP | Remnant species retained and thriving | Inspections |
| | Ensure hazardous tree defects are rectified | E.2 | Periodically inspect remnant canopy trees and rectify any hazardous tree defects | Ongoing | Council EP | No public safety issues or property damage | Arboricultural report |
| Weed removal, planting and revegetation | Extend Cumberland Woodland by reconstruction/assisted regeneration of Moist Shale Woodland | E.3 | Liaise with Aboriginal groups about planting of native species. | High | Council EP ATSICC | Agreement about native species planting | Species list and planting plan |
| | | E.4 | Engage the local community to become involved in planting events, joining a local Bushcare group, and in community tree planting days for National Tree Day etc. | High | Council EP | Increase in frequency of Bushcare and tree planting activities | Activity calendar |
| | Limit competition from aggressive environmental weed species | E.5 | Involve the local and Aboriginal community in Bushcare activities | Ongoing | Council EP ATSICC | Participation in Bushcare activities | Feedback from Aboriginal people |
| | Regenerate remnant species to resemble the natural landscape prior to European settlement while maintaining views. | E.6 | Maintain revegetation undertaken by Greater Sydney Landcare in the northwestern corner of the reserve | Ongoing | Council EP | Thriving revegetated areas Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|-------|---|------|---|----------|----------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Regenerate existing and plant Moist Shale Woodland/ Shale Plains Woodland species ranging from canopy trees to grass species as shown on the Landscape Masterplan, consistent with the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008). | E.7 | Apply for relevant grants for revegetation, particularly 'Creating Canopies for Western Sydney' | High | Council EP | Grant applications successful | Advice from grant agencies |
| | | E.8 | Continue current canopy tree and shrub revegetation works on the north-western side of the reserve between Butu Wargun Drive and Boraga Street | Ongoing | Council EP | Thriving revegetated areas Increase in canopy cover | Inspections |
| | | E.9 | Treat, control and remove as appropriate weed species (Morning Glory, Chilean Needle Grass) and herbaceous annuals (Farmers Friend, Fleabane) between Butu Wargun Drive and Boraga Street | Ongoing | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |
| | | E.10 | Replace mowed area with trees and granite boulder along the path leading up to stairs adjacent to Dullai Avenue | Medium | Council EP | Trees planted and boulder placed | Observation |
| | | E.11 | Remove Weeds of National Significance such as Pampas Grass between Dullai Street and Boraga Street | High | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |
| | | E.12 | Contain <i>Cassia</i> between Dullai Street and Boraga Street until native regeneration is undertaken | High | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |
| | | E.13 | Undertake regeneration with native species between Dullai Street and Boraga Street | High | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |
| | | E.14 | Control Morning Glory and exotic herbaceous annuals between Dullai Street and Boraga Street | High | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|-------|-----------|------|--|----------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | E.15 | Perform primary revegetation works with long term maintenance immediately afterwards between Boraga Street and Watkin Tench Parade | High | Council EP | Minimal invasion of weeds | Inspections |
| | | E.16 | Remove exotic Pinus and Magnolia trees | Medium | Council EP | Exotic vegetation removed | Council works program |
| | | E.17 | Remove and maintain exotic herbaceous annuals (Farmers Friend, Fleabane) between Boraga Street and Watkin Tench Parade | High | Council EP | Canopy trees retained | Inspections |
| | | E.18 | Protect Red Ash (<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>) between Boraga Street and Watkin Tench Parade | High | Council EP | Canopy trees retained | Inspections |
| | | E.19 | Protect endemic <i>Eucalyptus</i> trees between Watkin Tench Parade and Bobbina Street | High | Council EP | Canopy trees retained | Inspections |
| | | E.20 | Undertake weed removal and install regeneration planting south from the 'saddlebund' section. | High | Council EP | Reduction in weeds Increase in native species | Inspections |
| | | E.21 | Undertake primary revegetation work between Bobbina Street and Lower Prospect Canal Reserve. | Medium/ Low | Council EP | Revegetation undertaken | Inspections |
| | | E.22 | Maintain established revegetation zones. | Ongoing | Council EP | No increase in weed species | Inspections |
