

DRAFT PLAN OF MANAGEMENT CUDAL SHOWGROUND



In the spirit of reconciliation, the Cabonne community acknowledges and pays respect to the Wiradjuri people, the traditional custodians of the land referred to as Cabonne. The Cabonne community also pays respect to the Elders, both past and present, of the Wiradjuri Nation and extends that respect to other Indigenous Australians who are present in the Cabonne area. We recognise Aboriginal spiritual, social and cultural connections to these lands and waters, and state our commitment to ensuring that Aboriginal rights, as enshrined in legislation, are upheld and not eroded.

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1915...

Cudal's great gala day, the annual exhibition under the auspices of the A and P Society, is set down for Wednesday, 8th September. This society, in spite of the bad outlook some three months ago, pluckily decided to go on with its show, and their venture now appears likely to prove a great success, as the season has now changed, and is an ideal one. This society always caters well for its patrons, and this year they have made no exception to the rule. A liberal and well assorted schedule of prizes has been issued, in which provision is made for a large and attractive programme of ring events, including no less than four trots. The secretary, Mr. I. A. Gavin, has already received numerous inquiries from prospective exhibitors, such inquiries covering almost every class in the schedule, and it is expected that entries will equal those of any previous year. Intending exhibitors should remember that entries close on Monday, September 6th, and that schedules can be obtained on application to the secretary. A grand ball and smoke concert will be held at night.

From: Molong Argus Friday 20 August 1915

1923...

The annual show at Cudal on Wednesday was favored with good weather and a record exhibition resulted. The gate takings were £20 and the entries 500 in excess of last year. It is estimated that the attendance was over 2,000. Amongst prize winners were Mr. C. J. Hazelton formerly of Eugowra, who took a great many awards in sheep and horses, and Mrs. Hazelton was also a winner in the latter section. Mr. Stuart Gordon, formerly of Forbes district, was a conspicuous prize taker in sheep and cattle. Familiar names amongst winners in the pavilion were Mrs. Sherwin and Mrs. J. T...

From: The Forbes Advocate Friday 5 October 1923

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cudal Showground (or the Showground) is on Crown land owned by the State of New South Wales, managed by Cabonne Council (Council) for the benefit of the community. It is a substantial complex of crucial significance to the town of Cudal and its neighbouring villages and rural communities. It creates a common focus for community commitment and relationships and hosts a diverse range of events, interests and activities which are all integral to the region's health and lifestyle.

The annual Agricultural Show and all its events, a range of individual equine sports and horse clinics, various Cudal and regional school events, swap meets, birthday parties, weddings, and other social functions, all take place on this rural Showground. The range and diversity of these activities reflect the social, sporting and cultural needs of a rural community, as well as the enduring human energies from the community required to maintain their delivery.

This Plan of Management works towards the following vision for the Cudal Showground:

***“Cudal Showground – An Essence of Community –
Building on our Rural Traditions Together”***

The intention of this Cudal Showground Plan of Management (CSPoM) is to provide Council with a framework that enables decisions regarding the site, to be made on an informed, consistent and equitable basis over the next decade. Specifically, it will provide a strategic framework to:

- direct the operation and development of the land.
- identify and address the legal and policy requirements of managing the land.
- manage and conserve the environmental and historical significance of the land, where present.
- identify and manage risks.
- describe how to promote and protect the intended use of the land.
- preserve and protect the history and traditions of a rural centre.

This CSPoM meets all the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). Under this CSPoM, the land at the Cudal Showground is categorised under the LG Act as:

- Sportsground
- Natural Area – Bushland
- General Community Use

A description of each category of land as it exists at the Cudal Showground is provided.

The current use patterns, built and natural assets and their condition, emerging trends, constraints and influences, have been considered within this CSPoM.

Key challenges for the Cudal Showground are to:

- maintain and improve facilities and services whilst contending with high costs associated with the management of aging infrastructure.
- generate new sources of income by encouraging new and emerging users, through promoting further opportunities.
- manage the approval process for required works coupled with administrative and legislative requirements.
- manage and ensure compliance of a range of targeted tenures and use agreements.
- avoid ad-hoc development.
- improve event management and communication across all users and user groups especially in times of peak utilisation.
- consider aesthetic appeal in any new landscape design and improvement.
- minimise the burden on the community in maintaining the facilities at the Cudal Showground.

Issues raised in discussions with Council and user groups of the Cudal Showground have also been considered in developing a range of appropriate responses for its management, including works, approvals, accountabilities, communication and revenue. The Cudal Village Masterplan produced in 2021 by *Cudal Central*¹ (in conjunction with Council), also considers the Cudal Showground, and has been considered here.

This CSPoM therefore presents modified strategies and new directions which will drive better communication, cooperation and revenue raising possibilities over the next 10 years. It also considers the Showground's built and natural environment, its history, and the needs of its users. The success of these strategies and the roll out of the Plan is based on maintaining cooperation and good-will between all responsible participants, and a strong acknowledgement of the value of enthusiastic volunteer members.

The location of the Cudal Showground is shown in Figure 1.

¹ An incorporated association made up of a broad spectrum of people in Cudal.

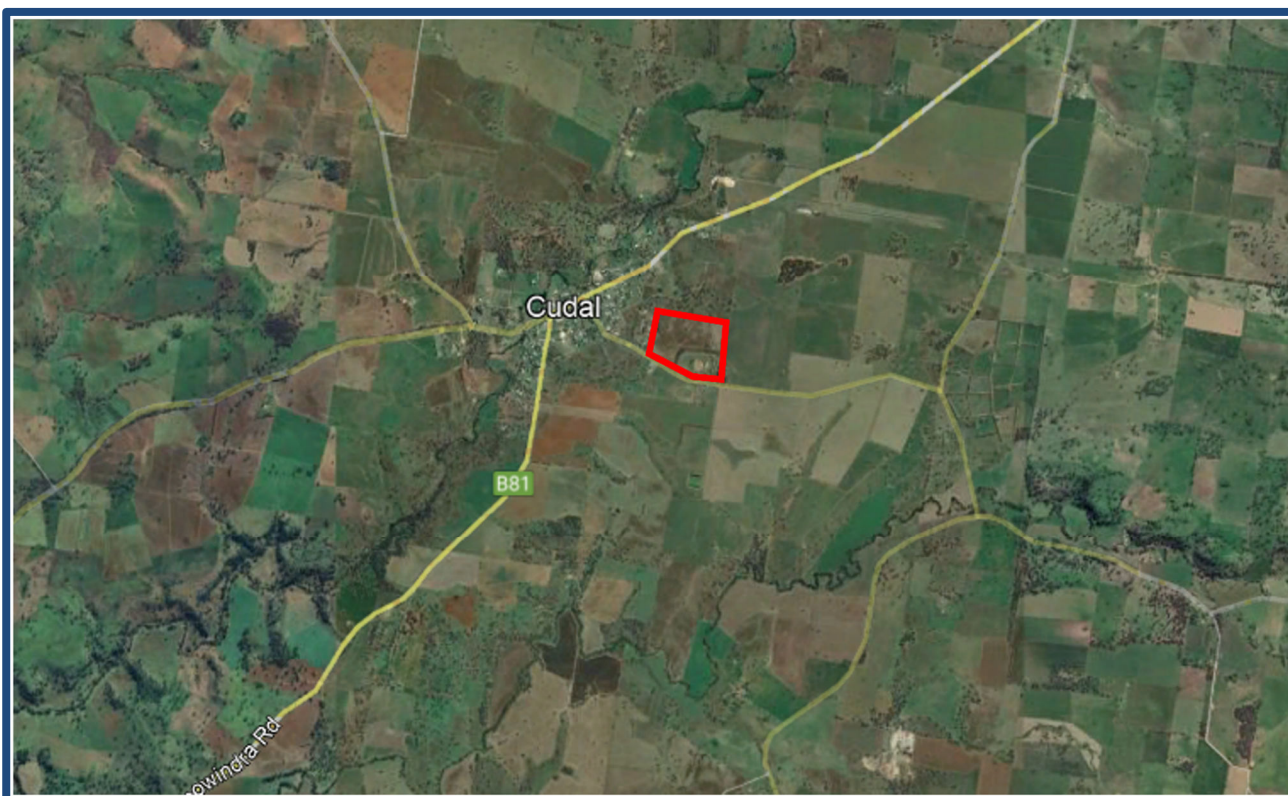


Figure 1 – Locality Diagram, Cudal Showground

This CSPoM is presented in two principal sections:

Part A – **BACKGROUND:** defines and describes the Showground in terms of the required policy and legislative framework, historical, physical and cultural characteristics.

Part B - **THE PLAN:** describes what is determined for the Cudal Showground's future, including a management structure, accountabilities, opportunities for increased income, and an implementation plan which addresses and depicts the needs and priorities of the Showground's physical, social and cultural environment. The implementation plan provides the strategies and actions required to achieve this CSPoM.

PART A – BACKGROUND

1 HISTORY

To appreciate the social and economic base which has influenced the development of the Cudal Showground over many years, and the important services it provides the community today, it is relevant to highlight the history of Cudal and its area.

