
**LAKE WYANGAN & CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
TO BE HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS ON
WEDNESDAY, 15 MAY 2024 AT 5:00 PM**

-
- 1 Apologies
 - 2 Confirmation of Minutes
 - 3 Business Arising
 - 4 Declarations of Interest
 - 5 Items of Business
 - CL01 p5 Draft Plan of Management - Lake Wyangan
 - CL02 p63 Tree Day Planting
 - CL03 p65 Water Body Rehabilitation - Presented by Ema Munro
 - CL04 p66 The Role of Turtles - Presented by Ema Munro
 - 6 p67 Outstanding Action Report
 - 7 General Business
 - 8 Next Meeting

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Councillor Doug Curran (Chair), Chris Sutton (Councillor - Alternate), Frank Battistel (Community Representative), Peter Borella (Community Representative), Paul Eldridge (Community Representative), Carmel La Rocca (Community Representative), John McFadzean (Community Representative), Thomas Mackerras (Community Representative), Ema Munro (Community Representative), Jade Salvestro (Community Representative), Kelvin Williams (Community Representative), Franco Pistillo (Representative for Member for Murray)

General Manager, Brett Stonestreet; Director Sustainable Development, Bruce Gibbs; Director Utilities, Graham Gordon; Urban Strategic Design & Major Projects Manager, Peter Badenhorst and Minute Secretary, Hannah Hall

Quorum = 3

If you are unable to attend this meeting please notify the Minute Secretary prior to commencement of the meeting by email or by telephoning Council on 1300 176 077.

This Committee meeting may be attended remotely and recorded by audio or audio-visual means for administrative purposes. No other recording is permitted.

Acknowledgement of Country

Griffith City Council acknowledges the Wiradjuri people as the traditional owners and custodians of the land and waters, and their deep knowledge embedded within the Aboriginal community.

Council further pays respect to the local Wiradjuri Elders, past, present and those emerging, for whom we acknowledge have responsibilities for the continuation of cultural, spiritual and educational practices of the local Wiradjuri people.

**LAKE WYANGAN & CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS ON
THURSDAY, 11 APRIL 2024 COMMENCING AT 5:00 PM**

PRESENT

Councillor Doug Curran (Chair), Frank Battistel (Community Representative), Peter Borella, Via Zoom (Community Representative), Carmel La Rocca (Community Representative), John McFadzean (Community Representative), Thomas Mackerras (Community Representative), Ema Munro (Community Representative), Jade Salvestro (Community Representative), Kelvin Williams (Community Representative), Franco Pistillo, Via Zoom (Representative for Member for Murray)

Quorum = 3

STAFF

Urban Strategic Design & Major Projects Manager, Peter Badenhorst, Director Sustainable Development, Bruce Gibbs, Manager Parks and Gardens, Peter Craig and Minute Secretary, Hannah Hall

1 APOLOGIES

RECOMMENDED on the motion of John McFadzean and Thomas Mackerras that apologies be received from Paul Eldridge, Phil King and Brett Stonestreet.

2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDED on the motion of Frank Battistel and John McFadzean that the minutes of the previous meeting held on 15 February 2024, having first been circulated amongst all members, be confirmed.

3 BUSINESS ARISING

3.1 Tree Planting Day

Mr Gibbs advised that he will put a report to the next Committee meeting on 16 May recommending plant species and a defined planting area.

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Pecuniary Interests

There were no pecuniary interests declared.

Significant Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no significant non-pecuniary interests declared.

Less Than Significant Non-Pecuniary Interests

There were no significant non-pecuniary interests declared.

5 ITEMS OF BUSINESS

CL01 AUDIT OF EXHIBITED ANIMALS AT LAKE WYANGAN PICNIC AREA

Mr Gibbs advised that the Department of Primary Industries had conducted an audit on the animals and their enclosures at Lake Wyangan. The audit concluded that the current facilities were unacceptable and Council were issued with a “Direction” to advise of corrective actions by 1 May 2024. The cost of resources and infrastructure outlined in the audit is estimated to be \$86,495; \$30,495 of which is required annually. Councillor Curran added that Council has not allocated funds for this in its current budget.

Mr Pistillo asked what Council will do with the animals if removed. Councillor Curran said that Council would rehome and relocate the animals.

Mr Cranston asked if companion animals such as dogs would be allowed at the Lake if the animals were removed. Mr Craig said that if the animals were removed, Council could review this policy.

Mr Borella asked if Council has an indication of how often the community views the animals. Mr Craig advised while there is a portion of the community who come to see the animals, there is not a constant flow of visitors. Mr Borella was against the recommendation.

RECOMMENDED on the motion of Frank Battistel and John McFadzean that Council:

- (a) Rehome and relocate all animals that are currently on display at the Lake Wyangan Picnic Area, and
- (b) Discontinue the permit for the exhibition of animals to the public.

6 GENERAL BUSINESS

6.1 Water Quality of Drainage into Lake Wyangan

Mr Williams tabled a letter pertaining to the Water Quality of Drainage into Lake Wyangan with concerns about drainage licencing, and the size and quantity of outlets on properties. He has asked that Council contact Murrumbidgee Irrigation in regards to this issue. Councillor Curran advised that Council will follow up with Murrumbidgee Irrigation.

6.2 Modified Clay

Mr Cranston tabled an ABC News article highlighting Western Australian scientists who are trialling modified clay to help eliminate algae blooms. The information will be distributed to the Committee and Council staff.

7 NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Lake Wyangan & Catchment Management Committee is to be held on Thursday, 16 May 2024 at 5:00 pm.

There being no further business the meeting terminated at 5:35 pm.

CLAUSE	CL01
TITLE	Draft Plan of Management - Lake Wyangan
FROM	Bruce Gibbs, Director Sustainable Development
TRIM REF	23/124840

SUMMARY

A draft Plan of Management (PoM) has been prepared for Lake Wyangan, incorporating Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (Crown Reserve 159017) and North Lake Wyangan (Crown Reserve 1002998) to meet the requirements of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) and the Local Government Act 1993.

This report is to be considered, prior to Council requesting the Draft PoM be referred to the Minister administering the CLM Act 2016 for approval to place on public exhibition.

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) Council refer the Draft Plan of Management for Lake Wyangan, incorporating Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (Crown Reserve 159017) and North Lake Wyangan (Crown Reserve 1002998) to the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 for approval.**
- (b) Upon approval of the Minister administering the Crown Land Management Act 2016 Council amends the Draft Plan of Management Lake Wyangan if required, and place it on public exhibition as per Section 38 of the Local Government Act 1993.**
- (c) Native Title advice has been approved.**
- (d) A report be presented to Council to adopt the final Plan of Management for Lake Wyangan on completion of the exhibition period, to consider all submissions.**

REPORT

The draft Plan of Management (PoM) for Lake Wyangan, inclusive of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (Crown Reserve 159017) and North Lake Wyangan (Crown Reserve 1002998), has been prepared to meet the Crown Land Management Act 2016 (CLM Act) and the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) requirements.

Both Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve and North Lake Wyangan are classified as 'community' land.

Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve is categorised as 'Natural Area – Bushland' and North Lake Wyangan as 'Park' under the LG Act.

If resolved by Council, the draft PoM for Lake Wyangan is to be referred to the Minister administering the CLM Act 2016 for approval to place on public exhibition.

All PoM must be compliant with the statutory requirements of the Native Title Act 1993, prescribed by both the CLM Act and the LG Act. Council cannot adopt a PoM until it has obtained written advice from a qualified native title manager that the PoM complies with applicable provisions of Commonwealth Native Title legislation.

Native title consideration was included throughout the drafting of the PoM. The draft PoM Lake Wyangan authorises continued use of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve as Natural Area – Bushland and North Lake Wyangan as Park and for any future development that may accord with such use in the future and as prescribed in Attachment (b). The adoption of the PoM does not authorise any additional use of the land other than as prescribed in the initial notification of the Reserves at the time.

OPTIONS

OPTION 1

As per the recommendation.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Not Applicable

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Initial funding of \$70,036 was provided by NSW Government for Plans of Management preparation in 2019. Council contributed additional funding of \$60,000 in the 2021/22 budget and \$30,000 in 2022/23 budget. Current funding available is approx. is \$22,000 to complete the project.

An expectation of the community is that Council maintains the reserves to an acceptable level and in particular North Lake Wyangan with its water quality and surrounding park area. There is no funding generated from activities at North Lake Wyangan and therefore relies on Council budget allocations each financial year, to maintain the reserve.

LEGAL/STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

Local Government Act 1993

Chapter 6 Part 2 Division 2 – Use and management of community land

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021

Part 4 Division 1 Section 107 – Guidelines for categorisation of land as bushland

Part 4 Division 1 Section 104 – Guidelines for categorisation of land as park

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Part 3 Division 3.4 Crown land managed by councils

Crown Land Management Regulation 2018

Crown Land Management Amendment (Plan of Management) Regulation 2021

Native Title Act 1993

Subdivision J – Reservations etc.

Subdivision K – Facilities for services to the public

Subdivision L – Low impact future acts

Subdivision H – Management of water and airspace

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

Environmental implications were considered in the drafting of the PoM and on development of the land.

COMMUNITY IMPLICATIONS

The community would expect Council to complete PoM for Crown reserves and Council owned land classified as community land, as is required.

LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN

This item links to Council's Strategic Plan item 1.1 Provide clear, accessible, relevant information. 4.7 Provide a range of sporting and recreational facilities.

CONSULTATION

Senior Management Team

Melva Robb, Consultant

ATTACHMENTS

(a) Draft Plan of Management - Lake Wyangan [↓](#)

8



LAKE WYANGAN

CROWN RESERVES 159017 & 1002998

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



Draft Plan of Management Report prepared by
Melva Robb
Consultant
Griffith City Council
GRIFFITH NSW 2680

2022 (updated April 2024)

Photos by Melva Robb unless otherwise stated. Cover photo courtesy David Kellett, GCC.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER					
REVIEWED BY:					
DATE ADOPTED:					
RESOLUTION NO: (IF RELEVANT)					
REVIEW DUE DATE:					
REVISION NUMBER					
PREVIOUS VERSIONS:		DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENTS	AUTHOR/ EDITOR	REVIEW/ SIGN OFF	MINUTE NO (IF RELEVANT)

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lake Wyangan Plan of Management incorporates the Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (also known as South Lake) and North Lake Wyangan that provide a valuable natural resource to the City of Griffith and the broader community. These Reserves provide a range of natural, formal and passive recreational use areas and cultural experiences that compliments nearby Wetland areas of Campbell's, Nericon and Tharbogang.

The combined area of these Reserves is approximately 479.1 hectares.

The area of Lake Wyangan is of historical importance to the local Wiradjuri peoples through its past supply of habitat for food, medicinal purposes and shelter resources with its ephemeral water supply; and through cultural knowledge and customs. It was important to post European settlement, for its recreational opportunities (South Lake) and initially as a supply of quality gypsum to local settlers (North Lake). Later, as the areas became a source of permanent water through off-farm drainage, these areas have provided both passive and active recreational benefits to Griffith and surrounding areas.

This Plan of Management (PoM) pertains predominantly to the ecological and recreational values that the Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (JCWR) and North Lake Wyangan (North LW) bring to Griffith and its surrounding area that are further described in [Section 2.2 - Land to which this Plan Applies](#) and shown in Annexure 1 'Map of Reserves' (pg. 45). The respective Reserves are more specifically referred to in Annexure 2 'Schedule of Lands & Infrastructure' (refer pg. 46).

Although Blue-Green Algae (B-GA) naturally occurs in most lake systems to some degree, it is a significant impediment to the ecological and recreational outcomes for the Lake Wyangan systems.

The 'Lake Wyangan & Catchment Management Project' brings together concepts for water quality and the subsequent reduction in frequency and extent of B-GA outbreaks so that renewed recreational opportunities for North LW will be the long-term outcome. Ecological outcomes for both Lake systems will be benefits of the works referred to in this PoM, potentially in the shorter-term and improving the quality of habitat systems over the longer term.