| | | E.23 | Maintain the new revegetation zone through the central area of the site. | Ongoing | Council EP | New plants to properly establish without being overrun or smothered by weed species | Inspections, photographs |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---|--|------|--|----------|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| | | E.24 | Treat herbaceous and woody weeds throughout the reserve to favour a grass groundcover stratum | Ongoing | Council EP | Taller herbaceous weeds suppressed | Inspections, photographs |
| | | E.25 | Further revegetation of canopy, midstorey and ground cover stratum species in areas of poor native resilience. Ideally these would push out from already established revegetated zones | Ongoing | Council EP | Increased resilience and Habitat for native fauna | Inspections, fauna surveys |
| | | E.26 | Assess requirement for supplementary planting | Ongoing | Council EP | | Revegetation reports |
| | | E.27 | Monitor establishment of vegetation. Undertake supplementary planting and install protective fencing as required. | Ongoing | Council EP | Intact and healthy plantings | Inspections |
| Tree removal | Remove damaged and dead trees which do not contribute to habitat | E.28 | Remove storm-damaged pine trees in stages | Medium | Council EP | Pines removed | Observations |
| | Encourage Black Cockatoos to return to Marrong Reserve | E.29 | Plant Black She-Oak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>), Forest She-Oak (<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>), local Hakeas and Wattles in the southern section of the reserve | Medium | Council EP | Increase in numbers of Black Cockatoos sighted | Observations, bird counts |
| Soil quality and contamination | Understand the extent of soil contamination on the site | E.30 | Undertake a geotechnical investigation into contamination of the site. | Medium | Council WI, EP | Geotechnical status of the site established | Geotechnical report |
| Soil and erosion control and monitoring | Minimise soil erosion | E.31 | Monitor erosion of steep slopes in Marrong Reserve | Ongoing | Council EP | Monitoring undertaken | Inspection reports, photos |
| | | E.32 | Rehabilitate eroded areas. | Medium | Council EP | Eroded areas rehabilitated | Report from soil scientist |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|----------|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| Biodiversity | Increase biodiversity | E.33 | Prepare a Biodiversity Strategy for the site to identify flora and fauna species | Medium | Council EP | Biodiversity Strategy prepared | Report to Council |
| | | E.34 | Confirm the species of snail(s) present in Marrong Reserve | Low | Council EP | Species of snails confirmed | Observation, collection |
| Fauna habitats and wildlife corridors | Create fauna movement corridors linked to external ecological resources | E.35 | Integrate fauna access and crossings in all fencing and bridge works. | Medium | Council CS, EP | Fauna movement facilitated | Fauna movement monitoring |
| | | E.36 | Create the easement for and construct a fauna crossing between Lot 3 and Lot 2 DP 271345. | High | Council EP | Easement created Fauna safely using the crossing | Camera observations |
| | E.37 | Connect fauna habitats and safe wildlife corridors between Marrong Reserve and adjoining areas | Provide nesting boxes for birds and possums in the reserve | Medium | Council EP | Nesting boxes installed and used by fauna | Observation |
| Fire management | Reduce the environmental impacts of fire while recognising fire is essential for regeneration of some species | E.38 | Identify best practice fire management for Marrong Reserve | High | Council EP | Fire management approach agreed | Documentation |
| | | E.39 | Prepare and implement a Fire Management Plan for Marrong Reserve, including hazard reduction and cultural burning | High | Council EP | Fire Management Plan prepared | Report to Council |
| | | E.40 | Investigate interest of Aboriginal people in cultural fire management practices in Marrong Reserve | High | Council EP | Feedback from Aboriginal people | Communication with Council |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|------------------------------|--|------|---|----------|----------------|---|----------------------------|
| Environmental interpretation | Provide interpretation and other activities which interpret the natural significance of the Prospect Hill SHR area | E.41 | Consult Aboriginal people and the local community regarding interpretation programs | Medium | Council EP | Interest in interpretation programs | Communication with Council |
| | | E.42 | Install interpretive signage at relevant locations | Low | Council EP | Interpretive signs installed | Observation |
| | | E.43 | Organise guided nature walks and bird programs | Low | Council EP | Participation in environmental programs | |
| Waste disposal | Minimise litter | E.44 | Provide bins for rubbish at entry points | High | Council CS | Bins installed | Capital works program |
| | Provide opportunities for disposal of rubbish | E.45 | Place temporary bins during activities and events. | Ongoing | Council CD, CS | No litter left on site after events | Inspections |