1.1 Traditional Owners

The traditional owners of the Cudal area are the *Wiradjuri*, originally one of the largest linguistic groups in NSW whose boundary extended from near Cassilis in the northeast, to the Darling River in the west, the Murray River in the south and the Great Dividing Ranges to the east. Aborigines within the central Cabonne area were known locally as the Boree tribe. These were small clans or family groups who followed seasonal food gathering and ritual patterns. Rivers and streams were natural focus points, and a lasting legacy of the Wiradjuri culture is the dendroglyph or carved tree, normally completed for ritual purposes.² The origin of the word “Cudal” in the Wiradjuri language is unclear, however, it is understood to have meant “flat”. Several other definitions are also possible, including “foggy waterhole”, “land basin” and “place of many trees”.³

Although relationships between the local tribe and the early Europeans were initially amicable, friction rose between the groups and by 1824 martial law was declared. A newspaper editorial reviews the early encounters between the Wiradjuri and the Europeans at that time, leading to the ultimate dominance of the new settlers:⁴

“The blacks were very troublesome, and much of the work of yard or hut building was done in a constant dread of an attack by the aboriginals. The sphere of the white man’s influence spread, however, and gradually the whole of the country was brought under pastoral occupation...”

As pastoralism spread throughout the west, there were fewer and fewer places for the Wiradjuri to live, and at the end of the period of frontier violence, they drifted towards the properties of the pastoralists who were more sympathetic. The descendants of mixed unions continued to marry into established Aboriginal families and Aboriginal labour became valuable to the pastoralists, particularly during the gold rush era.

Large pastoral properties commenced to be broken up and subdivided as a result of the various land reforms, and the Aboriginal labourers and their families were scattered. Unless employment was successfully sought elsewhere, many Aboriginals were forced onto reserves recently established by the Aborigines Protection Board.

During the twentieth century, showgrounds had important social significance to Aboriginal people all over the central west and beyond. For instance, they offered shelter when town visits occurred between family groups, and most importantly, provided a significant venue for participation in sport by Aboriginal people. Boxing tents which regularly featured Aboriginal boxers were a major

² Adapted from: A Big Country - Giving the Past a Future, December 2002. *A Contextual History of Cabonne, prepared for Cabonne Council by Times Past Productions Chintola Pty Ltd.*

³ In Aussie Towns, Cudal NSW: A-Z of Australian Towns.

⁴ The Great Mudgee District: *Mudgee Guardian* 20 March 1900.

attraction for show attendees all over NSW and in other states.

1.2 European Settlement

Cudal is a small town well known for its rich agricultural land, producing fine wool, wheat, angora goats, canola, orchards, vineyards, beef cattle and lamb. Its European history commenced in much the same way as those similar towns within the Cabonne area - European explorers, followed by pastoralists, creating a commercial focus, then settlement.

In 1835, Major Thomas Mitchell passed by the vicinity of the current site of Cudal on his way to further explore the inland, a journey which he repeated in 1845. By the early 1850s, pastoralists were well established and the current site of Cudal was part of the Davy's Plains and Toogong⁵ Runs. The site was reserved from Lease in 1853 and when gold was discovered in Forbes (1861) the site of Cudal became a strategically important place to cross the Boree Creek. Now on the established main road from Orange to Forbes, commercial interest in the site of Cudal grew. A Village Reserve was established at Cudal in 1861.

The Union Hotel was established in 1865 and Cudal Village was surveyed two years later. The post office was established in 1872 and in 1875, Caleb Parker opened the local store. Parker's store was subsequently replaced by the Commercial Exchange Store (which in 1921 was purchased by E. W. Corden, operating there until 1958).

By 1878, Cudal and westward were still considered by some to be beyond the bounds of civilization. A quote from a Cobb and Co passenger on the 5th of October states:

*"Taking a seat in Cobb's coach one morning before daylight, I left the picturesque and lively town of Orange for Cudal, a little village about 25 miles away, on the road to Forbes -with a feeling that, in leaving the railway and the town, I was leaving the world and civilisation behind my back..."*⁶

In the surrounding pastoral areas, the 1860's saw the introduction of free-selection laws in New South Wales (The Selection Acts of 1861), allowing closer settlement and subdivision of the larger former runs. Although many of these selectors were unsuccessful, especially in the early decades of selection, their presence spurred the establishment of settlement such as Cudal area. As more people came into the district, cropping of the good range of fertile soils commenced, setting the scene for the production of a wide range of mixed agricultural commodities for which the Cudal area is now renowned.

1.3 The Establishment of the Cudal Showground

Cudal Showground was part of a Reserve for Recreation established 1 August 1881. It was subsequently surveyed 2 September 1882 and dedicated as a Reserve for Public Recreation on 18 January 1884 under the *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861*. The survey plan describes the land as "Fine Open country" in the north, "Open Box country scrubby in places" in the south, with a "Running Ground" depicted. The Recreation reserve was initially managed by Lancelot Noel Smith, Robert Gustavus Glasson, William Charles Bowman and Edward Taylor S^{nr} as shown in Figure 2.

⁵ Also known as the Googong Run.

⁶ In: Aussie Towns, Cudal NSW. *A-Z of Australian Towns*.

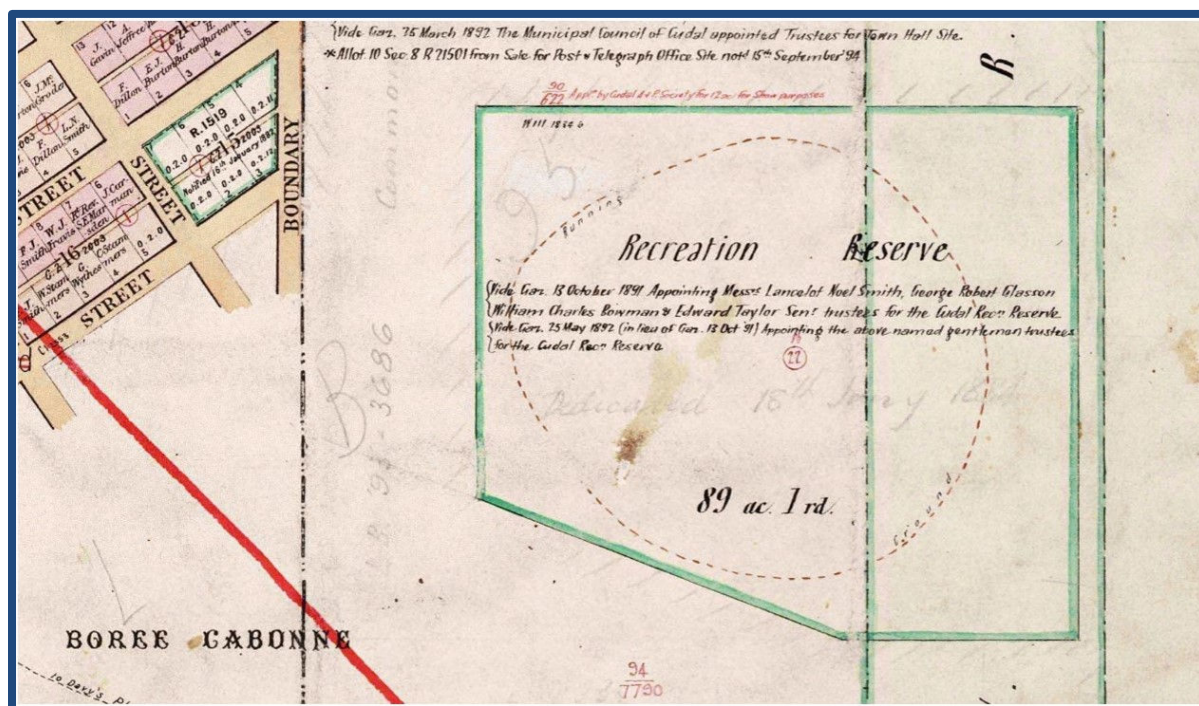


Figure 2 – Extract from the 1st Edition of the Plan of the Village of Cudal - 1887

The 1884 dedication was superseded by the current dedication for Public Recreation, Racecourse and Show Ground on 7 November 1919 under the *Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913*. Council, as The Council of the Shire of Boree was appointed trustee of the new dedication on 12 October 1945.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Crown land is owned by the State of New South Wales for the benefit of all persons. Local Government Authorities manage Crown land on behalf of the State, as Crown Land Managers, under Division 3.4 of the CLM Act. The CLM Act provides that a council manager⁷ is authorised to classify and manage its dedicated or reserved Crown land as if it were public land within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act).

The CLM Act requires councils to undertake Plans of Management for Crown reserves as per the requirement of the LG Act.

The LG Act provides the legislative framework for Council's day to day operations, and it identifies Council's responsibility to actively manage land and to involve the community in developing a strategy for management.

This CSPoM has been prepared in order to achieve a balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable use of the land and to ensure that it addresses the needs of the local neighbourhood, the broader community and the environment. It has been prepared to meet the requirements of the LG Act.

2.1 Public Land

This land, briefly described above, is Crown land managed by Cabonne Council.