The PoM is required in accordance with Section 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and Section 3.23 of the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*.

This PoM should be read in conjunction with Lake Wyangan and Catchment Management Strategy – Strategy and Technical Reports referred to in Section 4.2 of the PoM and available on Councils website.

Previous Plans of Management were prepared by Griffith City Council –

- Lake Wyangan Management Plan (1996) incorporating both North LW and JCWR
- Jack Carson Management Plan (2008) in respect of land only (water regimes within the lake excluded)

The above Plans were for internal use only, and not prepared in accordance with the *Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913* or the *Crown Lands Act 1989* respectively, or approved by the Department of Lands entity of the time.

The Crown Reserves are categorised in this PoM, as being: -

- **Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve – Natural Area - Bushland;** and
- **North Lake Wyangan – Park**

The categorisation of the lands is consistent with the Reserves' respective purposes of '*Environmental Protection*' (initial notification stating the 'Study and Conservation of Native Flora and Fauna') and '*Public Recreation*', respectively. The update of purpose to Environmental Protection has not altered the intent of the originally gazetted purpose of JCWR. These lands are used for a range of associated uses and are developed accordingly.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Griffith City is a thriving regional capital located in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area with a vibrant lifestyle and diverse economy; embracing community, heritage, culture and the environment. The estimated population of Griffith City Council in 2020 was 27,155.

Located in the Riverina, Griffith is 584km from Sydney, 458 km from Melbourne and 358km from Canberra; and is the largest regional centre in the Western Riverina region. Griffith is located in the heart of Wiradjuri Nation – the largest nation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.

Griffith City Council is responsible for the care and control of many parcels of community land. With the introduction of the CLMA 2016 on 1 July 2018, Council will manage the Crown Reserves under the provisions of the LGA 1993.

Figure 1 – Locality diagram



2.1 Corporate Objectives

Griffith City Council has a positive future being acknowledged as a predominant major regional centre. Council's Mission Statement is –

1. To respond to the needs of the community and deliver in an economical manner those services which are the responsibility of Local Government.
2. To provide Local Government administration that is dedicated, accountable and committed to the improvement of the quality of life and the economic well-being of the citizens of the City of Griffith.

Figure 2 – GCC Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032



The Community Strategic Plan ‘**Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032**’ endorsed on 22 March 2022 identifies the community’s priorities and aspirations for the future and provides strategies for achieving these goals. The revised community vision is:

“Griffith is a thriving and innovative regional capital with a vibrant lifestyle and diverse economy. We embrace our community, heritage, culture and the environment”.

The Community Strategic Plan is made up of four themes. The four key themes relevant to this PoM are:

Figure 3 – Community Strategic Plan – Themes

<p>Leadership –</p> <p>1. An engaged and informed community 1.1 Provide clear, accessible, relevant information 1.2 Actively engage with and seek direction from our community and stakeholders</p> <p>2. Work together to achieve our goals 2.1 Develop and maintain partnerships with community, government and non-government agencies to benefit our community 2.2 Maximise opportunities to secure external funding for partnerships, projects and Programs</p> <p>3. Plan and lead with good governance 3.1 Undertake Council activities within a clear framework of strategic planning, policies, procedures and service standards</p> <p>Love the Lifestyle</p> <p>4. Griffith is a great place to live 4.6 Promote reconciliation and embrace our Wiradjuri heritage and culture 4.7 Provide a range of sporting and recreational facilities 4.8 Improve the aesthetic of the City and villages, by developing quality places and improved public realm</p> <p>Growing our City</p> <p>5. Grow our economy 5.4 Strategic land use planning and management to encourage investment in the region 5.6 Promote Griffith as a desirable visitor destination</p> <p>6. Provide and manage assets and services 6.1 Provide, renew and maintain a range of quality infrastructure, assets, services and facilities 6.3 Mitigate the impact of natural disasters</p> <p>Valuing our Environment</p> <p>7. Enhance the natural and built environment 7.1 Encourage respectful planning, balanced growth and sustainable design 7.2 Deliver projects to protect and improve biodiversity, biosecurity and sustainability 7.4 Improve sustainable land use</p> <p>8. Use and manage our resources wisely 8.1 Manage Griffith’s water resources responsibly 8.2 Reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions 8.4 Implement programs to improve sustainability</p>
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2.2 Land to Which this Plan Applies

This PoM covers two parcels of land both being Council managed Crown Reserves as shown in Table 1 below.

While both Lakes have recreational use, North LW has predominantly provided the majority of passive and formal recreational use with appropriately built infrastructure incorporating picnic areas (large seated shelters and BBQ’s, medium and small seated shelters, internal road networks, jetty, caretaker’s cottage, primitive camping facilities, landscaping etc.).

Although the areas of the Griffith Sailing and Boat Clubs respectively, are not directly managed by Council, they contribute to the overall use of the Lake providing more formal recreational use.

The JCWR is more synonymous with bird watching, photography, study of flora and fauna, and water storage. There have been a number of re-vegetation programs over the years to improve the quality of native vegetation following historical land-clearing. Early settlers of the Lake View district (as it was formerly known), used the area for recreational purposes. The area was also historically grazed.

North Lake's purpose of Public Recreation accords with the land's categorisation of 'Park'. Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve purpose of Environmental Protection accords with its categorisation of 'Natural Area – Bushland'.

Table 1 – Land included in this PoM

Management Type	Reserve No.	Name	Purpose	Date of Gazette # Trustee appointment	Lot/DP	Area
Crown Reserve	159017	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (also known as South Lake Wyangan)	Study and conservation of native flora and fauna	18 March 1994	138 - 140/751743; & 7309/1167707	133.70 ha
			Environmental Protection	15 June 2001	7010/1027783	
	1002998	North Lake Wyangan	Public Recreation	11 January 2002	308, 394, 397-400, 404-406/751743	345.4 ha

2.3 Lands excluded from the Plan

The following Table identifies land that has been excluded from this PoM:

Table 2 – Lands excluded from this PoM

Reserve No.	Name	Lot/DP	Purpose	Comments
Pt. 1002998	North Lake Wyangan	401/751743	Public Recreation	Area of Griffith Sailing Club – directly Licenced by DPE – Crown Lands
Pt. 1002998	North Lake Wyangan	402-403/751743	Public Recreation	Area of Griffith Boat Club – directly Licenced by DPE – Crown Lands
		1/1161297		Crown road
-	-	263/1196770		Freehold ownership of Murrumbidgee Irrigation – Drainage channel
	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve	2544/1202020	Closed Road	Owned by State of New South Wales – appears as private access to Lot 3 DP 751743 (sign at entry states 'no public access')
	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve	-	Crown Road	Unlawfully enclosed within adjoining freehold Lot 23 DP 751743.
	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve	Lot 251 DP 1196472		Drainage Reserve owned by MI

2.4 Owner of the Land

This PoM incorporates land that is owned by the State of New South Wales (as Crown land) and managed by Griffith City Council under the *CLMA 2016* as identified in Table 1 above.

Griffith City Council was appointed as Manager of the 'Jack Carson Flora and Fauna Reserve Trust' on 18 March 1994.

Griffith City Council was reappointed Trustee of Reserve 159017 on 16 December 1994. Griffith City Council Crown Reserves Reserve Trust (Griffith City Council) was appointed Trustee of Reserve 159017 on 16 December 1994 with the purpose being amended to "Environmental Protection".

In respect of North Lake Wyangan, the appointed Reserve Trust, 'North Lake Wyangan (R.1002998) Reserve Trust' was appointed in conjunction with the notification under management of Griffith City Council.

The management and use of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve and North Lake Wyangan are subject to the provisions of the *CLMA 2016*, and are not subject to any condition, restriction or covenant imposed by the owner.

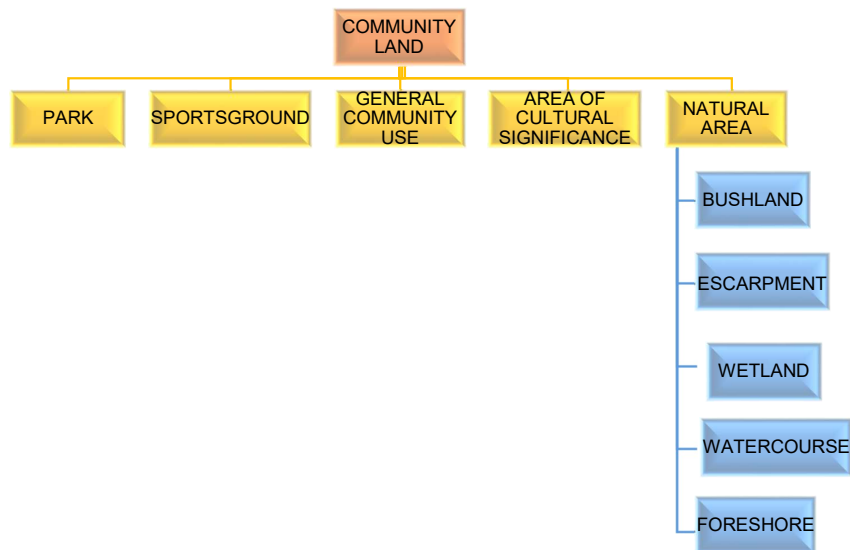
2.5 Categorisation of Reserves

All community land is required to be categorised as one or more of the following categories.

Section 36 of the Local Government Act defines five categories of community land referred to in Figure 4 below and described more broadly as:

- **Park** – for areas primarily used for passive recreation.
- **Sportsground** – for areas where the primary use is for active recreation involving organised sports or the playing of outdoor games.
- **General community use** – for all areas where the primary purpose relates to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social, and intellectual welfare or development of members of the public. This includes venues such as community halls, scout and guide halls, and libraries.
- **Cultural significance** – for areas with Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical, research or social significance.
- **Natural area** – for all areas that play an important role in the area's ecology. This category is further subdivided into bushland, escarpment, foreshore, watercourse and wetland categories.

Figure 4 – Prescribed categories of Community Land



With the introduction of the *CLMA 2016*, Council is to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land held under their management control as community land under section 3.21 of the Act.

Under section 3.23(2) of the *CLMA 2016*, Council Crown Land Managers must assign to all Crown land under their management, one or more initial categories of 'Community Land' referred to above. The category is to relate most closely to the purpose(s) for which the land is dedicated or reserved.

For the purpose of section 3.23 of the *CLMA 2016*, the PoM for "Lake Wyangan", is a 'first Plan'.

The degree to which the reserve purpose relates to the assigned category of the land is important for ongoing management of the land as Council must obtain Native Title Manager advice as to the validity of the activities that they wish to undertake on the land prior to dealing with the land.

Both the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (ALR) 1983* and the *Commonwealth Native Title Act (NTA (C'th)) 1993* recognises the intent of the original reserve purpose of the land so that a complying activity can be considered lawful or validated.

On Crown land, Native Title rights and interest must be considered unless:

- Native Title has been extinguished; or
- Native Title has been surrendered; or
- Determined by a court to no longer exist.

Examples of acts which may affect Native title on Crown land reserves managed by Council include: -

- The construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbeques,
- The construction of extensions to existing buildings,
- The construction of new roads or tracks,
- Installation of infrastructure such as powerlines, sewerage pipes, etc.,

- The issue of a lease or licence,
- The undertaking of earthworks.

Council applied for the categorisation of the Council Managed Crown Reserve as:

- **‘Natural Area – Bushland’** (Reserve 159017 – Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve); and
- **‘Park’** (Reserve 1002998 – North Lake Wyangan)

The above categories closely relate to the Reserves’ respective purposes of ‘Environmental Protection’ and ‘Public Recreation’.

These categories were respectively approved by the Minister administering the *CLMA 2016* in relation to the reserves, and Council does not propose to alter the categories by this Plan of Management.