6.2.3 Open space and recreation actions

Table 13 Actions related to open space and recreation values

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---|--|-----|--|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pedestrian and cycle links to and from adjoining residential and employment areas | Encourage pedestrian and bicycle access to experience Marrong Reserve | O.1 | Complete the intermittent share way pedestrian and cyclist pathway along the eastern side of Daruga Avenue | High | Council CS | Shareway completed | Capital works program |
| | Increase connections and legibility of surrounding sites and walks within the broader Prospect/Pemulwuy area | O.2 | Extend the shared path from the Saddle Bund informal recreation area south to the southern end of the new development. The design and location of this path to be in accordance with the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan, Heritage Landscape Plan and Heritage Interpretation Plan. | High | Council CS | Walking track constructed | Capital works program |
| | Complete the cycle connection between the Lower Prospect Canal cycleway in the south to the Clunies Ross Street cycleway in the north. | O.3 | Maintain walking tracks along the ridgeline corridor and between Daruga Avenue and the western boundary | High | Council CS | Walking tracks maintained | Positive feedback from users |
| | | O.4 | Construct a walking track connecting south to the Prospect Canal Cycleway and Hyland Road | High | Council CS | Walking track constructed | Capital works program |
| | Design for universal access. | O.5 | Connect pedestrian and cycle links to Prospect Reservoir | High | Council CS | Walking/cycling tracks constructed | Capital works program |
| | | O.6 | Connect the Marrong Reserve path with the cycleway along Driftway Drive | Medium | Council CS | Cycleway connections defined | Capital works program |
| | | O.7 | Provide bicycle parking rails or stands at reserve entry points at Saddle Bund, and two southern entry points | Medium | Council CS | Bike parking provided | Use of bike parking |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---|---|---|---|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pedestrian/cycle access between Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill | Rejuvenate the closed crossover section between Butu Wargun Drive and Reconciliation Rise | O.8 | Replace concrete road barriers with feature barriers or removable bollards | Medium | Council CS | Concrete road barriers replaced | Positive feedback from community |
| | | O.9 | Upgrade crossover section with plaza style paving | Medium | Council CS | Paving installed | Positive feedback from community |
| | O.10 | Plant additional trees to enhance the space. | Medium | Council CS | Trees planted and thriving | Inspections | |
| | O.11 | Construct a cantilevered steel pedestrian bridge over Butu Wargun Drive between Marrong Reserve and Prospect Hill | Low | Council CS | Pedestrian bridge constructed | Capital works program | |
| Viewing opportunities | Optimise opportunities to experience elevated views from Marrong Reserve to the east and west | O.12 | Construct unobtrusive lookouts/viewing areas at Saddle Bund using low maintenance materials recommended in the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008). | High | Council CS | Viewing areas constructed | Capital works program |
| | Open up a potential expansive view to the west from lookouts in Marrong Reserve | O.13 | Liaise/negotiate with the owner of the adjoining property on the north-western boundary to remove weeds blocking views from Marrong Reserve to the west. | High | Council EP | Weeds removed | View reinstated |
| | | O.14 | Coordinate with land owners to maintain the land to ensure weed management/removal, or apply for grant funding for weed removal. | High | Council EP | Weeds removed | View reinstated |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|----------------------|--|------|---|----------|----------------------|--|--|
| Seating | Provide opportunities for visitors to Marrong Reserve to enjoy views, rest and reflect | O.15 | Provide seating at new entry points, along new pathways and at new viewing points. | High | Council CS ATSICC | Seating installed | Capital works program |
| | | O.16 | Maintain and upgrade timber slats seating to clear aluminium slats when deteriorated. | Ongoing | Council CS | Timber seating replaced | Capital works program |
| Play opportunity | Provide opportunities for play and discovery for users of Marrong Reserve | O.17 | Construct the playground at Saddle Bund for younger aged children where shade from the natural tree canopy is optimised | High | Lendlease | Playground constructed | Positive feedback from local community |
| Saddle bund parkland | Establish an informal recreation area | O.18 | Complete construction of the Saddle Bund parkland, including an entry point, paths, bike parking, viewing platform with seating, picnic setting, playground, interpretive signage, and regeneration planting. | High | Lendlease | Saddle Bund park completed | Observation, Community use |
| Fencing | Erect fencing for reserve boundary definition, user safety, vegetation protection and prevent entry of unauthorised vehicles | O.19 | Upgrade the western boundary perimeter fence from chainwire to black palisade, with fauna crossings, maintenance / emergency gates, and featured window frames at lookout points. | High | Council CS | Chainwire replaced by palisade fence on western boundary | Capital works program |
| | | O.20 | Maintain consistent timber post and pipe rail fencing and access gates at the interface of road and parkland along Daruga Avenue | Ongoing | Council CS | Fence retained | Observation |
| | | O.21 | Rationalise fencing at the southern end of the reserve | Medium | Council CS | Fence erected | Observation |
| | | O.22 | Provide a fenced boundary interface and a maintenance access gate where necessary to access Lot 3 DP 271345 | Medium | Council CS | Fence and gate erected | Observation |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Respons- ibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|--|--|------|---|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Recreation in Marrong Reserve South | Establish an informal recreation area | O.23 | Consider activation at the south of the Reserve and behind the 'one tree hill' area, whilst protecting undeveloped areas for wildlife conservation and habitat | Low | Council CS | Activation node complete | Observation, Community use |