Under the LG Act, all public lands must be classified as either community or operational land. The land shown in Figure 3 has been classified community land under the provisions of the LG Act and Section 3.22(1) of the CLM Act.

The purpose of the classification is to clearly delineate which land should be kept for use by the general public (community land) and which land need not be kept for that purpose (operational land). The major consequence of the classification is that it determines the ease or difficulty by which the land may be alienated by sale, lease or other means. Community land would ordinarily comprise land such as a sportsground, hall, public park etc.,⁸ and operational land would consist of land which facilitates carrying out of a public service, such as works depots, or land held as a temporary asset or investment.

Community land:

- cannot be sold
- cannot be leased, licensed or any other estate granted over the land for more than 30 years⁹
- must have a Plan of Management (PoM) prepared for it.

⁷ A council manager is a local council which has been appointed crown land manager of a reserve under Section 3.3 of the CLM Act.

⁸ See the note to Chapter 6, Part 2 of the LG Act.

⁹ Approval of the Minister administering the LG Act is required for leases over 21 years.

2.2 Plans of Management

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

Council will undertake the required process as per Section 36 of the LG Act and Section 3.23 of the CLM Act for this CSPoM.

Specifically, the LG Act requires that a PoM must identify:

- category of the land.
- objectives and performance targets of the Plan with respect to the land.
- means by which the Council proposes to achieve the Plan's objectives and performance targets.
- manner in which the Council proposes to assess the objectives and performance targets.
- condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the adoption of the Plan.
- use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at adoption.
- specific purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements will be allowed to be used.
- specific purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise.
- a description of the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

2.3 Categorisation and Objectives

As required by legislation for the purposes of the PoM, community land is categorised as one of the following:

- Natural Area
 - Bushland
 - Wetland
 - Watercourse
 - Escarpment
 - Foreshore
- Sportsground
- Park

- Area of Cultural Significance
- General Community Use.

Once categorised, community land is also subject to specified objectives which are outlined in the LG Act, and in this CSPoM (see Section 10).



Figure 3 – Diagram showing land included in Cudal Showground

2.4 Types of Plans

The LG Act allows a PoM to cover one or multiple parcels of land.

Where multiple parcels of land are covered in one plan (Generic Plans), the LG Act specifically states what needs to be included. Where a PoM covers one parcel of land (Specific Plans), like this Plan, there is greater detail on what has to be prescribed in the Plan. A Generic Plan sets the framework of how the land is to be managed. A Specific Plan clearly outlines precise management proposals.

PoMs for community land are periodically reviewed to enable changing social, economic and ecological conditions to be taken into account and consequently amendments to the Plan may occur. This CSPoM is Cudal Showground's first PoM under the provisions of the required legislation, although a Cudal Village Masterplan process was prepared by *Cudal Central* between 2019 and 2021.¹⁰ The Masterplan includes a number of priorities in and around the township, of which the Cudal Showground currently features as Priority 12 (Showground Upgrades Stage 2 – Maintenance).¹¹ Particularly as it involved public consultation, this masterplan enhances this CSPoM.

The location of the Cudal Showground is shown in Figure 1 and a more detailed site map as Figure 3.

¹⁰ *Cudal Central* is an Incorporated Association made up of a broad spectrum of people and organisations in Cudal, with the objective of creating a "central place" to develop ideas to improve Cudal and surrounding areas. "Shovel ready" projects will be shared with Council to assist with grant funding opportunities.

¹¹ Cudal Showground Stage 1 – Power and Water Upgrade – has already been completed.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Land Parcels

The lands for which this CSPoM is compiled, lie within the Cabonne Local Government Area, adjoining the eastern extremity of Cudal township in Central Western New South Wales.

The property address of the Showground is 121 Davys Plains Road, Cudal, covering Lot 7008 in Deposited Plan (DP) 1020069.

The Showground is bounded by Rodda Drive to the west and north, Davys Plains Road to the south, Cudal Showground Lane on the east, and undeveloped (residential) lands to the north (partially fronting Fairall Place).

Visitors enter the Showground's main gate off Davis Plains Road, with an additional entry option near the Showground's southeast corner on that road.

The total area of the Showground is 36.06 hectares.

3.2 Ownership and Management

The Showground is on land with title held in the first schedule by The State of New South Wales. The land is Crown land for the purposes of the CLM Act and is subject to Reserve D.570015 for public recreation, racecourse and showground.¹²

All assets on the Showground are owned by the State of New South Wales.

Council is the appointed Crown land manager under the CLM Act.¹³

Section 3.21 of the CLM Act authorises Council to manage the land as if it were public land within the meaning of the LG Act. Under the LG Act, all public lands must be classified as either community or operational land and this land has been classified community land.

Native Title

Crown land in Australia is subject to Native title under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth). On Crown land native title rights and interests must be considered unless:

- native title has been extinguished, or
- native title has been surrendered, or
- determined by a court to no longer exist.

¹² Dedicated under Section 24 of the *Crown Lands Consolidation Act* on 7 November 1919.

¹³ On 12 October 1945, Council, as the Council of the Shire of Boree, was appointed as Trustee. Following various legislative changes in the management of Crown land, and changes in the areas and names of local government authorities Cabonne Council is now Crown land manager of Reserve D.590015 for the purposes of the CLM Act.

Some examples of acts which may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves managed by Council include:

- the construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues.
- 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 major earthworks.

When proposing any act that may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves the act must be authorised through Part 2 Division 3 of the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)*.

Aboriginal Land Rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (ALR Act) seeks to compensate Aboriginal peoples for past dispossession, dislocation and loss of land in NSW. The lodgment of an aboriginal land claim (ALC) under Section 36 of the ALR Act, over Crown land creates an inchoate interest in the land for the claimant pending determination of the claim. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure – Crown lands (DPHI-CL) advises that, if the land is subject to an undetermined ALC, any works, development or tenures authorised by the CSPoM should not go ahead if:

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

As at 25 May 2023, DPHI-CL advised there were no undetermined ALCs over the Showground.

4 PLANNING INSTRUMENTS AND POLICIES

The Cudal Showground is managed and developed subject to this CSPoM, environmental planning instruments and Council policies.

4.1 State Environmental Planning Policies

State Environmental Planning Policies can specify planning controls for certain areas and/or types of development. They can also identify the development assessment system that applies and the type of environmental assessment that is required. The Cudal Showground is subject to the State Environmental Planning Policies. Important amongst these in the development of the Showground is *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* or the T&I SEPP.

Section 2.73 of the T&I SEPP provides that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent on Crown managed land, by or on behalf of a Crown land manager of the land if the development is for the purposes of implementing a PoM adopted for the land in accordance with the LG Act.¹⁴

All impacting State Environmental Planning Policies are listed below. Those that are considered more relevant to the future of Cudal Showground and this CSPoM are underlined and briefly described in **Appendix 1**:

- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004*¹⁵
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resources & Energy) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 — Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*

¹⁴ A Review of Environmental Factors will be required where Council is undertaking development utilising the T&I SEPP.

¹⁵ To be replaced by the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022* on 1 October 2023.

4.2 Land Zoning

Under the *Cabonne Local Environmental Plan 2012 (CLEP)*, the Cudal Showground in total is zoned RE2 – Private Recreation (see Figure 4).