Activities on the Reserves will need to reflect the intent of the public purpose and will be assessed for compliance with relevant Local Government and Crown Lands legislation, including assessment of the activity under the *NTA 1993 (C’th)* and registered claims under the *ALRA 1983*.

2.6 Purpose of this Plan of Management

The purpose of this PoM is to:

- Develop a Plan of Management to provide a strategic framework for Council to guide sustainable development, land use and management of community lands contained in Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve and North Lake Wyangan.
- Meet and contribute to Council’s broader strategic goals and vision as set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032.
- Provide a management framework that supports various options to improve water quality, ecosystem health and community well-being.
- Management of the Lake systems that will provide a balance to the ecological and scientific needs together with enhancing long-term recreational, aesthetic, educational, heritage and sympathetic commercial uses.
- Ensure consistent management that supports a unified approach to meeting the expectations of the local community and its visitors.

2.7 Process of Preparing this Plan of Management

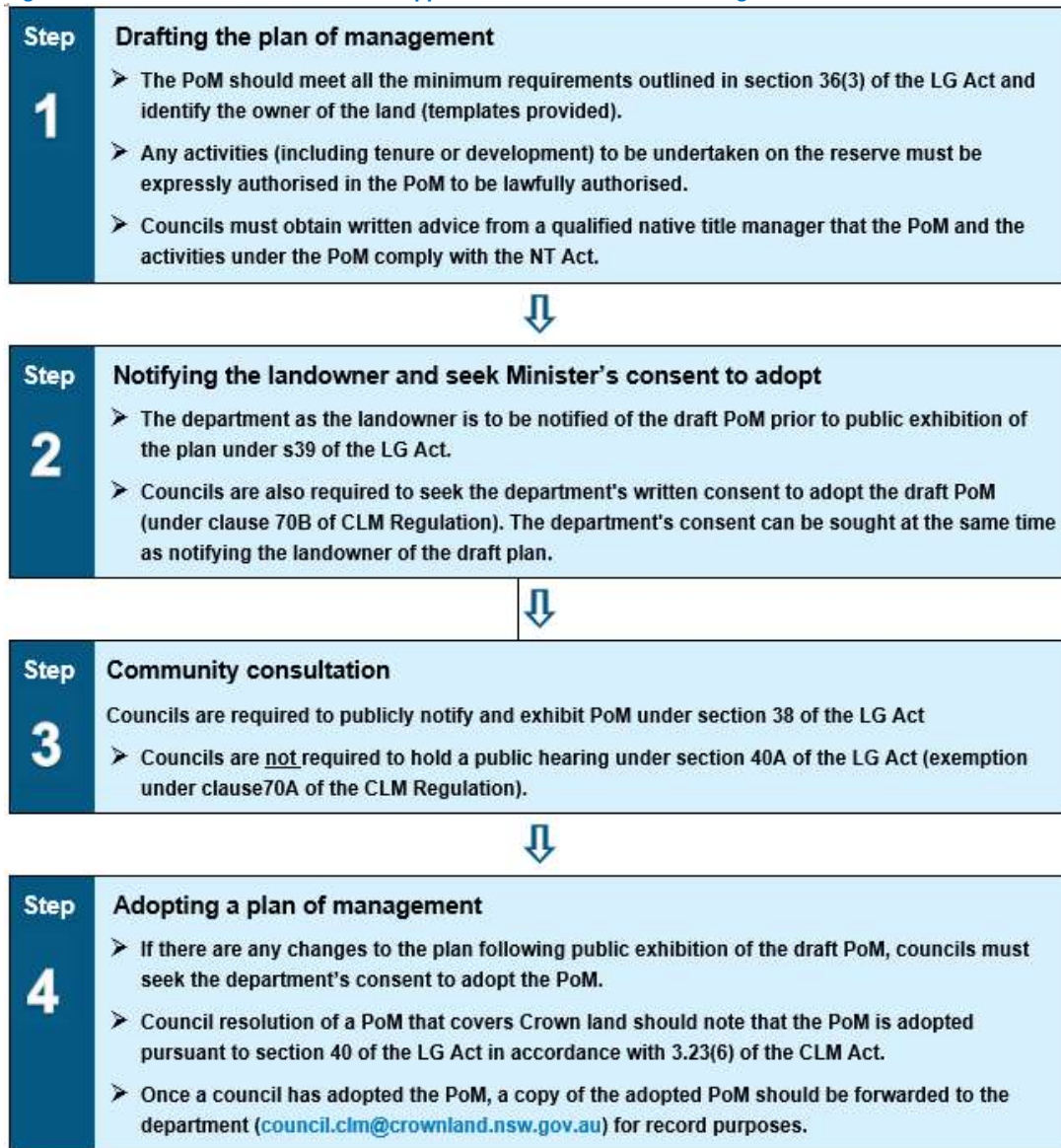
The process for preparing a PoM for Council managed Crown reserves is shown in Figure 5 **“Four key steps when preparing and adopting the first PoM for Crown Reserves”**.

Council is required to submit the draft PoM to the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPH & I) – Crown Lands, as representative of the owner of the land under section 39 of the *LGA 1993*. This process occurs prior to public exhibition and community consultation of the Plan of Management.

If after public consultation there is no change to the categorisation and no additional purpose, or only minor changes, no additional ministerial consent is required. Council can then proceed to adopt the PoM under 70B of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018.

If Council proposes a change in the categorisation of the land or an additional purpose or major changes to the PoM following public consultation, the plan must be referred again to the Minister administering the *CLMA 2016* for consent to adopt the PoM.

Figure 5 – Process for Consultation and Approval of an initial Plan of Management



2.8 Change and Review of Plan of Management

This PoM will require regular review in order to align with community values and expectations and to reflect changes in Council priorities.

Whilst the guidelines and principles outlined in the Plan may be suitable at present, the Plan should be reviewed from time to time to confirm its relevance.

Council has determined that it will review the PoM within 5 years of its adoption.

The community will have an opportunity to participate in reviews of this PoM.

2.9 Community Consultation

Consultation with the community is an important part of the preparation of this PoM.

Consultation gives Council a better understanding of the range of local issues affecting the use and enjoyment of the land to which this PoM applies and gives all sectors of the community the chance to have an input into the direction of policy development being undertaken by Council.

All stakeholders and identified Council Departments are given the opportunity to express their opinions and provide relevant information in relation to the planned management of the land, however as the land is Crown land, final approval for the PoM rests with the Minister administering the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* as owner of the land.

Community consultation is also offered as a result of the development application process in line with Council's Griffith Community Participation Plan of 16 December 2019 (in response to Section 2.23 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*).

Community Consultation was initiated by Council through the establishment of the 'Lake Wyangan & Catchment Management Committee' with meetings commencing in 2017. This Committee comprises of the Mayor, alternate Councillor, together with eleven community representatives and Council staff. The Committee's focus areas relate to 'Water Quality, Ecosystem Health and Community Wellbeing Management Actions' and reports back to Council's nominated directorate.

An outcome of this Committee was the undertaking of the '*Lake Wyangan & Catchment Strategy Report*' prepared by Water Technology (June 2017). The proposed implementation of some of those outcomes have been outlined in this PoM and identified in Section 6.2 – *Plan Implementation* and more specifically in Table 9 (pgs. 34-38). Further outcomes may be subject to the success of initial actions, on-going monitoring and the sourcing of appropriate funding.

3.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

This section describes the legislative framework applying to the land covered under this PoM.

3.1 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 [NSW] (LG Regulations)*.

The Local Government Act 1993 requires all Council owned land to be classified as either Operational or Community land. Community land is defined as land that must be kept for the use of the general community and must not be sold. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Community land is required to be managed in accordance with a PoM and any other laws regulating the use of the land.

This PoM has been prepared in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* using the land categories approved by the Minister administering the *CLMA 2016* where lands are Council Managed Crown Reserves.

Council must also consider the guidelines under Clause 101 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (NSW)* for categorisation of community land when preparing PoMs.

The minimum requirements for a Plan of Management for community land is set out in Section 36(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993* and must identify the following:

- (a) the category of the land,
- (b) the objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land,
- (c) the means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets,
- (d) the manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets, and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land.

3.2 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown reserves are Crown land set aside on behalf of the community for a wide range of public purposes, including environmental and heritage protection, recreation and sport, open space, community halls, special events and government services.

Crown land is governed by the *CLMA 2016*, which provides a framework for the state government, local councils and members of the community to work together to provide care, control and management of Crown reserves.

Under the *CLMA 2016*, as Council Crown land managers, Councils manage Crown land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. However, it must still be managed in accordance with the purpose of the land and cannot be used for an activity incompatible with its purpose – for example, Crown land assigned the purpose of 'environmental protection' cannot be used in a way that compromises its environmental integrity.

Division 3.4 of the *CLMA 2016* specifically relates to Crown land managed by Councils and **Division 3.6** of the said Act, refers to Plans of Management and other plans.

Council's must also manage Crown land in accordance with the objects and principles of Crown land management outlined in the *CLMA 2016* and set out below. The objects and principles are the key values that guide Crown land management to benefit the community and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses. Section 1.4 of the *CLMA 2016* states:

"For the purposes of this Act, **the principles of Crown land management** are –

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

Crown land management compliance

In addition to management and use of Crown reserves that are aligned with the purpose of the reserve, there are other influences over Council management of Crown reserves. For example, Crown land managers may have conditions attached to any appointment instruments, or Councils may have to comply with specific or general Crown land management rules that may be published in the NSW Government Gazette. Councils must also comply with any Crown land regulations that may be made.

3.3 Zoning and Planning Controls

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

The Griffith City Council Local Environmental Plan 2014 (GLEP) is the current planning instrument. Refer to website - <https://pp.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/publications/environmental-planning-instruments/griffith-local-environmental-plan-2014>

Under the current GLEP 2014, **Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (South Lake Wyangan)** is zoned both C2 – Environmental Conservation and W2 – Recreational Waterways. The zoning of this area fits the current use of the parcels of land within this PoM categorised as Natural Area – Bushland.

Under the current GLEP 2014, **North Lake Wyangan** comprises a collective zoning of C2 – Environmental Conservation, RE1 – Public Recreation and W2 – Recreational Waterways.

The areas of the Griffith Boat and Griffith Sailing Clubs, not under the management of Griffith City Council, are accordingly zoned RE2 – Private Recreation.

Refer to Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014 (GLEP) for permissible and prohibited development in each zone.

Other GLEP local clauses (e.g. 7.6 Wetlands) may also apply to development in this area.

3.3.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport & Infrastructure) 2021

This Policy – *SEPP (Transport & Infrastructure) 2021* – commenced on 1 March 2021 and provides that certain types of works do not require development consent by a public authority, other agencies or authorised person.

Division 12 of the *SEPP (Transport & Infrastructure) 2021* defines parks and public reserves which this Policy covers, i.e., Crown land within the meaning of the *CLMA 2016* including a public reserve but not including a reserve that is dedicated or reserved for a public cemetery.

Section 2.73 (2) (c) of the Policy provides that in respect of land reserved within the meaning of the *CLMA 2016*, development for any purpose can be carried out without consent by or on behalf of the Secretary, a Crown land manager of the land, the Ministerial Corporation or the Minister administering the *CLMA 2016*, if the development is for the purposes of implementing a PoM adopted for the land under the *CLMA 2016* in to such land or in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993* in relation to Crown land managed by a Council.

Section 2.73 (3) of the Policy provides for a range of construction or maintenance works that are applicable under this Policy which may be carried out by or on behalf of a public authority in connection with a public reserve.