6.2.4 Cultural actions

Table 14 Actions related to cultural values

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|--|---|-----|--|----------|---|--|-----------------------|
| Caring for Country | Integrate Aboriginal land care practices into management and maintenance of Marrong Reserve | C.1 | Seek grant funding for Caring for Country courses | High | Council CD, CS ATSICC, other Aboriginal groups, community members | Funding secured | Correspondence |
| | | C.2 | Teach Aboriginal land care practices at the Prospect Hill community centre | Medium | | Course established and completed | Course completions |
| | | C.3 | Partner with a local TAFE on a native plant horticultural course | Low | | Course established and completed | Course completions |
| | | C.4 | Implement traditional land care practices at Marrong Reserve | Ongoing | | Aboriginal involvement in management and maintenance | Positive feedback |
| Community education and interpretation | Connect Marrong Reserve with other culturally important places | C.5 | Prepare an integrated interpretation plan covering Marrong Reserve, Prospect Hill, Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor and further links through Prospect and Girraween Creeks as an integrated cultural and landscape experience. | Medium | Council CD ATSICC | Interpretation Plan prepared | Report to Council |
| | Provide heritage and landscape interpretation which protects and | C.6 | Incorporate signage or plaque about the Aboriginal significance of the site based on interpretation and heritage planning | Medium | Council CD ATSICC | Signage installed | Capital works program |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|---------------------|---|------|--|----------|----------------------|---|---|
| | interprets the indigenous and cultural significance of the Prospect Hill SHR area | C.7 | Install interpretive signage at the Saddle Bund recreation area. | Medium | Council CD, CS | Signage installed | Capital works program |
| Public art | Provide opportunities for indigenous cultural art | C.8 | Seek opportunities for artists to work with Darug elders on permanent and temporary art, and performances. | Ongoing | Council CD ATSICC | Opportunities for permanent and temporary art, and performances | Art and performance activities |
| | | C.9 | Incorporate opportunities to participate in artwork programs that express the themes of reconciliation appropriate to Marrong Reserve | Ongoing | Council CD ATSICC | Artwork programs held | Positive feedback from stakeholders |
| Heritage items | Promote and protect heritage values and items | C.10 | Protect <i>Ficus</i> and Bunya trees, heritage trees associated with the former Greystanes House Estate and register as local heritage items for future protection | Ongoing | Council CS, EP | Healthy heritage figs and pine | Arboricultural report Listed in Cumberland LEP |
| Former Trig Station | Interpret the former Trig Station in Marrong Reserve | C.11 | Investigate and implement an appropriate way to interpret the former Trig Station in north-west Marrong Reserve | Low | Council CS | Interpretation of former Trig Station in place | Observation |
| Garden | Increase opportunities for bush tucker in Marrong Reserve | C.12 | Reinstate the bush tucker display garden at the entry point opposite Boraga Street | Low | Council CS | Garden reinstated and in good health | Observation |