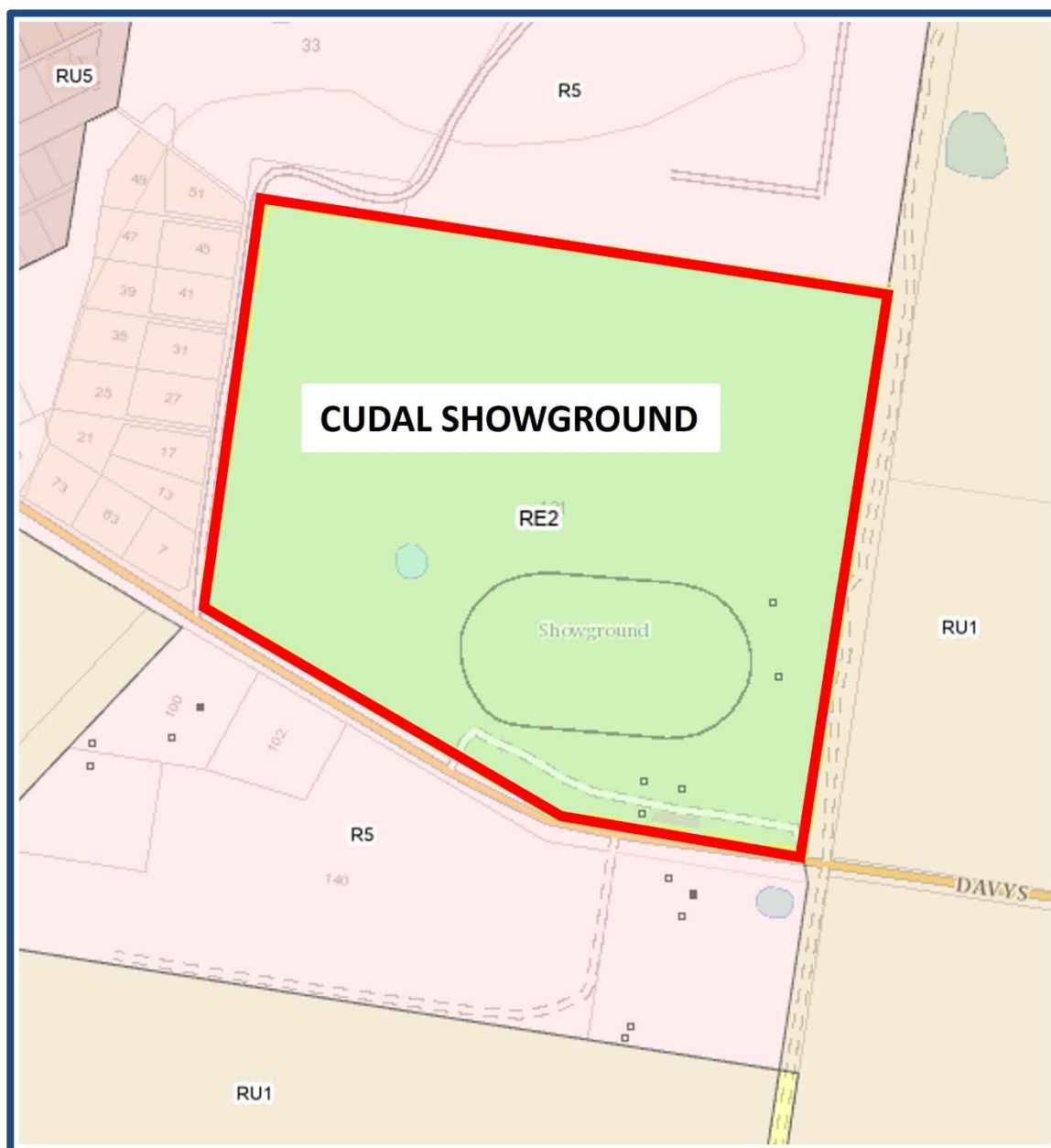


Figure 4 – Zoning Cudal Showground

The objectives of the RE2 – Private Recreation zone are:

- to enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.
- to provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- to protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

On land zoned RE2, the following activities are permitted without consent:

- Environmental protection works.

On land zoned RE2, the following activities are permitted with consent:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| • aquaculture | • moorings |
| • boat launching ramps | • recreation areas |
| • boat sheds | • recreation facilities (indoor) |
| • camping grounds | • recreation facilities (major) |
| • community facilities | • recreation facilities (outdoor) |
| • eco-tourist facilities | • registered cubs |
| • emergency services facilities | • restaurants or cafes |
| • flood mitigation works | • roads |
| • helipads | • signage |
| • information and education facilities | • water recreation structures |
| • jetties | • water supply systems |
| • kiosks | |

On land zoned RE2 all other development is prohibited, subject to State and Regional Environmental Planning Policies that apply to this land.

Figure 4 shows that the Cudal Showground is surrounded by other lands zoned R5 (Large Lot Residential) – pink shade, and RU1 (Primary Production) – fawn shade.

4.3 Flood Planning

The CLEP states the objectives for Flood Planning are to:

- minimise the flood risk to life and property associated with the use of land.
- allow development on land that is compatible with the flood function and behaviour on the land, taking into account projected changes as a result of climate change.
- avoid adverse or cumulative impacts on flood behaviour and the environment.
- enable the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of flood.

The CLEP indicates that the Showground is not located within or near an area mapped as flooding hazard.

4.4 Terrestrial Biodiversity and Native Vegetation Regulation

The objectives of the Terrestrial Biodiversity Clause in the CLEP are to maintain terrestrial biodiversity by:

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



Figure 5 – Terrestrial Biodiversity Cudal Showground (green shade)

The CLEP contains no notation of biodiversity certified land or biobanking agreement associated with this land as per the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*, and terrestrial biodiversity mapping¹⁶ within the CLEP indicates that there are no areas of significant terrestrial biodiversity within the Cudal

¹⁶ Mapped by the NSW government, where development implications exist due to the presence of terrestrial biodiversity as designated by the relevant NSW environmental planning instruments. The mapping (green) indicates areas of high biodiversity in NSW, in this case associated with native vegetation.

Showground.¹⁷ However, it is noted that a mapped area of significant terrestrial biodiversity (running from the southeast to the northwest) associated with native vegetation, adjoins the Showground's eastern and northwestern boundary (Figure 5).¹⁸

Land zoned RE2 is covered by the State Government's native vegetation laws aimed at protecting the biodiversity value of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of NSW and is included within the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*¹⁹ and also considered within the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Any clearing of native vegetation requires consideration and possible authorisation under these policies.

4.5 Groundwater Vulnerability

The entirety of the area occupied by Cudal Showground is shown in the CLEP to be impacted by a groundwater vulnerability consideration (Figure 6).

The objectives of the Groundwater vulnerability clause are:

- to maintain the hydrological functions of key groundwater systems
- to protect vulnerable groundwater resources from depletion and contamination as a result of development.

Before determining a development application on this land, consideration must be made of likely consequences to the values stated. These include possible depletion and/or contamination of the resource, impact on groundwater dependent ecosystems, cumulative impact etc.

4.6 Bush fire Hazard

Cudal Showground contains land which is designated Bush fire prone. Bush fire prone land is defined as an area of land that can support a bush fire or is likely to be subject to bush fire attack, as designated on a bush fire prone land map.²⁰ Bush fire prone land is allocated categories of risk, which range from Bush fire Vegetation Buffer to Bush fire Categories 1 to 3.

The NSW Governments Planning portal²¹ describes a range of bush fire hazard rankings:

Vegetation Category 1 – considered to be the highest risk for bush fire and will be given a 100m buffer. This vegetation category has the highest combustibility and likelihood of forming fully developed fires including heavy ember production.²²

¹⁷ Small areas of green protruding into the Showground's eastern and northern boundaries (Figure 5) are associated with errors caused by mapping scale and map production technological limitations.

¹⁸ The proximity of mapped significant terrestrial biodiversity generates a planning connotation within the CSPoM. See 10.3.

¹⁹ Part 2.3 (1)(b) of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021*.

²⁰ Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping Version 5b November 2015: *NSW Rural Fire Services*.

²¹ www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-a-property/lot.

²² Guide for Bush Fire Prone Land Mapping Version 5b November 2015: *NSW Rural Fire Services*.



Figure 6 – Groundwater vulnerability Cudal Showground (blue shade)

Vegetation Category 2 – considered to be a lower bush fire risk than Category 1 and Category 3 but higher than the excluded areas **and will be given a 30-metre buffer**. This vegetation category has lower combustibility and/or limited potential fire size due to the vegetation area shape and size, land geography and management practices.

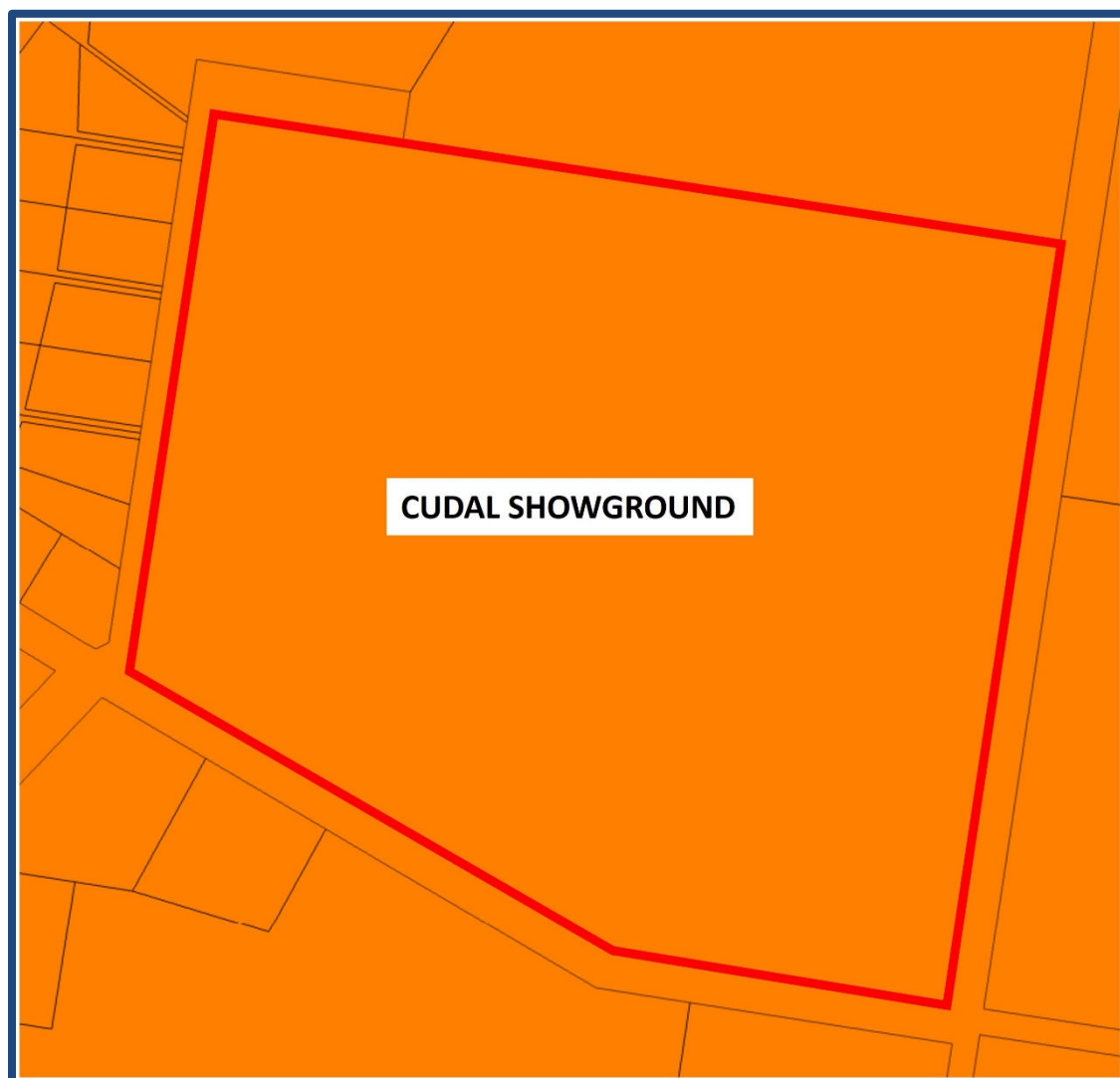
Vegetation Category 3 – considered to be medium bush fire risk vegetation. It is higher in bush fire risk than Category 2 (and excluded areas) but lower than Category 1.