3.3.2 Other Relevant Legislation and Policies

In addition to the requirements of the *CLMA 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993*, there are a number of other pieces of legislation and Government Policies that are relevant to the ongoing management of the respective Crown reserves and Council owned community lands including:

- *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALRA 1983)*;
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*;
- *Companion Animals Act 2016*;
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act 1979)*;
- *Local Land Services Act 2013*;
- *Native Title Act 1993 (NTA 1993 (C'th))*;
- *Pesticides Act 1999*;
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*;
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*;
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPPs)*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*
- *Telecommunications Act 1997*

3.3.3 Council Plans and Policies

As Council policies may change from time to time, refer to Council's website – <https://www.griffith.nsw.gov.au/council-policies>

4.0 DEVELOPMENT AND USE

4.1 History

Historical information from *'The View Back – A History of Lake Wyangan'* (Harriman, Forrester, Scott and Young) (1984) provides information on the beginnings and use of the respective areas dating back to the early 1920's with comments noted below. Of interest, is that the area was originally known as "Lake View".

Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve

- During the early 1920's, the southern lake contained very little water and was used as one of the main recreation spots in the district. Following a meeting in 1923, a Sports Club was formed following which a Golf Course was constructed together with tennis courts. Further land clearing resulted in the creation of both a cricket and football ground. This area was also the location for the annual picnic and sports days of Lake View and Tharbogang Schools.
- In 1924 it was noted that following a game at the Lake View Golf links, *"there were hundreds of wild fowl on the lake, and a few pelicans, while around the basin there were plover, galahs and various other species of birds."*
- During the 1930's, Jim Bugno and Joe Kelly recalled of *"a fish kill of hundreds of fish. The cause was not known, but 50lb cod came to the surface and covered the shores all around, and the smell was like no other"*. There have been further fish kills in the 1970's and more recently in 2020.
- The Golf Club folded in about 1956 when drainage water from nearby farm tile drainage systems filled the Lake, flooding the fairways. The Club house burnt down in about 1962 while it was being used as a fibreglass factory.
- Mr Jack Carson established an Arboretum and Wildlife Refuge in 1966 with the Forestry Commission donating trees for planting of the area.
- "The Carson Wildlife Refuge" was Proclaimed under Section 68 (now repealed) of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Notification occurred in the Government Gazette of 14 May 1982 (Folio 2090).
- In 1989, then Department of Lands prepared a Land Assessment of the Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve together with Campbell's, Nericon and Tharbogang Swamps (now known as Wetlands). Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve was notified as Reserve 159017 in 1994 in accordance with the *Crown Lands Act 1989* for the purpose of 'Study and Conservation of Native Flora and Fauna'.
- 'Skillshare' obtained funding through the Landcare & Environment Action Program (LEAP) to provide unemployed people with nursery-type skills. An initial Development Application (DA 296/93) provided for the build of 'Shelters'. A subsequent Development Application (DA 395/93) provided for a building to be used as a shed/amenities/training centre etc.

Walking tracks were established and tree-planting undertaken. The build of a nursery was intended to sell native seedlings to the public. Plumbing was installed; however, buildings

were not constructed as on-going funding was not sourced. The 2008 PoM shows a 'shelter' however it is no longer existing.

Figure 6 - Shelter (described as Existing Picnic Facility in 2008 PoM – no longer in situ)



North Lake Wyangan

- North Lake Wyangan was formed in 1957 on what was previously a swampy area referred to as “Doolitty Swamp” as mentioned in historical advertisements for Tenders to supply Gypsum from the mine.
- The Daily Telegraph of 17 March 1924 indicated that gypsum being supplied from Victoria was costly and subsequently, the Geological Department inspected ‘Doolitty Swamp’ where extensive deposits of gypsum had been found. The Irrigation Commission obtained a mining lease for which subleasing would be offered by Tender.

The purpose of the mine was “to supply gypsum, containing not less than 60 per cent, calcium sulphate from the deposits to the settlers on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, delivered in bags on trucks at Goolgowi Siding” - (Government Gazette 26 September 1924 (Folio 4514)).

The ‘*The View Back – A History of Lake Wyangan*’ makes significant reference to the operations of the Gypsum Mine and its workings particularly during the 1930’s, the mine being “owned” by AB Turner, GW Speirs, C Cornell and C Shaw under the management of a Mr Tom Hooke. The mine closed in 1950.

- North Lake Wyangan was primarily supplied through drainage water from nearby farms with the balance of the Lake’s supply from runoff following heavy rains. Excess water was pumped out at its southern end to maintain a safe depth for aquatic sports.
- Sailing at North Lake Wyangan commenced in 1958 however the Sailing Club was officially formed in 1961 with a Club House being erected in 1962.
- The Boat Club that had originated in 1954 on the ‘South Lake’ moved to the North Lake in 1962.

- The Rowing Club initially started clearing an area to launch skulls in 1968 with a Regatta being held the following year attracting crews from Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra; the local team coming second in the Australian Titles. An igloo building was purchased (date unknown) from Kapooka and erected near the shoreline to house the Club's skulls.
- The road into the Lake's shoreline was sealed in 1972.
- Wade Shire Council initially held a 20-year Lease from the Water Conservation & Irrigation Commission (WC&IC) and its subsequent entities from 1 January 1974 expiring on 31 December 1993. The lease area incorporated both North and South Lakes Wyangan and their foreshores (exclusive of a strip of land being an open cut to convey water from the Lake to Portion 610 and exclusive of a strip of land one chain wide between Portions 23 and 127, Parish of Wyangan to provide access to Commission pump house and pipeline).

The purpose of the Lease was 'Recreation and Grazing'. During this time, Council was given permission to erect a boat (?) and a mobile kiosk for the use of Paddle Boats.

Other infrastructure including i.e., large picnic shelters erected by local Service Clubs i.e., Apex, Baita Alpini, Rotary and Lions Clubs; and other medium sheltered BBQ areas, small sheltered seating and single wood BBQ's, playground and the Lakehouse (formerly used as a kiosk), together with animal enclosures etc. have been developed by Council. The area is grassed and landscaped with a mixture of native and introduced tree and shrub species providing both habitat and ambience of the Lake Wyangan Picnic area.

The date of relocation of the Caretaker's Cottage adjacent to the entry to North Lake Wyangan is unknown.

4.2 Lake Wyangan & Catchment Management Strategy Report Outcomes

As previously referred to in *Section 2.9 - Community Consultation*, Water Technology together with Professors Perran Cook and John Beardall of Monash University, in partnership with Council and Murrumbidgee Irrigation (MI), were commissioned to undertake a review of the Lake Wyangan Catchment primarily focusing on North Lake Wyangan although inclusive of the association of JCWR. The aim was to assist Council and MI in undertaking certain measures to improve the water quality of the Lake and ultimately, a reduction of incidences of B-GA blooms.

Ultimately, it is envisaged that this will lead to North LW again providing a water recreational hub for Griffith and its visitors; and importantly improve the ecosystem and inter-relationship between both JCWR and North LW.

The Report identified key threats from water usage and its distribution, resultant of current and historic land use practices, based on the community's value of the Lake Wyangan catchment and determined as:

- “● *Elevated nutrient and sediment levels in the drains and into Lake Wyangan leading to B-GA blooms,*
- *Reduced drain inflows to the Lake through both more efficient irrigation practices, improved asset management of irrigation delivery infrastructure, and climate variability,*
- *Other pollutants (including pathogens and chemicals),*

- *Loss of ecosystem function and associated services within the Lake, and*
- *Increasing peri-urban and intensive horticulture development pressures within the catchment.”*

The Report indicated that the health of North LW was linked to the whole catchment area and could not be considered in isolation. The following Management Objectives were subsequently identified and shown in the Table below.

Table 3 – Management Objectives (as per Water Technology’s Report (June 2017))

Water Quality (WQ)	
WQ1	Reduce the frequency and severity of algal blooms in Lake Wyangan
WQ2	Reduce nutrient and sediment loads to waterways
WQ3	Reduce the risk of septic waste entering Lake Wyangan
Ecosystem Health (EH)	
EH1	Maintain and improve areas of locally significant native riparian and wetland vegetation as well as linkages between habitat areas
EH2	Address the threats to local ecosystems from climate variability
Community Wellbeing (CW)	
CW1	Facilitate safe and sustainable usage of Lake Wyangan
CW2	Protect and enhance the aesthetic and recreational values of Lake Wyangan and its Catchment
CW3	Provision of a range of quality recreational opportunities

“Water Quality

It was identified that there are three main contributing factors for algal bloom occurring being:- ‘the residence time of the water’, (i.e., water resides in the Lake for a longer time as there is no natural outlet, other than through its evaporation); ‘nutrients’ (predominantly phosphorous following historical nutrient load and also nitrogen with the on-going input of sediments delivered via MI’s drainage channel network, both of which fuel B-GA bloom development); and ‘light’ (i.e., lack of turbidity and light into the Lake’s depths both contribute to algal biomass and the limiting of growth of submerged aquatic plant life).

Ecosystem Health

The role that vegetation plays in improving water quality of the Lake can be accommodated through both appropriate vegetation contained within MI’s network of drainage channels and also through the introduction of a ‘shrub layer’, thereby improving the overall health of the Lake Wyangan Catchment. Within the increasing peri-urban development, the drainage channels in particular, offer a refuge habitat and connectedness in the overall catchment area.

Community Wellbeing

Lake Wyangan has been recognised by the broader community for the value that it provides both aesthetically and recreationally (and in line with *Division 1.4 CLMA 2016 - Principles of Crown land management*), the lands should be managed with both environmental protection principles; conservation of water, soil, flora and fauna; that its public use and enjoyment be encouraged; and those multiple uses be encouraged). Such principles support the variety of recreational uses, past, current and future, which in turn support local business operations and tourism of the Griffith community”.

As a result of the ‘Management Objectives’ being identified in Table 3 above, a potential range of options was provided.

Council (in consultation with MI and other Agencies) is proposing a range of works and measures in both the short and longer-term. These measures collectively, plan to address the threats and

provide improved water quality and reduced sediment to both Lake systems and ultimately return vitality and usability particularly to North LW.

On-going monitoring and study of these measures, may in turn require a variation of existing strategies or the implementation of new measures over time.

These proposals are further detailed in [Section 6 – Management Framework for Categories of Land](#) and specifically noted in Table 9 (pgs. 34-38).

4.3 Current Use of Land & Structures on adoption of Plan

Infrastructure is predominantly located at North LW (as referred to in Annexure 2 (pg. 46)).

Due to low levels of water, outbreaks of B-GA and recurring public use lockdowns resulting from the Covid pandemic at the time of preparing this PoM, usage has been predominantly restricted to picnicking and limited free-camping.

In usual circumstances, North LW would host a variety of water sports and recreational fishing; and is regularly used for small and larger group functions utilising the various Picnic/BBQ shelters and playground area. Only the Lions Shelter is managed through a formal booking system by Council's Customer Service staff. Other shelters are first-in, first use basis and at no cost.

The area is also used for wildlife observation and nature-based photography. Annexure 3 (Bird & Fauna Observation List) (pgs. 47-49) and Annexure 4 (Interim Plant List) (pgs. 50 -51) found across both sites. A further study would be an advantage in determining a current base level of diversity of species.

The areas of the Griffith Boat Club and Sailing Club respectively would also provide greater visitation and useability of the Lake when North LW is not closed due to the high levels of B-GA.

The former kiosk now known as the 'Lakehouse' is utilised by the Griffith Regional Art Gallery for specific art classes. The building is also used by Bacchus Fun Run organisers during special events. There is no potable water connected to the Lakehouse (hence it's renaming from kiosk), therefore patrons must bring their own drinking water.

The 'Primitive Camping Ground' contains a new amenity's building comprising of three change room cubicles (unisex facility) and three toilets. Although there is plumbing fitted, *camping showers* are used, as potable water is not connected. An Aerated wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) and spray irrigation is also operated in this area.