6.2.5 Management actions

Table 15 Management actions

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Responsibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|--|--|-----|--|----------|----------------|--|---|
| Involvement of Aboriginal people in management and maintenance | Involve local Aboriginal community in management and maintenance of Marrong Reserve | M.1 | Incorporate the proposed Elders Trust or similar interest group recommended in the Prospect Hill Plan of Management. Draw up an agreement about caring for country, and participation in management and maintenance of Marrong Reserve | High | Council CD | Management agreement | Agreement between Aboriginal groups and Council |
| | Cultivate purpose and inclusion for indigenous detainees within corrective services and juvenile justice | | | | | | |
| Land acquisition and zoning | Bring privately owned land in Marrong Reserve into public ownership | M.2 | Place notices in the NSW Government Gazette dedicating all lands to community land as required. | Medium | Council EP | Dedication to community land | Gazette notices |
| | Ensure land zoning is appropriate for characteristics and proposed use of land | M.3 | Rezone Lot 3 DP 271345 from R3 Medium Density Residential to C2 Environmental Conservation | Medium | Council EP | Lot 3 DP 271345 zoned C2 Environmental Conservation | Inclusion in Cumberland LEP |
| Bush regeneration contract | Outsource bush regeneration services | M.4 | Issue a Request for Tender for bush regeneration services | High | Council EP | Request for Tender issued Successful tenderer selected | Documentation of tender process |

| Issue | Objective | No. | Action | Priority | Respons-ibility | Performance target | Method of measurement |
|-------------|---|-----|--|----------|-----------------|---|---|
| Reserve use | Reserve maintenance reflects use of the reserve | M.5 | Monitor use of the reserve | Ongoing | Council EP | Understanding of how the reserve is used | Observations, Path counters |
| | | M.6 | Assess the need for additional site furniture or facilities | Ongoing | Council CS | Site furniture and facilities meet the needs of users | Observations, asset condition reports , positive feedback |
| | | M.7 | Review maintenance regime and staffing requirements if necessary | Ongoing | Council CS, EP | Reserve is well maintained | Observations, asset condition reports , positive feedback |

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7 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Management

The effective care, control and ongoing management of Marrong Reserve are addressed by this Plan of Management. It is an ongoing process that needs to respond to the expectations of the growing community, their requirements, the availability of funds, and Council resources.

Cumberland Council will continue to manage Marrong Reserve, in partnership with key stakeholders, including the Aboriginal community and the wider Cumberland and local Pemulwuy community.

Aboriginal people want to be caretakers and custodians of the land to preserve it for future generations. Inclusive participation of the Aboriginal community in the care, management and maintenance of Marrong Reserve will be encouraged. Such participation may be in the form of a Section 355 Committee, with expansion of an elders' trust entity and potential for educational work programs.

7.2 Maintenance and monitoring

Whilst the current facilities and improvements in Marrong Reserve are in good condition due to the relatively recent works, maintenance to this current standard will require Council allocating appropriate resources and skilled labour to the necessary maintenance tasks. Regular monitoring of the facilities and improvements will be required.

7.3 Funding sources

Funding is integral to implementing this Plan of Management. Cumberland Council can take several approaches in funding the implementation of this Plan of Management. Council as land owner and manager is likely to fund most of the proposed improvements supplemented by grant funding and developer contributions.

7.3.1 Council funding

The implementation of this Plan of Management is achieved through its linkage with Council's Community Strategic Plan, operational budgets, and capital works programs.