Vegetation Buffer (see definition Category 2).

Note that bush fire hazard reduction work authorised by the *Rural Fires Act 1997* may be carried out on any land without development consent.²³

Categories 3 (orange shading) bush fire prone land is shown to be present at Cudal Showground as shown in Figure 7

²³ Advice should be sought from the Cudal Rural Fire Service regarding any planned bush fire hazard management at the Showground.



*Figure 7 – Bushfire Hazard Cudal Showground
Category 3 – Orange*

4.7 Heritage Significance

The CLEP indicates that there are no items of heritage significance present at the Cudal Showground.

4.8 Indigenous Heritage Significance

A search of the NSW government's Office of Environment and Heritage AHIMS Web Services:

- did not reveal that Aboriginal sites have been recorded in or near the Showground (200 m buffer).
- did not reveal that Aboriginal places have been declared in or near the Showground (200 m buffer).

The Showground does not contain any items listed in the CLEP as being of known Aboriginal archaeological sites, nor places of indigenous heritage significance.

Any development must comply with the scheme contained in the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

4.9 Council Strategies, Plans and Policies

In addition to the above State policies and the directions of the CLEP, Council has developed a number of plans, general policies and papers which have either direct or indirect relevance to planning, management and maintenance of community land and Council Reserves. The main planning framework, the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPRF), accords with the NSW Government's direction that councils are required to develop a hierarchy of plans which assist councils deliver long, medium and short-term plans. The IPRF recognises that most communities share the common aspirations to live and work in a safe, healthy and pleasant place, in a sustainable environment, where there exist opportunities for social interaction and employment, and provision of reliable infrastructure.

The following lists those plans, strategies and policies of particular relevance for the future of the Cudal Showground:

- ***Cabonne Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032*** – identifies the community's vision for the future, long term goals, and strategies to achieve such. It also outlines how Council will measure progress towards that vision, for which it shares responsibility with other partners such as state agencies, non-government business and industry groups, joint organisations and community groups. The plan will protect and strengthen what is valued about Cabonne local government area, such as the spirit of community, the lifestyle and the diversity of opportunity, as well as enhancing the future socially, economically, culturally and environmentally.
- ***Community Engagement Strategy 2022-2026*** – ensures that people impacted by Council's decisions will be provided with the opportunities to have a say during the process leading up to that decision. The strategy outlines Council's commitment to actively engage the local community through best-practice consultation methods. It sets out clear guidelines about how Council will engage and outlines the approach to community engagement including methodologies, tools and techniques. This ensures community confidence in planning systems are developed and maintained.
- ***Cabonne Recovery Plan – Building back a better Cabonne*** – outlines the actions the community and Council will take in response to the flood event of 2022 and breaks down the estimated costs to repair critical infrastructure as well as the cost to local homes, businesses and the natural environment and wellbeing of the community. The corresponding list of projects presented in the Recovery Plan have direct and indirect relevance to activities and functions at the Showgrounds of impacted towns.
- ***Delivery Program 2022-2026*** – outlines the suite of actions and activities that will be delivered by Council over the term, with timeframes, priorities and funding available. It acknowledges the incredibly difficult period experienced by people in Cabonne, with many suffering losses due to devastating flooding events during November 2022. It further recognises that this event

was preceded by severe drought, mouse plagues and other flooding events with impacts felt widely across the local government area. Formalising and implementing Crown land PoMs is one of many proposed activities within the Delivery Program which has direct relevance to Cabonne's showgrounds. Over the Delivery Program period from 2022-26, Council is also undertaking a program of works to "*Activate Cabonne*", focused on energising the towns of the local government area through new works and initiatives. Masterplans continue to be developed for nominated towns.

Cascading down the planning hierarchy, operational plans show projects and activities Council will undertake in a specific year.

- ***Strategic Asset Management Plan 2022-2031 (SAMP)*** – aligning with the long-term Financial Plan and the Workforce Management Plan, Council achieves effective financial and asset management, including sound policies and processes for performance management and reporting, asset maintenance and enhancement, funding decisions, and risk management. Council's showgrounds are nominated in the SAMP as examples of assets, though it acknowledges them as being occupied by other organisations which may be self-funding, including through attracting grants.
- ***Cudal Village Masterplan November 2021*** – Prepared by *Cudal Central Incorporated* in close consultation with Council, develops and prioritises projects to a "shovel ready" stage, to help lead to the future growth and economic development of the Cudal township. Projects which have and will occur at Cudal Showground are listed in these priorities.
- ***Event Management Policy*** – assists community groups wanting to organise and hold a public event in the local government area of Cabonne, ensuring such events are held with best practice to ensure public safety and equity. The policy does not cover events where leases on public land are held.
- ***Tree Management Policy*** – establishes an intent for the management of trees on Council managed public space, property and reserves, and to advise conditions of maintenance and replacement of trees to avoid interference with power lines.
- ***Cabonne Shire Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) (draft)*** – describing how Council will work towards building equitable, accessible and inclusive opportunities for people with a disability. The Plan uses the outcomes of consultations which occurred with the community, facilitated by Council.
- ***Hire of Community Facilities/Buildings Policy*** – ensures equitable opportunity for potential by providing a system to allocate hire and concessional rates for Council owned facilities. Fees and charges are determined for regular or casual hire. (This policy does not apply to commercial properties that are leased from Council and for which contractual lease arrangements apply, or to facilities managed by S355 committees.)

Given that the requirements and structure for this CSPoM are stipulated by legislative direction, it scopes the above policies, plans and strategies for relevant ideas and initiatives.

All relevant policies and plans as listed above can be found at Council's website ([Home - Cabonne Council \(nsw.gov.au\)](https://www.cabonne.nsw.gov.au)).

5 THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Topography, Hydrology and Drainage

The land occupied by the Cudal Showground is described as belonging to a landscape of undulating rises, undulating low hills and dissected plateau around Cudal.²⁴ Slopes are generally within the 4-8% range mildly undulating to gently sloping. The Showground rises to its highest point of 415m above sea level (ASL) in the vicinity of its southeastern corner, dropping to its lowest point of 403m ASL at its southwestern corner near the junction of Davys Plains Road and Rodda Drive. The northeastern corner is 407m ASL and the northwestern corner, 405m ASL. A small ridge in the centre rises to 408m ASL.

Site drainage therefore is generally east to west and southwest. There are no major gullies or drainage lines within the bounds of the Showground, nor in the immediate vicinity. There are no significant drainage impediments over the Showground land. A small farm dam exists in the less intensively used area, southwest of the Showground's main centre.

5.2 Soils and Geology

The soils at the Cudal Showground belong to the *Cudal Soil Landscape*.²⁵ The parent geology is tertiary basalt from which soils have developed either *in-situ* or have emerged colluvially.²⁶

The Cudal Soil Landscape comprises of a range of related reddish-brown soils which generally have favourable characteristics:

- reddish, friable, loose and well structured.
- moderately to well drained.
- fertile to moderately fertile (known limitations in nitrogen).
- low to moderate erodibility with stable soil erosion.
- moderate shrink swell potential (between wet and dry state).

A typical soil at Cudal Showground is:

- **A Horizon (topsoil) 0-200mm depth** - Dark reddish brown or dark brown; clay loam to silty loam; weak to moderate soil structure; field pH 7-7.5; profuse root development; medium to high organic matter.

Diffuse texture and colour boundary to next soil horizon.