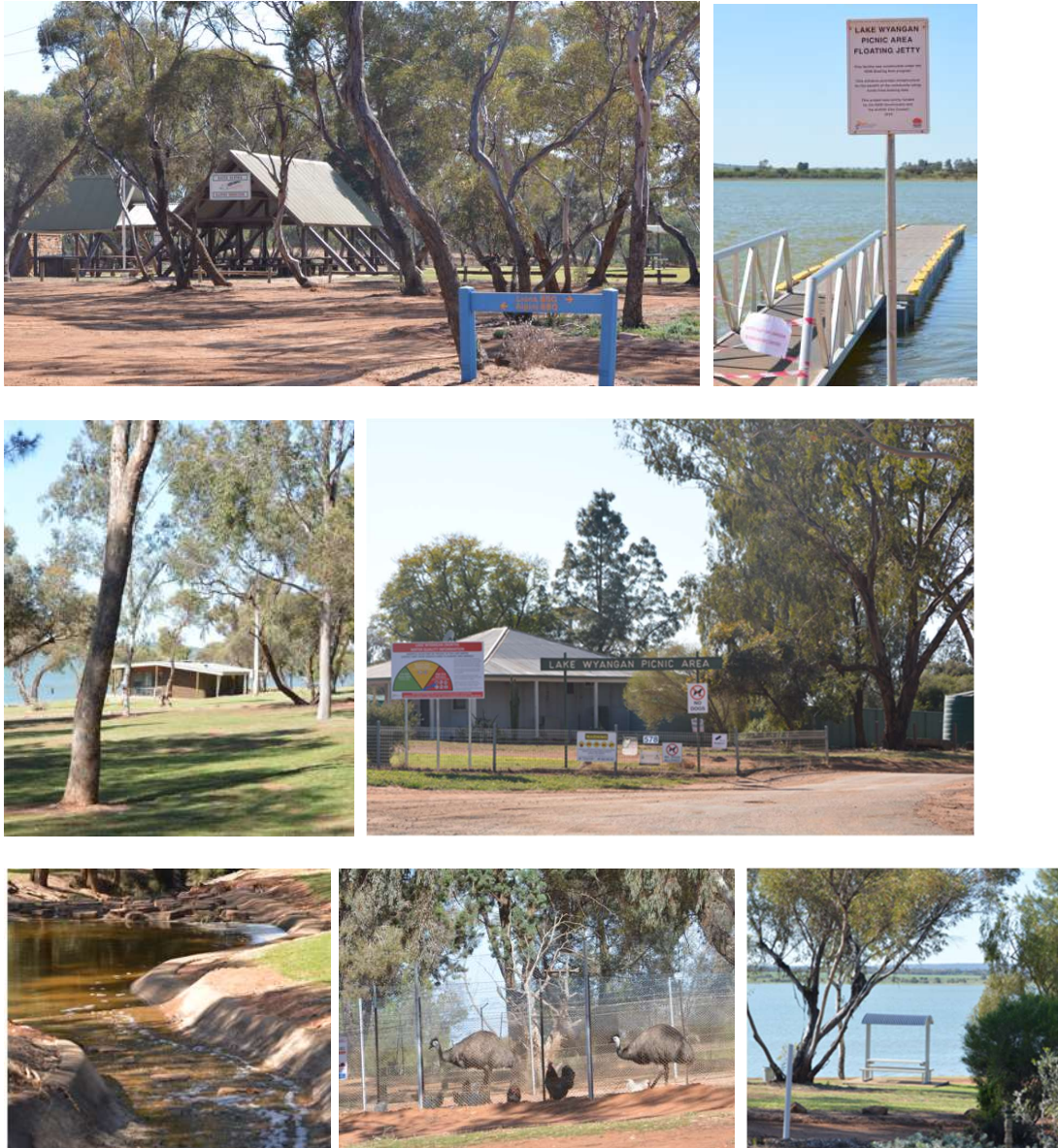
Various buildings and infrastructure have been constructed under Council's Development Approvals process.

Council undertakes regular removal of Carp from North LW (with close to 4 tonnes being removed as at the date of preparation of this PoM).

Murrumbidgee Irrigation had placed Ultrasound Algae Management equipment on the waters of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve. The equipment sends out ultrasounds to break up the algae which

then falls to the bottom of the lake. Annexures 5-7 (pgs. 52-54) show the various drainage inlets and MI water infrastructure at both JCWR and North LW.

Figure 7 – Infrastructure at Lake Wyangan Picnic Area





4.4 Permissible Uses/Future Uses

Community land is valued for its important role in the social, intellectual, spiritual and physical enrichment of residents, workers, and visitors to the Griffith City Council area.

Griffith City Council encourages a wide range of uses of community land and intends to facilitate uses which increase the activation of its land, where appropriate.

The general types of uses which may occur on community land categorised as 'Natural Area – Bushland' and 'Park' and the forms of development generally associated with those uses, are set out in Table 4 (pge. 25). The facilities on community land may change over time, reflecting the needs of the community and in the case of the respective areas within this PoM, also based on outcomes for improved water quality, reduced sedimentation and increased recreational potential being derived through the reduction in frequency of B-GA blooms.

Increased vegetation (floating wetlands, swales, bushland etc.) and constructed gardens may subsequently allow for new interpretive/ cultural signage, explaining the uses and benefits of various plant species, fauna and ecosystems within the Lake Wyangan Catchment.

Revegetation, particularly shrub layers play an important role in improving a healthy ecosystem which lends itself to further educational opportunities.

A proposed shared walking/biking trail at North LW could provide a connection with the neighbouring Wetlands of Campbell's, Nericon and Tharbogang. A viewing platform-within North LW, together with the construction of further bike trails on the reserve; and demolishing, upgrading or renovating of existing facilities, including sheds, playground and picnic infrastructure, will encourage further visitation to the reserve.

Sealing of main roads, providing designated car parking areas, installation of automated water systems for lawn areas, will assist with sediment control. Additional recreational services and landscaping, including improvements to the existing primitive camping area, will be required.

Installation of a precast boat ramp adjoining the camping area is proposed, utilising environmentally friendly materials.

Noting the extent of artefacts located particularly along the eastern foreshore of North LW, there is potential for cultural signage that supports connection to Country by the local Wiradjuri people and their use of the land and water.

Table 4 – Permissible use and development of community land categorised as Park and Natural Area - Bushland by council

Park	
<p>Purpose/Use such as...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active and passive recreation including children’s play and cycling • Group recreational use, such as picnics and private celebrations • Eating and drinking in a relaxed setting • Publicly accessible ancillary areas, such as toilets • Festivals, markets, exhibitions and similar localised events and gatherings • Low intensity commercial activity (e.g. recreational equipment hire) • Filming and photographic projects • Busking • Public address (speeches) • Community gardening <p>NB: Some of the uses listed above require a permit from the council.</p>	<p>Development to facilitate uses, such as...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for the purposes of improving access, amenity and the visual character of the park area, e.g., paths, public art, pergolas, paved areas • Development for the purposes of active recreation such as play equipment, exercise equipment, bike racks, half-court basketball courts, bocce courts • Amenities to facilitate the safe use and enjoyment of the park e.g., picnic tables, BBQs, sheltered seating areas, etc. • Café or refreshment areas (kiosks or similar) including external seating • Lighting, seating, toilet facilities, courts, paved areas. • Hard and soft landscaped areas and walking trails • Storage sheds • Car parking and loading areas • Commercial development which is sympathetic to and supports use in the area e.g. hire of recreational equipment • Community gardens • Heritage and cultural interpretation, e.g., signs • Advertising structures and signage (such as A-frames and banners) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - relate to approved uses/activities - are discreet and temporary - are approved by the council • Water saving initiatives such as stormwater harvesting, rain gardens and swales • Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels • Locational, directional and regulatory signage
Natural Area – Bushland	
<p>Purpose/Use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of the Council’s natural heritage including the identified endangered ecological communities • Preservation of biological diversity and habitat • Providing a location for relaxation and passive informal recreation • Walking and cycling • Guided bushwalks • Environmental and scientific study • Bush regeneration works • Carbon sequestration • Bio-banking • Approved bush care projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with protection of flora and fauna • Fire hazard reduction 	<p>Development to facilitate uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor facilities; toilets, picnic tables, BBQ’s, sheltered seating areas, lighting, low impact carparks. • Low impact walking trails. • Interpretive signage, information kiosks • Water-saving initiatives such as rain gardens, swales and sediment traps. • Bridges, observation platforms, signs. • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land. • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out. • Locational, directional and regulatory signage. • Energy saving initiatives such as solar lights and solar panels • Refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)

4.5 Express authorisation of leases and licences and other estates

Under section 46(1)(b) of the LG Act, leases, licences and other estates formalise the use of community land. A lease, licence or other estate may be granted to organisations and persons, community groups, sports clubs and associations, non-government organisations, charities, community welfare services, non-profit organisations and government authorities.

The lease or licence must be for uses consistent with the reserve purpose(s), the assigned categorisation and zoning of the land, be in the best interests of the community as a whole, and enable, wherever possible, shared use of community land.

Any lease or licence proposal will be individually assessed and considered, including the community benefit, compatibility with this PoM and the capacity of the community land itself and the local area to support the activity.

A lease is normally issued where exclusive control of all or part of an area by a user is proposed. In all other instances a licence or short-term licence or hire agreement will be issued.

Council will undertake a tendering process for tenures greater than five years except where it satisfies Division 1 of Part 3 Section 55 i.e., to non-profit organisations.

This plan of management **expressly authorises** the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the plan of management, in accordance with section 46(1)(b) of the LG Act, provided that:

- the purpose is consistent with the purposes of the Study and Conservation of Native Flora and Fauna/Environmental Protection and Public Recreation
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives prescribed by Section 36G (categorisation of Park) and Section 36J (categorisation of Natural Area – Bushland)
- the lease, licence or other estate is for a permitted purpose listed in the *Local Government Act 1993* or the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 [NSW]*
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate and the provisions of the lease, licence or other estate can be validated by the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* (C'th)
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate will not materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved.

Table 5 - Leases, licences and other estates and purposes for which they may be granted

Type of tenure arrangement	Maximum term	Purpose for which tenure may be granted
Lease	Up to 21 years. Minister's approval required for longer terms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation
Licence	Up to 21 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation • Outdoor café/kiosk seating and tables • Education purposes including educational classes, workshops. • Recreational purposes including fitness classes, games etc • Hire or sale of recreational equipment • Bicycle/boat hire or similar • Work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable filming project to be carried out • Cultural purposes
Short-term Licence	Up to 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community events and festivals • Playing of musical instruments, or singing for fee or reward • Picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings filming, including for cinema/television

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a commercial photography session • Public performances • Engaging in an appropriate trade or business • Delivering a public address • Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities • Scientific studies and surveys or similar • Bicycle/boat hire or similar • Temporary erection or use of any building or structure necessary to enable a filming project to be carried out
Other estates		This PoM allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities and provision of services, or connections for premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or public utility provider on the community land in accordance with the <i>LG Act</i> .

There are currently licences in place for pipelines for water access, between the licensee and Murrumbidgee Irrigation Limited. Future development on the reserves may permit further pipeline licenses to be approved.

A Residential Tenancy Agreement is in place with Council, in respect of the caretakers cottage located at North LW.

Direction of Funds

Any income produced from the Reserves, i.e., as per the approved Tenure, will be distributed to manage either these lands or other community land in a fashion determined by Council.

4.6 Easements

There are no easements registered affecting any of the lands comprised within this PoM.

4.7 Native Title Assessment

Council is required under the provisions of the *CLMA 2016*, to undertake steps to identify whether the activity proposed on Crown land will affect Native Title. Council must further consider what provisions of the *NTA 1993 (C'th)* will validate the activity; and what procedures should be taken in relation to a particular activity prior to its commencement. Council must also have regard for any existing claims made on the land under the *NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (ALR Act)*.

The activity must be authorised through *Part 2 Division 3 of the NTA 1993 (C'th)*.

Council must obtain written advice from its Native Title Manager in relation to certain activities and acts carried out on Crown land where the land is not excluded land, in accordance with native title legislation and applicable to works and activities to be undertaken at JCWR and North LW.