Funding arrangements for Marrong Reserve need to address recurrent costs of management and maintenance, together with capital costs for new facilities and upgrading works. Council currently funds management and maintenance costs through its annual budget allocation, and uses capital funds and developer contributions funding for capital and non-recurrent works.

Staging of works will be necessary so Council can fulfil its overall funding obligations across the Cumberland local government area within the resources available to Council. Actions listed in the Action Plans have been prioritised, which will assist in preparing forward open space work

programs and annual budgets. This Plan will therefore provide direction for future works at Marrong Reserve.

7.3.2 Developer contributions

Council currently enters into planning agreements, or levies contributions or works in kind from developers towards the cost of upgrading facilities, including open space, to meet the needs arising from new residential development.

7.3.3 Partnerships

There is an opportunity to develop further partnerships with the Aboriginal community, residents, local community groups and interested people in relation to improvements and ongoing management, such as through a Bushcare program and by sponsorship from local businesses.

7.3.4 Grants

Commonwealth and State government grants are available to assist with capital works and improvement project costs at Marrong Reserve. Council considers submitting applications for grants as funding opportunities from various agencies arise.

7.4 Implementation of this Plan of Management

Once Cumberland Council adopts this Plan of Management it is Council's responsibility to implement this Plan of Management. Council must only allow uses or developments that are in accordance with the principles and objectives of this Plan of Management.

Implementation of this Plan of Management will be monitored with the preparation of capital works programs and budgets scheduled in response to community expectations, user requirements, the availability of funding, and other circumstances as they arise. Performance standards and works programs for administration, maintenance and upgrading works are revised each year to meet allocated budgets and works priorities determined in Council's Resourcing Plan.

Council encourages community involvement in the development and maintenance of its reserves. Involvement of the community has been an ongoing part of the development of Marrong Reserve. Council undertakes consultation with the community for all major works to be undertaken in its parks and reserves.

Funding for improvement and management of Marrong Reserve will be sought from a range of government, Council, corporate and community sources on an ongoing basis.

7.5 Reporting

Council will report on the progress of implementing this Plan of Management in these ways:

- Council's Integrated Planning and Reporting framework
- listing achieved and proposed actions in its quarterly and annual reports
- through the preparation of capital works and maintenance budgets.

7.6 Review of this Plan of Management

This Plan of Management should be reviewed and updated within 5 to 10 years to reflect changing community and Council priorities, management issues, and to recognise completed actions.

Review of this Plan of Management should also take into account the outcomes of reviews of Council's relevant plans and policies.

Review of this Plan of Management will be undertaken in line with the establishment of facilities, taking into account community expectations and the strategic planning objectives of Cumberland Council.

In accordance with the Local Government Act, updates to the Plan of Management will include consultation with the community, with their comments incorporated into the review process.

The Action Plan tables should be reviewed and revised yearly within the framework of Council's budget, Capital Works Program, annual report, changing priorities, and availability of funding.