- **B1 Horizon (subsoil) 200mm- 350mm depth** - Dark to dark reddish-brown; light to medium clay texture; strong blocky structure; smooth faced soil structural units (peds); field pH 6.5-7.5.

Diffuse changes to > 1000mm depth.

²⁴ Cudal Soil Landscape. In Espade V2.2 - Office of Environment and Heritage: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpade2Webapp/

²⁵ Soils of the Bathurst 1:250,000 sheet, Cudal Soil Landscape. In Espade V2.2 - Office of Environment and Heritage: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpade2Webapp/

²⁶ Soils moved from the source geology and deposited on a lower landscape by water.

- **B2 Horizon (subsoil) > 350mm depth** - Dark red light medium clay; stronger blocky structure; smooth faced peds; low soil fauna; quite sticky when wet; carbonate nodules may be present; Field >pH 7.5. Weathering parent material (geology) may be encountered at depths greater than 1m particularly on higher landscape components.

These soils are referred to as *Ferrosols*,²⁷ a name denoting high levels of free iron in the soil, a derivation of the basaltic geology from which they are derived. They are normally associated with reddish fertile soils which are well-structured and generally well drained.

Figure 8 provides a visual representation of the soils at the Cudal Showground, depicting a topsoil of reddish colour, friable loose structure, moderate texture, and good fertility with well-developed roots and organic matter. The photo on the right of Figure 8 also shows the result of the shrink-swell capacity identified in the deeper soil horizon of these soils. Deep cracking,²⁸ is seasonally expressed at the surface when the profile of these soils dries.



Figure 8 – Soils at Cudal Showground

Soils at Cudal Showground are generally reddish and well structured, loose and friable, with good natural fertility and drainage, shrink-swell potential (see surface cracking, right).

5.3 Vegetation and Habitat

The original vegetative cover on the site of the Cudal Showground had been greatly modified by the time of the first dedication. The surveyor's scant notations made on an early plan of the site on 2nd September 1882, provide limited insight into the original vegetation that existed there at that time:

"Fine Open Country" (referring to the area across the site's northern section).

"Box Country, Scrubby in Places" (central section, extending to the southeastern corner).

²⁷ R.F. Isbell 1996: Australian Soil Classification, Revised edition: *CSIRO Pub.*

²⁸ This characteristic may impact on design of foundations (slabs) for any proposed major infrastructure.

However, the original native vegetation of the site is likely to have been typical of the landscape it occupies, being a White Box community, also containing Grey Box, Apple Box, Blakely's Red Gum, Yellow Box, Red Ironbark, Red Stringy Bark and Kurrajong.²⁹ Since development at the Showground commenced, plantings of various native trees began and have continued over the years, presumably aimed at creating shade and protection for visiting show attendees and their animals.

Many of the early plantings, because of their age and development of hollows etc, to variable degrees, provide habitat for native birds, mammals and reptiles, as well as aesthetic values typical of a natural rural landscape of inland NSW (Figure 9). More recent plantings (see Figure 10 and Figure 11) demonstrate a good mix of native endemic and non-endemic native trees and understory species starting to provide valuable habitat and shade, and general site beautification.

Note is made of the planted corridor in the northwestern section of the Showground (Planting A, Figure 12), which provides both a buffer between the Cudal township and the Showground, and a linkage to areas of important terrestrial biodiversity mapped by the NSW government outside the Showground's boundary, which also feature in the CLEP (see Figure 5). Weed control in this area will be an important land management consideration in this CSPoM.



Figure 9 – Vegetation and Habitat

Mature native trees such as Ironbark (left), Cyprus Pine (centre and top right) and Kurrajong, planted for shade and aesthetics.

²⁹ Cudal Soil Landscape. In Espade V2.2 - Office of Environment and Heritage: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/eSpade2Webapp/



Figure 10 – Vegetation and Habitat
More recent plantings of native trees fenced into corridors (Planting B), or within and around Showground infrastructure.



Figure 11 – Vegetation and Habitat
With the assistance of Landcare Australia and industry, Cudal Showgrounds northeast section has been enclosed and planted to native species (Planting A) linking to mapped vegetation of high terrestrial biodiversity value.

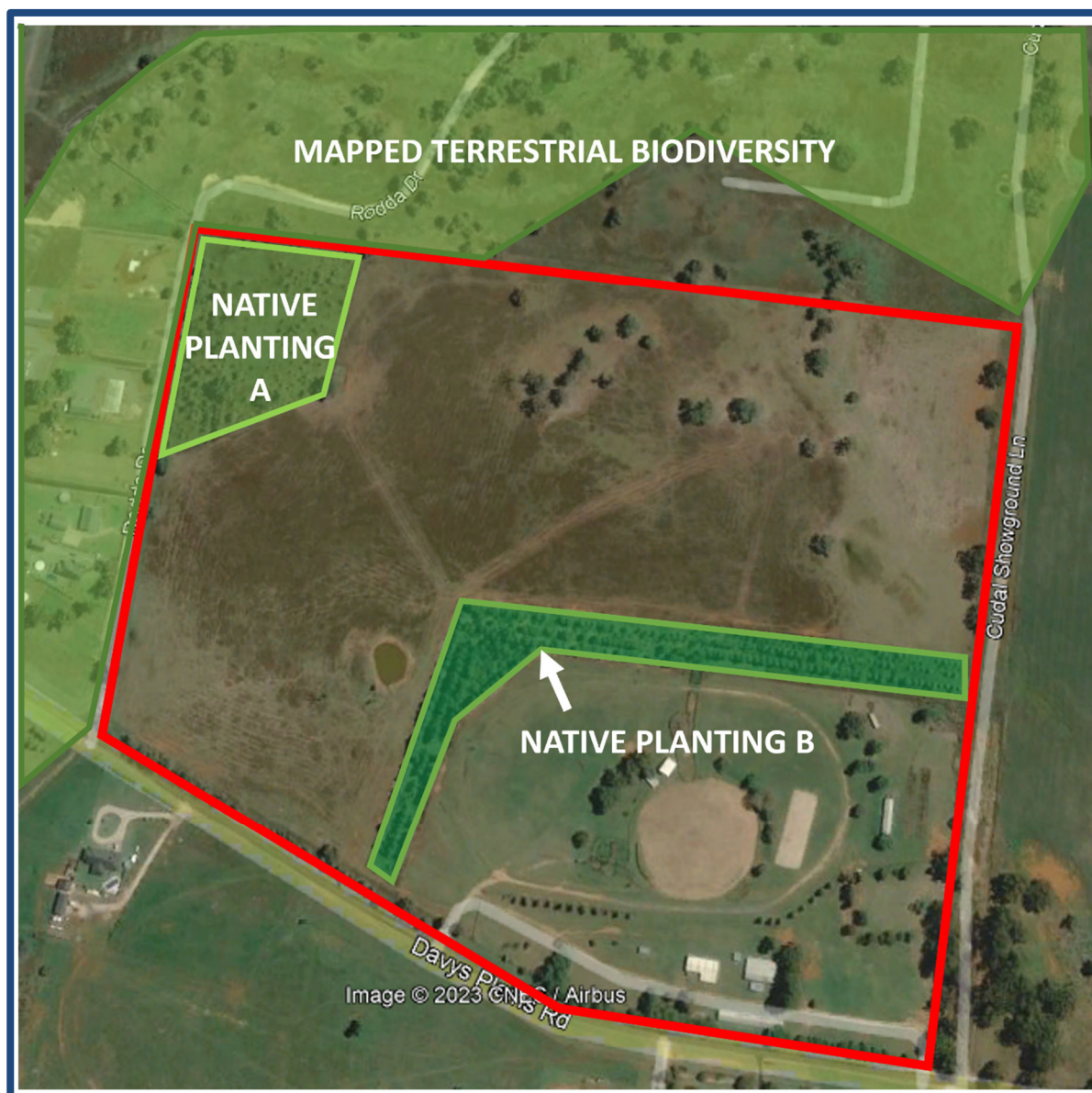


Figure 12 – Corridors of native vegetation planting at Cudal Showground
 Planting A, linking with mapped terrestrial biodiversity, and Planting B provides protection and shade around main high usage areas.

6 SHOWGROUND CONDITION ASSESSMENT

6.1 Assessment of Infrastructure

The Showground's main built assets were inspected, photographed and recorded during the compilation of this CSPoM and a preliminary assessment of the condition of all major assets is described in Table 1, and spatially represented on Figure 13.