4.8 Aboriginal Land Claims

The following Table shows Reserves that are impacted by current Aboriginal Land Claims (ALCs).

Table 6 – Reserves impacted by ALCs

Reserve No.	Reserve Name	ALC	Area affected
Part 159017	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve	38148	Whole of Lot 140 DP 751743
		38149	Whole of Lot 139 DP 751743
		38151	Whole of Lot 138 DP 751743
Part 1002998	North Lake Wyangan	38078	Whole of Lots 399 & 400 DP 751743
			Whole of Lot 394 DP 751743
		38097	Whole of Lot 404 – 406 DP 751743

Any proposed works or development on the affected land, or the issue of tenures authorised by this PoM should not proceed if:

- The proposed activity could prevent the land being transferred to an ALC claimant in the event that any undetermined claim is granted.
- The proposed activity could impact or change the physical/environmental condition of the land, unless:
 - a) Council has obtained written consent from the claimant Aboriginal Land Council to carry out the proposed work or activity, and/or
 - b) Council has obtained a written statement from the Aboriginal Land Council confirming that the subject land is withdrawn (in whole or part) from the land claim.

Council engaged consultants to undertake an extensive “Aboriginal Heritage Constraints Analysis” in relation to proposed works at Lake Wyangan with a Report provided in July 2021. Previous reports were reviewed and an extensive search of Office of Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System) have identified further Aboriginal sites.

Prior to the undertaking of any works identified in this PoM, subsequent AHIMS searches will be undertaken. Council will undertake due diligence in accordance with the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)* and the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales and may require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP).

Figure 8 – Views of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve





5.0 BASIS OF MANAGEMENT

Griffith City Council intends to manage its community land to meet:

- assigned categorisation of community land
- the LG Act guidelines and core objectives for community land set out in Table 7 in [Section 5.1](#) below
- the council's strategic objectives and priorities
- development and use of the land outlined in Chapter 6 Part 2 Division 2 of the *LG Act 1993*.

5.1 Core Objectives for management of Community land

The management of community land is governed by the categorisation of the land, its purpose and the core objectives of the category.

For the purpose of this PoM, the categories of Parks and Natural Area – Bushland are defined in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021, Part 4 Division 1* – Guidelines for the categorisation of community land as:

Table 7 – Categories of land as defined in the Sections 104 and 107 Local Government Regulation

Guidelines – from the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 [NSW]	Core objectives – from the Local Government Act 1993
<p>Clause 104 – Parks:</p> <p>Land which is improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, and for uses which are mainly passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.</p>	<p>Category Park (Section 36G):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities • to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games • to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
<p>Clause 107 – Natural Area – Bushland:</p> <p>Land that contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation –</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Such land includes –</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there</p>	<p>Category Area of Bushland (Section 36J):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational educational and scientific values of the land, and • 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 • to restore degraded bushland, and • to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and • 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, • to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is not natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.

Figure 9 - Primitive Camping Area and adjacent animal enclosure



6.0 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR CATEGORIES OF LAND

6.1 Management Issues

Management of the lands takes into consideration the reserves' purpose and the purpose for which the lands are classified and categorised.

Council recognises the importance of Reserves and community owned land that are valued by its users and visitors to the Griffith City area. Of primary importance in the short-term, is the improvement of water quality into the Lake systems (particularly North LW) including the reduction of nutrients (especially phosphorus), sediment control and the restocking of native fish. The long-term outcomes are to revitalise North LW recreational usage and opportunities and sustain water quality and flow between the two Lake systems and generally improve habitat.

Table 8 below provides Council's general management issues and guidelines.

Table 8 – Management Issues and Guidelines

Maintenance of infrastructure	As required following routine inspections by Council and reported by users and / or identified in relevant reports and in accordance with Council's requirements for both the monitoring / improvement of water quality infrastructure and recreational infrastructure.
Car Park	Car-parking areas are provided to accommodate user / visitor attendance and service requirements to the recreational areas of North LW; and informal parking areas to check monitoring and other infrastructure associated with Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (the working Lake).
Watering	Watering of landscaped areas and provision of water to the camping area currently relies on raw water. Proposed transfer to potable water supply. Watering shall be undertaken as required and according to specific water restrictions that may be in place from time to time. The installation of an automated water system would improve efficiencies of staff time and improve sediment control.
Vandalism	Vandalism will be addressed at the time of occurrence. Vandalism may include issues such as unauthorised vehicle access; damage to infrastructure; or other damage resultant from unauthorised activities referred to in PG-CP-301 "Prohibited Activities on Council Active & Passive Recreation Areas".
Erection /demolition/ installation of infrastructure and other buildings	The erection/demolition/installation of infrastructure, associated works as provided by this Plan of Management, will be under authorisation of various Council directorates and other agencies to support necessary works for improvement of infrastructure on the reserves and monitor and improve water quality. Such works will be subject to DPE - Crown Lands 'Landowner Consent' (as applicable) together with other Agency approvals (i.e., NSW Department of Fisheries etc.) and necessary Council Approvals.
Weeds	Management of biosecurity weeds is a priority for Council (refer to GCC Biosecurity Weeds and Legislation and PG-CP-401), in particular Prickly Pear (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) and African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>). Weed management practices will be undertaken by Council staff in accordance with guidelines to ensure amenability of the various recreational areas (other than those areas directly Licenced by DPE – Crown Lands for which the relevant Licencee will be responsible).
Pests	Pest management is the responsibility of Council staff in accordance with Council guidelines (other than those areas directly Licenced by DPE - Crown Lands for which the relevant Licencee will be responsible).
Signs	Signage is both regulatory and interpretive in accordance with Standard AS 2342-1992.
Trees	Council's Tree Preservation Order PG-CP-401 must be adhered to and Council must be consulted prior to the removal of any trees.
Drainage	Impacts of drainage water have a significant effect on the Lake systems. Improvements to inflows of water from various sources is a key contributing factor, with drainage infrastructure works being of high priority.
Rubbish	Removal of unauthorised dumping of rubbish is monitored by Council through its Remove Illegal Dumping (RID) Programs and through Litter Reduction and Clean up Campaigns EH-CP-204.

Encroachment and enclosure	Specific areas of Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve have both encroachment with landscaping and potential infrastructure from adjoining freehold land; and enclosure of a public Crown Road that prevents Council staff / public access. Refer to Table 8.
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6.2 Plan Implementation

The following action plan sets out the requirements under Section 36 of the *LG Act 1993* with respect to:

- The category of the land
- The objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land
- The means by which the council proposes to achieve the plan’s objectives and performance targets,
- The manner in which the council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan’s objectives and performance targets.

Table 9 below, sets out key objectives and performance targets for management of the land.

Responsibility: Griffith City Council (GCC)
Table 9 – Objectives and performance targets of this Plan of Management

Performance Target	Actions	Priority	Performance Indicator
LEGISLATIVE			
To ensure that relevant legislation is complied with in relation to preparation of the PoM.	1. The Plan is prepared in accordance with Native Title Manager advice, the <i>LGA 1993</i> , the <i>CLMA 2016</i> , <i>NTA 1993 (C’th)</i> and <i>ALRA 1983</i> (as applicable)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan is reviewed by Council’s Native Title Manager and approved by DPE – Crown Lands • Council exhibits and adopts the PoM subject to community comments being addressed. (Where significant changes to the PoM are required, the PoM will be re-referred to Council and the Department).
MANAGEMENT			
Manage Blue-Green Algae Outbreaks	2. Comply with NSW Guidelines for management of recreational water for Blue-Green Algae levels 3. Aim to be ‘Amber’ or ‘Green’ alert all year round.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algal sampling programme meets compliance requirements. • Conduct and regularly review monitoring programmes and collate essential data for assessment. • Conduct regular monitoring to manage public health due to Blue-Green Algae outbreaks and disseminate information promptly. • Source funding to purchase and install updated monitoring equipment / associated data management systems. • Implement Algal treatments to North LW (subject to

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> funding). Increased recreational use of North LW.
Provide a strategic plan for Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve & North Lake Wyangan systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a suitable system for reclamation / stormwater and other inflows to improve water quality (incorporating both areas). Consultation and development in accordance with Council's Strategies and Policies and other Agency approvals. 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement of the Lake Wyangan and Catchment Management Project (i.e., water delivery and reclamation program) Continued sourcing of funding opportunities for on-going implementation of the Lake Wyangan and Catchment Management Project and associated infrastructure. Necessary Approvals and comment are sought in a timely manner.
Provide regular upkeep to existing recreational facilities and infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an Asset Report of existing infrastructure and plan a maintenance schedule pending longer-term improvements (as necessary and subject to funding). 	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a maintenance schedule for existing infrastructure to meet required standards and community expectations. Facilities for camping and recreational use are attractive and accessible. Caretaker's cottage meets regulatory standards. Feedback from community is positive and negative feedback acted upon as necessary.
INFRASTRUCTURE			
Provide appropriate infrastructure for pumping and mixing of reclaimed, irrigation, drainage and stormwater to improve water quality of both Lake systems.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain necessary Engineering and associated designs to meet outcomes for improved water quality and sedimentation control. Obtain necessary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment and / or Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permits (AHIPs) (as necessary). Install necessary pumping, pipeline and other associated monitoring equipment (as necessary). Undertake drainage infrastructure works. Assess existing groundwater bore locations. Undertake regular monitoring and reporting of surface and ground water to meet environmental and recreational requirements. 	High / On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipelines between Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve and North Lake systems (in place 2021). Installation of appropriate pump wells or other systems (as necessary) to improve water quality. MI Drainage inlets are cleaned / upgraded and necessary works undertaken promptly. Installation of sediment retaining pits (as required). Creation of floating wetland area(s) in North LW to support nutrient removal. Improved quality of data through consistent monitoring of surface and ground water. Continued sourcing of funding.
Implement sediment control measures (Phosphorous, Nitrogen and Salinity)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce sediment entering the Lake systems from drains, roads, recreational and camping areas. Develop an on-going maintenance plan for drains and drainage points. Review sediment runoff and 	High / On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and repair of existing in-flow drains. Engage with neighbouring property owners to manage / reduce the volume and quality of water leaving their properties.