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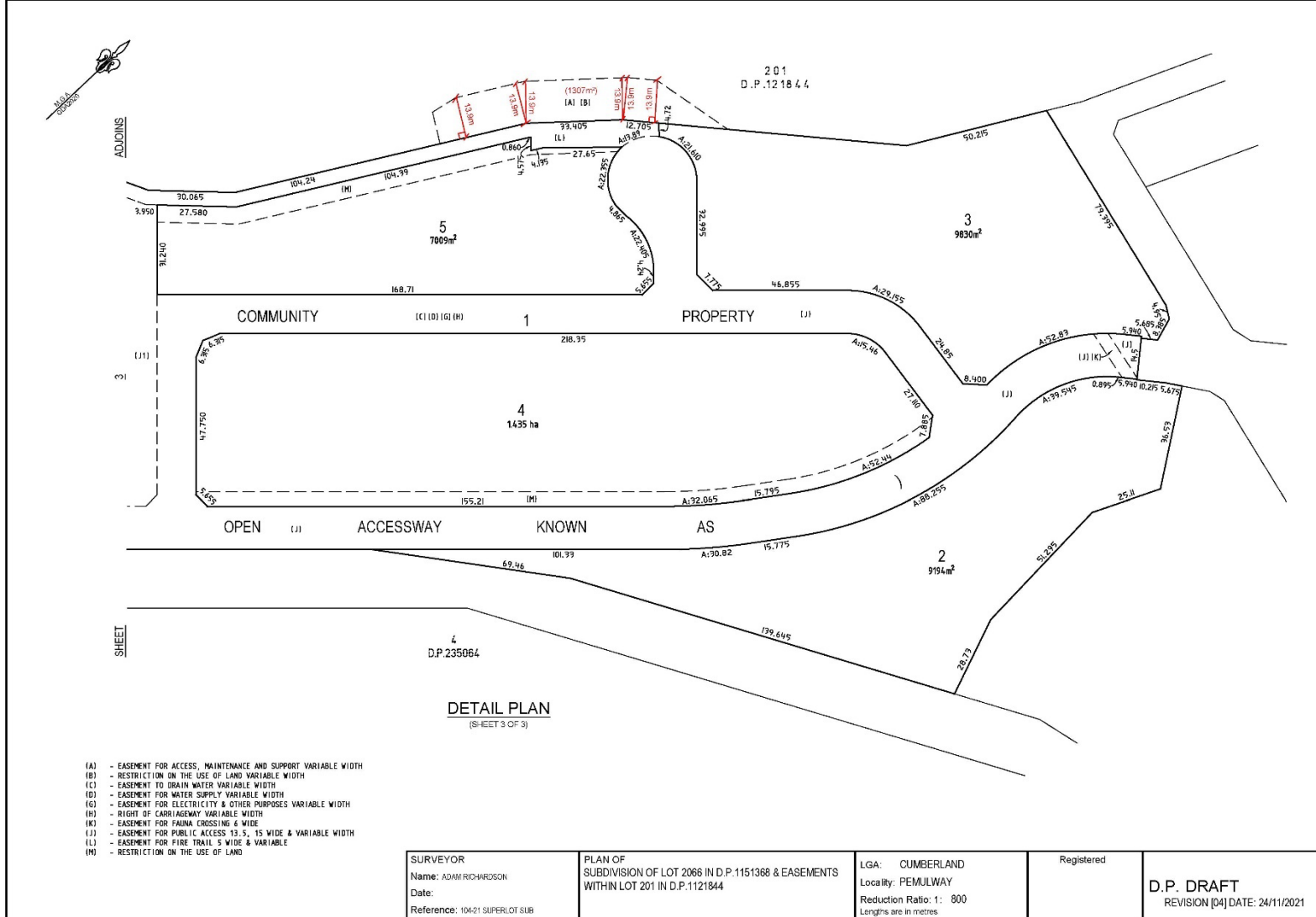
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APPENDIX A