Table 1 – Condition of Built Assets

No	Asset	Condition	No	Asset	Condition
Apparent condition: VG = Very Good; G = Good; F = Fair; P = Poor; VP = Very Poor. ³⁰					
1	Luncheon Pavilion/Bar/Amenities	G	13	Internal access tracks – various (unsealed)	F
2	Cudal Show Pavilion/Amenities/Storage	G	14	Electricity supply to Camping Area	G
3	Separate Bar/facilities (2)	F	15	Seating, Main Arena	P
4	Livestock Pavilion – covered (near Davys Plains Road)	G	16	Camping Area, 10 sites	G
5	Cudal Pony Club (CPC) steel yards, covered stalls, and storage	F	17	Boundary fencing	P
6	Main Arena with steel stock proof fencing and smaller yards, ramp, and strategic rubberised protective barriers	VG	18	Internal fencing and barriers general	F
7	Campdraft Camp, yards and rubberised shute etc	VG	19	Old Amenities and Storage	VP
8	Dressage Arena (sand) – uncovered	F	20	Entrance gates	G/P
9	Campdraft Coordination and Observation Building (2 storey)	G	21	Muster Point	G
10	CPC events field equipment	F	22	Signage	F
11	Storage Sheds near Main Arena	VP	23	Water storage dam	F
12	Power and Water Infrastructure - general use area	G			

Figures 14 – 30 depict a range of assets across the Showground.

The majority of assets at the Cudal Showground reflect the needs of its major usage theme - horse sports such as campdraft, pony club and equestrian including dressage. With a few exceptions, built assets have been well maintained over the years ranging from Show Pavilion and Amenities building (see 2. Table 1), the well-considered steel yards and arenas (6, 7), to the functional livestock pavilion (4), powered camping area (14, 16), and the Luncheon Pavilion with amenities, bar, and storage (1). As such, the majority of built assets are functional and will provide a sound basis for service provision to its many users for a number of years into the future, subject to the normal requirements of maintenance.

³⁰ 1. **Very Good** - Excellent overall condition.

2. **Good** - Very good overall – early stages of deterioration – normal maintenance, minor repairs.

3. **Fair** - Condition deterioration obvious, serviceability affected, significant maintenance required.

4. **Poor** - Serviceability heavily impacted, maintenance cost high and significant renewal/major maintenance.

5. **Very Poor** - Severe serviceability problems, immediate rehabilitation, requires over 50% asset renewal.

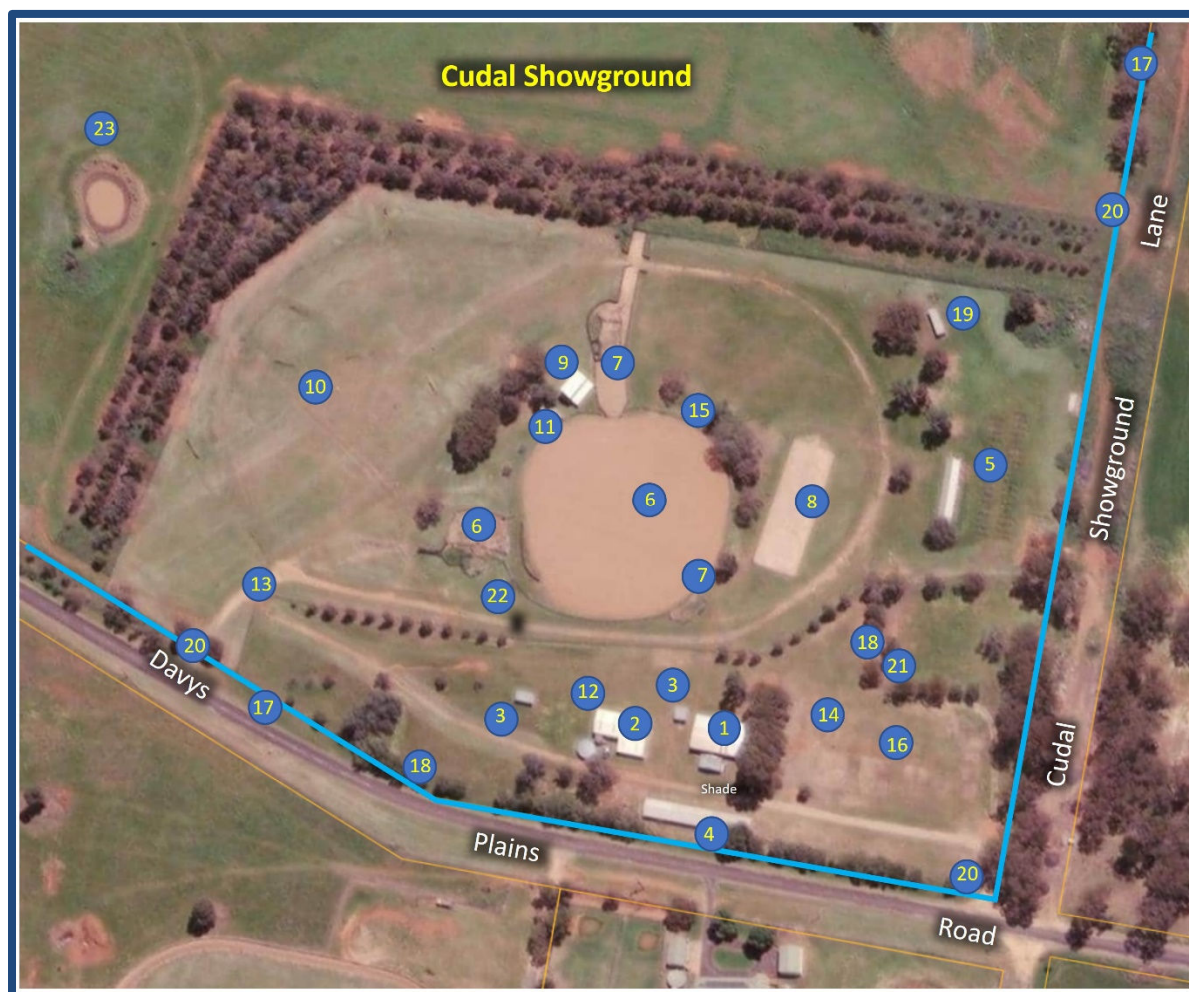


Figure 13 – Location of main assets, Cudal Showground

A number of older assets such as an amenities/storage block in the northeastern corner of the grounds (19) and a storage shed near the main arena (11) require significant repair or removal. Internal unsealed access roads and tracks (13) require consideration during wet conditions and during times of high usage. Boundary fencing (17) ranges from satisfactory/functional to substandard in places. The separate bar/servory structures (3) although functional, require particular maintenance and visual upgrade.

This CSPoM acknowledges important works already completed at the Showground during Part 1 of the *Cudal Village Masterplan (2021)*. These works (12) have improved the Showground's important power and water supplies (see Figure 14).³¹

All major upgrades and more urgent repairs to infrastructure items required by this CSPoM, are detailed in the Implementation Plan (Section 13).

³¹ User assessment of assets indicate that *power transformer* limitations remain, constraining activities during busy times (see *User Assessment - Weaknesses*, 6.2). Further, water supply although recently improved, remains a limitation during busy times. Tanks have been incorporated into the Stage 1 improvements to sure up supply during high water demand periods, such as the Annual Show.



Figure 14 – Power and water supply
 Power and water supply was improved at the Showground during Stage 1 works, Cudal Village Masterplan 2021.



Figure 15 – Assets
 Luncheon Pavilion includes bar and amenities.



Figure 16 – Assets
 Show Pavilion includes external power outlets and amenities.



Figure 17 – Assets
 Two free standing bar/serveries (top left, bottom left), and storage sheds behind Luncheon Pavilion.



Figure 18 – Assets: Livestock pavilion.



Figure 19 – Assets
Pony club iron pens (left) and covered stalls and storage.



Figure 20 – Assets

Main campdraft arena has steel stock proof barriers with strategic rubberised protection.



Figure 21 – Assets

Campdraft camp, pens and shute, featuring rubberised protection.



Figure 22 – Assets
 Dressage area (uncovered) and seating on mounds around main campdraft arena (right).



Figure 23 – Assets
 Campdraft control building with viewing and storage, main arena.



Figure 24 – Assets
 Cudal Pony Club outdoor competition area with jumps etc.



Figure 25 – Assets
 Storage shed main campdraft arena (left), and storage shed and amenities, northeastern section.



Figure 26 – Assets
 Water supply and storage was enhanced as part of Stage 1 Improvements, Cudal Village Masterplan.



Figure 27 – Assets
 Internal tracks require ongoing maintenance.



Figure 28 – Assets
 Power and water supply to ten camp sites.



Figure 29 – Assets
 Showground gates – main access (centre); southeastern corner (top left); and from Cudal Showground Lane (eastern boundary).



Figure 30 – Assets: Signage at Cudal Showground

6.2 User Assessment of Showground Values

Prior to formal commencement of this CSPoM, discussions with all current user groups of the Showground were conducted and views on a range of issues were captured in a standard Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats process. A number of issues were acknowledged during this process which will impact on the success and sustainability of the Showground into the future. Many of these will be further addressed in the Implementation Plan (Section 13).

The main **strengths** for the Cudal Showground identified in these discussions were:

- being adjacent to outer limits of the expanded Cudal township in a flood-free environment, the locality of the Cudal Showground is very valuable to its current and future operations because of ease of access (vehicular, pedestrian) to all visitors and users.
- its size and scale augers well for an expansion of new developments and activities, particularly those related to the equine industry. New activities, means increases in cash flow which is greatly needed to sustain the Cudal Showground.
- the essential infrastructure to sustain current usage and attract new users and activities, is already present at the Cudal Showground. This includes amenities and general infrastructure, to essential infrastructure (water, power).
- the current setup and location of the Cudal Showground: it is considered a “social hub” for a range of visitations and uses.
- excess and currently unused space being available at the Cudal Showground (A significant proportion of the land within its boundary is currently used for rural purposes, or livestock management during events).