	<p>potential relocation or removal of existing animal enclosures.</p> <p>16. Sealing of roads within recreation and camping areas; and installation of sediment and rubbish traps.</p> <p>17. Reduction of road networks or closing of roads (as necessary).</p> <p>18. Implement appropriate strategies to manage water depth in North LW.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage sediment runoff from animal enclosures through relocation or removal of infrastructure (as appropriate). • Sealing/reduction of road network as appropriate. • In-Lake monitoring programme for Phosphorous and Nitrogen. • Reduction of phosphorous levels contained in both Lake systems. • Monitoring supports improved water quality entering and retained in the Lake systems. • Establish regular maintenance programme and monitoring for floating wetlands. • Improved health and populations of native fish. • Maintain appropriate water levels in North LW. • Source necessary funding.
Maintain and provide quality recreational facilities at North Lake Wyangan for visitor and tourist use.	<p>19. Ensure on-going inspection and assessment of all infrastructure, i.e., camping and picnic / recreational areas (as appropriate).</p> <p>20. Review existing amenities.</p> <p>21. Prepare a Vegetation Plan incorporating floating wetlands.</p> <p>22. Install directional, interpretive and cultural signage together with signage relating to public health issues.</p> <p>23. Connect potable water to North LW picnic area and associated facilities</p> <p>24. Construction of walking/bike track and upgrade of playground and associated infrastructure</p> <p>25. Installation of boat ramp</p>	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades to existing infrastructure in accordance with risk assessment. • Development of sediment control measures and floating wetlands. • Source funding for preparation of Vegetation Plan. • Signage is upgraded and supports tourism / visitor experience and regulatory health issues • Installation of potable water. • Facilities meet the requirements of all users', visitors and workers. • Source funding opportunities for construction of recreational facilities to meet the needs of the community • Feedback from community is positive and negative feedback acted upon as necessary.
ENVIRONMENT			
Comply with NSW Guidelines for management of Lake systems of microbial & bacterial levels.	<p>26. Implement sampling programmes to meet compliance requirements.</p> <p>27. Establish appropriate maintenance programmes.</p>	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source funding through the National Water Grid (and other opportunities) to obtain funding for Water Sustainability Project. • Maintain water flow to prevent opportunity for algal bloom. • Blue-Green Algal alerts are promptly and broadly communicated across all platforms of media.
Manage fish population in	28. Maintain a healthy fish	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain water movement to

<p>Lake systems</p>	<p>biomass in the Lake systems to attract birdlife.</p> <p>29. Obtain necessary Approvals (i.e., NSW Fisheries) to ensure maintenance of key fish habitat prior to undertaking any infrastructure works.</p> <p>30. Reduce thermal stratification through mixing of surface and deep water of the Lake systems.</p> <p>31. On-going removal of Carp</p>		<p>provide suitable oxygen levels and prevent thermal stratification to support healthy fish habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain necessary DPI Fisheries approvals (where necessary). • Lake systems are populated with native fish. • Carp populations are reduced. • Source funding opportunities for Fish Habitat Rehabilitation and / or restocking of native fish.
<p>Manage environmental and user safety.</p>	<p>32. On-going inspection and assessment of infrastructure in accordance with Council and Government WHS legislation.</p> <p>33. Consider community, visitor and user safety in relation to notification of Blue-Green Algae Alerts.</p> <p>34. Control noxious weed species within the Lake systems (Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve & North LW and adjacent roadside).</p> <p>35. Monitor pest activity and effects on flora and fauna.</p> <p>36. Monitor and remove rubbish.</p> <p>37. Consider the safety of the community, visitors and users the use of chemicals and pest control.</p> <p>38. Ensure that contractors are qualified when undertaking relevant weed and pest control measures (as applicable).</p> <p>39. Improve habitat through revegetation programs.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit processes for safety and condition reporting are working well. • Staff and contractors are appropriately trained in safe handling and use of appropriate chemicals for the land and demolition methods for buildings. • Signage and media alerts are provided promptly in relation to Blue-Green Algae outbreaks. • Reduction in weed incursions. • Rubbish is removed. • Revegetation programs and Vegetation Plan prepared for the Lake systems. • On-going funding sourced to undertake revegetation works. • Monitoring of drainage channels confirms reduced sediment inflow and improved fauna habitat. • Feedback from the users and the community are positive and negative feedback is acted upon where necessary.
<p>Improve sustainable land use in line with Council's State of the Environment Report (2016).</p>	<p>40. Protect landscapes that are environmentally sensitive.</p> <p>41. Encourage nature-based recreation.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced soil erosion following implementation of sedimentation control measures and considered approach to adjoining land development. • Increased usage of North LW noted through survey, vehicle count or observation. • Feedback from the community is positive and negative feedback is acted upon where necessary.
<p>Maintain quality of habitat for flora and fauna species and habitat connectivity with adjacent natural and wetland areas.</p>	<p>42. Obtain detailed assessment of current flora and fauna habitat.</p> <p>43. Treat invasive weed species.</p> <p>44. Monitor impact of feral animal activity.</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed flora and fauna species obtained. • Reduce impacts of invasive weed species and feral animals. • Undertake revegetation (as necessary).

USE OF THE RESERVES			
Signs.	<p>45. Review signs and follow guidelines provided by Statewide Mutual Signs as Remote Supervision.</p> <p>46. Upgrade educational, interpretive and cultural signage in conjunction with proposed works identified in the PoM.</p>	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continually monitor all signs are legible and current. Upgrade of signage is undertaken in line with Lake system improvements.
Promotion of Lake system improvements in line with Council's State of the Environment Report and Lake and Catchment Management Project Report.	47. Ensure improvement of Lake system water quality and reduced sedimentation towards longer-term increased recreational use.	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued consultation with respective Agencies and landholders to reduce nutrient inflows. Improvement in water quality noted through monitoring and survey. Reduction in Blue-Green Algal outbreaks. Feedback from the community is positive and negative feedback is acted upon where necessary.
Access and Parking.	<p>48. Ensure that access and parking areas meet visitor and user requirements to accommodate recreational use at North LW in line with improvements.</p> <p>49. Access to North LW camping area is maintained and suitably signed (including any applicable restrictions).</p>	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor that access and parking requirements meet the needs of visitors and users. Internal road networks sealed to reduce sediment run-off. Feedback from visitors and the community is positive and negative feedback acted upon as necessary.
Installation of Infrastructure, works and building improvements.	50. Ensure that infrastructure, works and buildings or works are authorised in accordance with necessary Council and other Agency Approvals.	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council obtains all necessary Approvals. Council provides prompt approvals when necessary.
Unlawful use of land.	51. Ensure unauthorised use and enclosure of land adjacent to Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve is investigated.	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and review unauthorised landscaping and infrastructure with landholders (as necessary). Discuss unlawful enclosure of Crown and Closed roads, respectively with DPE – Crown Lands for appropriate resolution.
Rubbish	52. Removal of unauthorised dumping of rubbish and old building materials (former Skillshare buildings / shelters)	On-going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair fencing and install gates to permit 'authorised vehicle access only'. Removal of dumped rubbish (as necessary). Install appropriate signage.

Figure 10 – Views of North Lake Wyangan







7.0 REFERENCES

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8.0 ANNEXURES

- 1) Map - Reserves of the Lake Wyangan PoM
- 2) Schedule of Lands & Infrastructure – Lake Wyangan PoM
- 3) Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve & North Lake Wyangan – Bird & Fauna Observation List
- 4) Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve & North Lake Wyangan – Interim Plant List
- 5) Map – North Lake Wyangan Drainage Inlets
- 6) Map – Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve Drainage Inlets
- 7) Extract of MI Areas of Operations Infrastructure Mapping

ANNEXURE 1 – MAP – RESERVES OF LAKE WYANGAN PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



ANNEXURE 2 - SCHEDULE OF LANDS & INFRASTRUCTURE – LAKE WYANGAN PLAN of MANAGEMENT

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	SCHEDULE OF LANDS - LAKE WYANGAN								
2									
3	RESERVE NO.	RESERVE NAME	CROWN	DATE OF GAZETTE	PURPOSE	CATEGORY	LOT/DP	AREA	COMMENTS/INFRASTRUCTURE
4	159017	Jack Carson Wildlife Reserve (South Lake Wyangan)	Crown	18/03/1994	Study and Conservation of Native Flora and Fauna. See # Note Comments.	Natural Area - Bushland	138-140/751743; 7010/1027783 & 7309/1167707	133.7 ha	# Note: Following amendment to Trust appointment in Gazette of 16/12/21994, the purpose was amended to 'Environmental Protection'. Infrastructure: remnants of toilet block (built by Skillshare); single seating; perimeter fencing (generally in good condition); Ultrasound Algae Management equipment (owned by MI) (x3); Pump-shed and associated infrastructure (owned by MI); private pump-shed and pipeline.
5	1002998	North Lake Wyangan	Crown	11/01/2002	Public Recreation	Park	308, 394, 397-400, 404-406/751743	345.4 ha	Pipelines underneath causeway between South and North Lakes; perimeter fencing on southern, western and northern boundaries (eastern boundary not fenced). Although the areas of the Boat and Sailing Clubs respectively are fenced out of the Council managed area, the land is included in the overall area of Reserve 1002998. <u>Picnic Area:</u> Caretaker's Cottage; animal enclosures (x4); toilet blocks (x3); the Lakehouse (former kiosk); playground; Large seated picnic shelters with electric BBQs (erected by local service clubs, i.e., Apex, Lions, Baita Alpini and Rotary); Medium seated picnic shelters (x2); other small seated shelters (x13); single steel pedestal wood-burn BBQs (x3); open seating (x1); and signage. Existing jetty is to be replaced (subject to funding). Landscaping and wooden bollards. <u>Primitive Camping Ground:</u> Perimeter fencing; new 'camping' showers and toilet facility; camp kitchen with concrete tables and trestle seating; wash area; fish scaling area; drainage areas. Camping sites are unpowered. Electricity supplied to camp kitchen; jetty; and landscaping.

ANNEXURE 3 – JACK CARSON WILDLIFE RESERVE & NORTH LAKE WYANGAN - BIRD & FAUNA OBSERVATIONS LIST

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	BIRD & OTHER FAUNA OBSERVATIONS - JACK CARSON WILDLIFE RESERVE & NORTH LAKE WYANGAN - 10 year period (abt. 2010-2020)						
2	OTHER FAUNA OBSERVATIONS						
3	Observers: Max O'Sullivan (MO), Melva Robb (MR)						
4							
5		SPECIES NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	THREATENED SPECIES STATUS	MO	17-24/09/2021 MR	25/10/2021 MR
6	1	Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae (melanogaster)</i>		√	√	√
7	2	Australasian Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>		√		
8	3	Australian Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus dubius</i>		√		
9	4	Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus (Gymnorhina) tibicen</i>		√		
10	5	Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus</i>		√	√	√
11	6	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>		√		√
12	7	Australian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus australis</i>		√	√	√
13	8	Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>		√	√	√
14	9	Australian Spotted Crake	<i>Porzana fluminea</i>		√		
15	10	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		√		
16	11	Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>		√		
17	12	Ballion's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>		√		
18	13	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>		√		
19	14	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		√		
20	15	Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>		√	√	√
21	16	Black-fronted Dotterel	<i>Euseiornis (Characrius) melanops</i>		√		
22	17	Black-tailed Native Hen	<i>Tribonyx (Gallinula) ventralis</i>		√	√	
23	18	Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>		√	√	
24	19	Brown Falcon	<i>Falco berigora</i>		√		
25	20	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		√		
26	21	Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>		√	√	√
27	22	Cockateil	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>		√		
28	23	Collared Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipitercirrhocephalus</i>		√		
29	24	Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>			√	√
30	25	Common (Eruasian) Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			√	√
31	26	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		√	√	
32	27	Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>		√	√	√
33	28	Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>		√		
34	29	Eastern Great Egret	<i>Ardea modesta</i>		√		
35	30	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		√	√	
36	31	Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>		√		
37	32	Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>		√	√	√
38	33	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		√		

39	34 Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>		√		
40	35 Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		√		
41	36 Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		√		
42	37 Grey Teal	<i>Anas gracilis</i>		√		
43	38 Hardhead	<i>Aythya australis</i>		√	√	√
44	39 Hoary-headed Grebe	<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i>		√		
45	40 House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		√		
46	41 Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>		√	√	
47	42 Latham's Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwickii</i>		√		
48	43 Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		√		
49	44 Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>		√		
50	45 Little Black Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>		√	√	√
51	46 Little Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>		√	√	
52	47 Little Pied Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo (Phalacrocorax) melanoleucos</i>		√	√	
53	48 Little Egret	<i>Egretta (Ardea) garzetta</i>		√		
54	49 Little Raven	<i>Corvus mellori</i>		√		
55	50 Magpie Goose	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>	√	√		
56	51 Magpie-lark (Pee-wee)	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		√		
57	52 Major Mitchell Cockatoo	<i>Lophochroa (Cacatua) leadbeateri</i>	√	√		
58	53 Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>		√		
59	54 Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>		√		
60	55 Nankeen (Australian) Kestrel	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>		√	√	
61	56 Northern Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		√		√
62	57 Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		√	√	
63	58 Pallid Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis pallidus</i>		√		
64	59 Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>		√		
65	60 Pied Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>		√		√
66	61 Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>		√	√	√
67	62 Pied Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		√	√	
68	63 Purple-backed (Variegated) Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>		√		
69	64 Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		√	√	√
70	65 Red-capped Plover	<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>		√		
71	66 Red-kneed Dotterel	<i>Erythronyx cinctus</i>		√		
72	67 Red-necked Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>		√		
73	68 Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>		√		√
74	69 Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>			√	√