EASEMENTS FOR ROCK ANCHORS



CUMBERLAND COUNCIL 2021/11/24 10:00 AM 104-21 SUPERLOT 518 D.P. 1121844

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APPENDIX B

NATIVE AND EXOTIC FLORA SPECIES IN MARRONG RESERVE

C.1 Native flora species

| Native flora species | | Exotic flora species | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Common Name |
| <i>Acacia decurrens</i> | Early Green Wattle | <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> | Asparagus Fern |
| <i>A. paramatensis</i> | Sydney Green Wattle | <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> | Bridal Creeper |
| <i>A. falcata</i> | Sickle Wattle | <i>Asparagus africanus</i> | Climbing Asparagus Fern |
| <i>A. fimbriata</i> | Fringed Wattle | <i>Anredora cordifolia</i> | Madeira Vine |
| <i>A. floribunda</i> | Sally Wattle | <i>Araujia sericifera</i> | Moth Vine |
| <i>A. implexa</i> | Hickory | <i>Bidens pilosa</i> | Farmers Friend |
| <i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> | Red Ash | <i>Cestrum parqui</i> | Green Cestrum |
| <i>Austrostipa pubescens</i> | Tall Spear Grass | <i>Conyza sp</i> | Fleabane |
| <i>Bursaria spinosa</i> | Spiny Thorn | <i>Cortadeira selloana</i> | Pampas Grass |
| <i>Cayratia clemetidea</i> | Native Grape | <i>Ehrhata erecta</i> | |
| <i>Commelina cyanea</i> | Commelina | <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> | African Love Grass |
| <i>Cymbopogon refractus</i> | Barbed Wire Grass | <i>Ipomea indica</i> | Morning Glory |
| <i>Clerodendrum tomentosa</i> | Hairy Clairay | <i>Jacaranda sp</i> | Jacaranda |
| <i>Dianella longifolia</i> | | <i>Lantana camara</i> | Lantana |
| <i>D. caerullea</i> | Blue Flax Lily | <i>Ligustrum lucidem</i> | Broad Leaved Privet |
| <i>Dichondra repens</i> | Kidney weed | <i>L. sinense</i> | Small Leaved Privet |
| <i>Eucalyptus molucanna</i> | Grey Box | <i>Nasella neesiana</i> | Chilean Needle Grass |
| <i>E. tereticornis</i> | Forest Red Gum | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Milk Thistle |
| <i>E. longifolia</i> | Woolybutt | <i>Sporobulus africanus</i> | Parramatta Grass |
| <i>Eucalyptus (others)</i> | | <i>Setaria sp</i> | Pigeon Grass |
| <i>Einadia polyganoides</i> | | <i>Senna pendula</i> | Cassia |
| <i>Glycine tabacina</i> | | <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> | Fireweed |

| Native flora species | | Exotic flora species | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Botanical Name | Common Name | Botanical Name | Common Name |
| <i>G. clandestine</i> | | <i>Ehrhata longiflora</i> (possibly) | |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> | Purple Twining Pea | | Magnolia |
| <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> | Blady Grass | | |
| <i>Indigofera australis</i> | Native Indigo | | |
| <i>Microlaena stipoides</i> | Weeping Meadow | | |
| <i>Oplismenus imbecilis</i> | Basket Grass | | |
| <i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> | Yellow Pittosporum | | |
| <i>Clematis aristata</i> | Old Man's Beard | | |
| <i>Themeda triandra</i> | Kangaroo Grass | | |

Plant species common to Moist Shale Woodland: (Plantnet database Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney)

Corymbia maculata

Dichondra repens

Cyperus gracilis

Acacia parramattensis

Acacia implexa

Arthropodium milleflorum

Brachychiton

Adiantum aethiopicum

Brunoniella australis

Revegetation Plant Species – Stage 1

LOW GRASSES

Carex inversa
Cyperus gracilis
Echinopogon ovatus
Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*
Oplismenus aemulus
Poa labillardieri
Stipa sp. (found on site)
Themeda australis

FULL STRATA

Trees

Eucalyptus tereticornis
Eucalyptus moluccana

Small Trees

Acacia implexa
Acacia parramattensis subsp. *Parramattensis*

Shrubs

Bursaria spinosa
Clerodendrum tomentosum
Pultenaea microphylla

Ground Layer

Bothriochloa macra
Brunoniella australis
Carex inversa
Clematis glycinoides var. *glycinoides*
Cyperus gracilis
Desmodium brachypodum
Desmodium varians
Dichondra repens
Echinopogon ovatus
Galium propinquum
Glycine clandestina
Glycine tabacina
Lomandra multiflora subsp. *multiflora*
Microlaena stipoides var. *stipoides*
Plectranthus parviflorus
Poa labillardieri
Solanum prinophyllum
Stipa sp. (found on site)
Themeda australis

FEATURE PLANTING

Trees

Eucalyptus tereticornis
Eucalyptus moluccana

DISPLAY 'BUSH TUCKER' GARDEN

Trees

Acacia implexa
Alphitonia excelsa

Shrubs and Groundcovers

Adiantum aethiopicum
Arthropodium milleflorum
Bursaria spinosa
Clematis glycinoides
Commelina cyanea
Cyperus gracilis
Einadia hastata
Lomandra multiflora subsp. *multiflora*
Oxalis perennans
Plantago debilis
Solanum prinophyllum
Wahlenbergia gracilllis



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