75	70 Royal Spoonbill	<i>Platalea regia</i>		√		
76	71 Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>		√		
77	72 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>		√		
78	73 Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		√		
79	74 Silver Gull	<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>		√		
80	75 Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>		√		
81	76 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>		√	√	
82	77 Spotless Crake	<i>Porzana tabuensis</i>		√		
83	78 Straw-necked Ibis	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>		√		
84	79 Swamp Harrier	<i>Circus approximans</i>		√		
85	80 Tree Martin	<i>Petrochelidon nigricans</i>		√		
86	81 Variegated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>			√	
87	82 Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		√	√	
88	83 Whiskered (Marsh) Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		√	√	
89	84 Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur spheurnus</i>		√		
90	85 White-bellied Sea-eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>		√		
91	86 White-breasted Woodswallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>		√	√	
92	87 White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		√		
93	88 White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea pacifica</i>		√		
94	89 White-winged Chough	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>			√	
95	90 Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		√	√	√
96	91 Yellow-billed Spoonbill	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>		√		
97	92 Yellow-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus ornatus</i>			√	
98	93 Yellow-rumped Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>		√		
99	94 Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>		√	√	√
100	√ = Threatened					
101						
102	Reptiles					
103	Shingleback Lizard	<i>Trachydosaurus rugosus</i>			√	
104	Eastern long-necked turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>				√
105	Insects					
106	Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura heterosticta</i>				√
107						
108	CSU Study - Frog diversity in the MIA prepared for Murrumbidgee Irrigation Pty Ltd (2004)					
109	Amphibians					
110	Spotted Marsh Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>				
111	Barking Frog	<i>Limnodynastes fletcheri</i>				
112	Eastern Sign-bearing Froglet	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>				

ANNEXURE 4 – JACK CARSON WILDLIFE RESERVE & NORTH LAKE WYANGAN – INTERIM PLANT LIST

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	INCIDENTAL PLANT SPECIES LIST - JACK CARSON WILDLIFE RESERVE & NORTH LAKE WYANGAN						
2	Noted by Murrumbidgee Field Naturalists (MFN) & Melva Robb (MR)						
3	FAMILY	SCIENTIFICA NAME	COMMON NAME	DATE	Introduced Species	DATE	
4				1/05/2000 MFN		24/09/2021 & 25/10/2021 MR	
5	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridle Creeper		#	"	
6	Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed		#	"	
7		<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i>	Yellow Buttons			"	
8		<i>Helipterum demissum</i>	Dwarf Sunray			"	
9		<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	"	#	"	
10		<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow Thistle		#	"	
11		<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzweed	"		"	
12		<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	"	#	"	
13		<i>Xerochrysum (previously Xerochrysum bracteatum)</i>	Golden Everlasting/ Strawflower			"	
14	Azollaceae	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Red Azolla				
15	Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's Curse	"	#	"	
16	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassia sp.</i>		"		"	
17		<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard		#	"	
18	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Common Prickly Pear			"	
19	Caesalpiniaceae	<i>Senna artemisioides zygophylla</i>	Punty Bush	"		"	
20	Casuarinaceae	<i>Casuarina cristata</i>	Belah	"		"	
21		<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak			"	
22	Chenopodiaceae						
23		<i>Arthrocnemum halocnemoides</i>	Grey Samphire			"	
24		<i>Atriplex</i>	Bladder Saltbush	"		"	
25		<i>Atriplex numularia</i>	Old Man Saltbush	"		"	
26		<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping Saltbush	"		"	
27		<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush	"		"	
28		<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Yanga Bush	"		"	
29	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Stonecrop	"			
30	Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	"			
31	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Small Woolly Burr Medic		#	"	
32		<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic			"	
33		<i>Swainsona procumbens</i>	Broughton Pea			"	
34	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Crowfoot			"	
35	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia heteromera</i>	Spreading Goodenia			"	
36	Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	"	#	"	

37	Liliaceae	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed		#	"
38	Loranthaceae	<i>Amyema quandang</i>	Grey Mistletoe			"
39	Mimosaceae	<i>Acacia colletioides</i>	Wait-a-while/Spine Bush	"		
40		<i>Acacia homanophylla</i>	Yarran/Gidgee	"		
41		<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Boree/ Weeping Myall	"		"
42		<i>Acacia oswaldii</i>	Miljee	"		"
43		<i>Acacia victoriaea</i>	Prickly Wattle	"		
44	Myoporaceae	<i>Eremophila latrobei</i>	Native Fuchsia			"
45		<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	Spotted Emu Bush			"
46	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>	Yate	"		
47		<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>	White Malle	"		"
48		<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	Black Box	"		"
49		<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	"		
50		<i>Eucalyptus ochroflora</i>	Yapunyah	"		
51		<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Bimble Box	"		"
52		<i>Callistemon sp.</i>	Bottlebrush			"
53		<i>Melaleuca adnata</i>	Paper-Bark			"
54	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort/Plantain			"
55	Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats		#	"
56		<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome			"
57		<i>Danthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby Grass			"
58		<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Barley Grass			"
59		<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye Grass			"
60		<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed/Cane grass	"		"
61		<i>Stipa scabra</i>	Rough Speargrass			"
62		<i>Stipa variabilis</i>	Variable Speargrass			"
63	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i>	Needlewood	"		
64	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaf Clematis			"
65	Santalaceae	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong	"		
66	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea attenuata</i>	Narrow-leaf Hopbush	"		
67	Sterculiaceae	<i>Brachychiton populnea</i>	Kurrajong	"		"
68	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	"	#	"
69		<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	"	#	"
70	Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	Pale Twinleaf	"		"
71						

ANNEXURE 5 – MAP – NORTH LAKE WYANGAN DRAINAGE INLETS



ANNEXURE 6 – MAP – JACK CARSON WILDLIFE RESERVE DRAINAGE INLETS



CLAUSE **CL02**

TITLE **Tree Day Planting**

FROM **Bruce Gibbs, Director Sustainable Development**

TRIM REF **24/54452**

SUMMARY

Further to an item of Business Arising at the 11 April 2024 Lake Wyangan and Catchment Committee Meeting, the author undertook to put a report to the Committee recommending plant species and a defined planting area for Tree Planting Day, which is scheduled to take place on Friday 26 July and Sunday 28 July 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

- (a) **The area identified in Figures 1 and 2, in proximity to the south-east corner of the recreation area, is the location designated for tree planting on national Tree Day.**
- (b) **The Committee determines that the appropriate species to plant are _____ and _____.**

REPORT

Committee member Ema Munro has previously proposed that tree planting should occur at Lake Wyangan in support of Tree Planting Day. It would be open to local schools and community groups to take part. Schools Tree Day will be on Friday 26 July with National Tree Day taking place on Sunday 28 July. National Tree Day started in 1996 and is Australia's largest community tree planting and nature care event.

Council's Parks & Gardens staff have suggested that irrigation can be provided to this location and that the most suitable species, given soil conditions are Paper Bark and Swamp Oak.



Figure 1. Location Plan



Figure 2. Site Plan

LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN

This item links to Council's Strategic Plan item 7.1 Enhance the natural and built environment.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

CLAUSE **CL03**

TITLE **Water Body Rehabilitation - Presented by Ema Munro**

FROM **Hannah Hall, Governance Officer**

TRIM REF **24/42006**

SUMMARY

Ms Munro has provided the below links to video clips in relation to Water Body Rehabilitation. A discussion will follow the showing of each clip.

1. [Native Wetland Habitat Garden](#) – Gardening Australia
2. [George's River Council ABC iview Gardening Australia Series 35](#) - Series 35 Summer - Gardening Australia: George's River Council restoration of foreshore (36 mins into program)
3. [Condamine bank restoration](#) - Condamine Alliance: Myall Creek Restoration

RECOMMENDATION

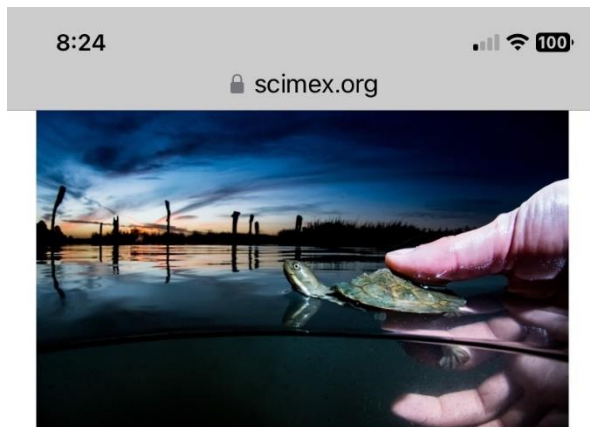
That the information be received.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

CLAUSE **CL04****TITLE** **The Role of Turtles - Presented by Ema Munro****TRIM REF** **24/55217**

Ema Munro will address the Committee regarding the role turtles play in fish kill clean-ups and European carp cull.



Ricky Spencer and Claudia Santori

Turtles could play critical role in 'fish kill' clean-ups and European carp cull

Publicly released: Fri 18 Sep 2020 at 0100 AEST | 0300 NZST

Peer-reviewed

[What does this mean?](#)

Peer-reviewed: This work was reviewed and scrutinised by relevant independent experts.

A Western Sydney University ecologist has completed a study of the aquatic scavengers in the Murray-Darling Basin, and has found that replenishing the numbers of Australian freshwater turtles will be critical to the successful cull of European carp and cleaning up after devastating 'fish kills' in our rivers.

Journal/conference: Scientific Reports

Link to research (DOI): [10.1038/s41598-020-71544-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-71544-3)

Organisation/s: Western Sydney University, The University of Sydney

Funder: ARC Linkage

TITLE Outstanding Action Report

TRIM REF 24/55213

RECOMMENDATION

The report be noted.

ATTACHMENTS

(a) Outstanding Action Report [↓](#)

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Lake Wyangan & Catchment Management Committee Action Report				
16 May 2024				
Date of Meeting	Agenda Item	Action	Action Officer	Comment
15 February 2024	7.1 Aerating the Lake Water	RECOMMENDED on the motion of Frank Battistel and Franco Pistillo that Council: (a) Obtain costings to investigate the cost and benefits of installing water jets to aerate the lake water. (b) Obtain costings for capital works.		
16 November 2023	CL02 National Tree Day Community Planting Around Lake Wyangan	RECOMMENDED on the motion of Carmel LaRocca and Neal Cranston that the Committee support the National Tree Day 2024 planting at Lake Wyangan as proposed. Ms Munro is to liaise with Council staff regarding appropriate plants and locations	Ema Munro	15/02/2024: Ms Munro to liaise with Mr Gibbs, Mr Mackerras and Mr Pistillo regarding plant type and location for planting.
16 November 2023	CL01 Lake Wyangan Project Officer Position	RECOMMENDED on the motion of Carmel LaRocca and Thomas Mackerras that: (a) The position of Lake Wyangan Project Officer be removed from Council's Organisation Structure. (b) A further report be prepared for the Committee by January 2026 in regard to the position of Lake Wyangan Project Officer.	GM	15/02/2024: Further report to the Committee in January 2026.
16 November 2023	General Business 7.2 Animal Enclosures	RECOMMENDED on the motion of Carmel LaRocca and tom Mackerras that Council staff investigate the removal of the animal enclosures at	DSD	15/02/2024: Council have met with DPI who have carried out an inspection of the enclosures. A further report to the Committee will follow

		the Lake an report back to the Committee.		once Council received the report from DPI.
16 November 2023	General Business 7.3 Fencing around Lake	Mr Cranston raised the issue that fencing around the Lake requires attention. Councillor Current advised this would be taken on notice.	DSD	15/02/2024: Mr Cranston confirmed the location of fence being between the two lakes, on the Eastern side of the North Lake from Boorga Road through to Campbell's Wetlands.