- the combined committee (active volunteers operating across all user groups) is an effective way to communicate with current and prospective users. (See website: cudalshowground.com, and Facebook page: www.facebook.com/Cudal-Showground.)

As well as acknowledging the positive values, the discussions with users also acknowledged current **weaknesses** which constrain operations and progress being:

- there exists much confusion and concern regarding risk management, liability and public insurance (as may apply to all volunteer organisations operating on community land).
- the notion of unfettered access to community lands such as showgrounds, particularly by any community member during times of unscheduled activity, is also confronting to volunteer groups in terms of the management and security of Showground assets including those funded by various organisations for specific purposes.
- ground maintenance is significant for Cudal Showground especially given the large spatial area of the grounds. This work falls to volunteer members of various occupying groups, which is, on occasion, an onerous task, and will continue to be so especially if new uses (generating the required commensurate income) are considered part of its future. There is currently no code for sharing these ongoing responsibilities which normally fall to the same person/people. It was noted by participants that Council offers or conducts nil support for ground maintenance of areas of general use, and even refuse/garbage is removed by volunteers.
- there is little off-site promotion of impending activities scheduled for the Cudal Showground, and promotion of the grounds is poor - for instance there is no major signage at the entrance gates.
- financial constraints limit vision and planning and Cudal Showground is no exception. In addition to the maintenance mentioned above, some assets are starting to fail, such as some of the amenities, external (boundary) fencing, and the current power transformer has limitation during bust times (e.g., at Annual Shows). These financial limitations create concern as to the long-term viability of the Cudal Showground.
- conflicting needs for the use of different types of Showground user groups, and how these impact on areas of responsibility and occupation of the grounds.
- a developing trend showing a general lack of new volunteers to get involved, bring new and refreshing uses and perspectives, and do the work required for a viable showground.

However, a number of future **opportunities** were identified which, if pursued, may position the Showground more strongly into the future, being:

- expansion into other areas of the grounds which are available. This may occur via the introduction of new activities such as regular markets, new sports, coordination with local and regional events (such as Orange 360, Wine and Food Festivals etc.), but also through the consolidation and growth of existing activities. For instance, the equine industry is large in the region and already has a strong presence at the Cudal Showground. However, it has the potential to significantly grow on-site, with the addition of new facilities such as sheltered

arenas, viewing platforms and seating. Improved facilities would then be a major drawcard to Cudal and the Showground, which would become a much stronger “central hub” for the area in general. An expansion of the camping facility at the Showground was mentioned as a major growth direction and income generator.

A number of future **threats** to Cudal Showground viability which require consideration within a successful plan, include:

- overall, and under current usage arrangements, a general scarcity of people with the time to volunteer and perform the work increasingly required to manage a successful Showground. Volunteers are further discouraged by red tape and legislative requirements.
- a concern that aging infrastructure in the absence of a replacement plan will lead to the whole Showground being unserviceable.
- unless opportunities discussed previously are not pursued with vision, the Cudal Showground will become unserviceable and unsustainable.
- the current lack of communication between users and Council because of the absence of a suitable mechanism.
- the extra consideration for overall Showground management, to cater for and adapt to the needs of new users within the spatial areas traditionally used, especially in peak times such as Annual Shows. This will require adjusting these spaces, and potential reallocation.

Appendix 3 shows the workings from the SWOT recorded on the night of the consultation. Also shown are the aspirations and additional ideas and suggestions of the specific groups in attendance during the discussion.

Additionally, community consultation was previously conducted during the development of the Cudal Village Masterplan. This Masterplan covers Stage 1 and developments at the Showground, of which Stage 1 (addressing power and water supplies) has been completed. Stage 2 will cover priority maintenance requirements at the Showground.

7 DEMOGRAPHICS

The population of Cudal town in 2011 according to the census of that year, was 653. The 2021 census sees the population as 586, a 10% decline over the decade. The trend is typical of many small towns across rural NSW which struggle to maintain a viable commercial and service hub to the community.

However, when noting the role and functions of the Showground it is more relevant to consider the regional community in discussions of demography and trends. This is particularly so, in that many attendees, as well as those involved in delivering the Showground functionality, may travel moderate to even quite large distances to participate in these activities and enjoy its facilities.

Although not all-encompassing, the Cabonne Shire Local Government Area (LGA)³² is considered in this CSPoM to provide a reasonable basis to provide some insight into Showground predicted use trends by the community.

Table 2 refers to the three most recent Australian Bureau of Statistics Census data for Cabonne Shire Council LGA, being: 2011, 2016 and 2021, for a range of age class distributions.³³

Table 2 – Population Statistics for Cabonne Shire LGA 2011-2021

Age (years)	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+	Total
Census 2011	853	1951	1354	4639	1766	2261	12,821
Census 2016	831	2056	1420	4640	1784	2660	13,386
Census 2021	751	2044	1504	4505	1989	2974	13,766

Note: Median age for Cabonne Shire LGA in 2021 was 44.

Across the 2011-2021 decade, the figures show:

- an increase in population (approx. 7.3%, or 0.7% per annum), with the projection of continued increase.
- a decline in the new-born to toddler's age group (0-4 years old) of 12%.
- general increases in the younger age (school attending) groups between 5 and 15 years of age, of 7%.
- slight increase in the working age population between 15-64 years, of 3%.
- a significant increase in older residents, 65 years and older. This increase is **31.5%**, representing 22% of the total population by 2021. This appears to be generated from a migration of retirees into the Cabonne Shire for reasons of lifestyle, possibly coupled by more attractive living costs.

From this analysis, issues for future management of the Showground will entail confronting the provision of facilities required to continually match with new and emerging social and recreational needs of a growing younger population, including those within the working age group. However, most importantly, the uses of an aging population will be an important consideration for future functions

³² The Local Government Area of Cabonne Shire LGA includes towns and villages of Molong, Canowindra, Eugowra, Manildra, Cumnock, Cargo, Mullion Creek, Cudal, Borenore, Nashdale and Yeoval, plus all associated rural communities.

³³ www.quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/. "Note that small random changes have been made to all cell values for privacy reasons. These changes may cause the sum of rows or columns to differ by small amounts from the table totals" -ABS.

and services at the Showground. A healthy increase in the younger age groupings is optimistic and may provide the basis for the essential voluntary support required for support of Showground functions into the future.

8 CURRENT USES

Cudal Showground provides ready access to all users including participants and patrons at a range of staged events, as well as pedestrians and casual users. It is well positioned to address the casual and active needs of the Cudal community and region, and further afield. Of particular note, is its flood-free and easily accessible location off a relatively quiet rural road, adjacent to Cudal town.

8.1 Current User Groups

The Cudal Showground is currently used by the following organisations on agreement with Council:

- Cudal Show Committee for the planning and delivery of all activities associated with the Annual Show (produce, cattle, sheep, dogs, ring events, show entertainment etc.) (Figure 31)
- Cudal Campdraft Association (31) with permanent establishment of arena, yards and building, holds seasonal campdraft competitions attracting large crowds from the region and beyond.
- Cudal Pony Club (32)
Sporting, jumping, dressage, cross country, general tuition, annual gymkhana.



Figure 31 – Cudal Show
(Photos courtesy Cudal Show Committee)



Figure 32 – Cudal Campdraft Association
 Cudal Campdraft Association is well established at the Showground (Photos courtesy Cudal Campdraft Association).



Figure 33 – Cudal Pony Club at the Showground
 (Photos courtesy Cudal Pony Club)

8.2 Other Uses for Cudal Showground

Residents and visitors to the region have access to Cudal Showground and opportunities to enjoy a range of activities and events including:

- camping and caravanning
- community clinics
- community events
- concerts and music festivals
- exhibitions, auctions and business expos
- fair days and annual shows
- filming and production
- horse clinics
- open markets and swap meets
- pre-school events and school cross country
- private hire for events such as weddings, birthdays and services
- sporting competitions including K12 Interschool Equestrian
- walking, exercise and general relaxation (Figure 34).



Figure 34 – Casual events at Cudal Showground

Casual events are held at Cudal Showground – Dinner at the Luncheon Pavilion. (Photos courtesy Cudal Showground Combined Committee)

8.3 Existing Interests and Tenures

Currently, no formal tenures exist between Council and the current users including Cudal Showground Combined Committee, Cudal Show Committee or Cudal Campdraft Association. No tenures exist between the Combined Committee and user groups.

PART B – THE PLAN

9 A VISION FOR THE LAND

In its Community Strategic Plan, as well as other major plans and strategies within the Integrated Planning and Reporting cluster, the words consistently articulated by Council acknowledge a thriving, caring, and vibrant community which recognises a rich culture, heritage and history.

Protecting and valuing the environment, the rural aspects of the region, and provision of access to services and required support, are all important ingredients to this successful community. Working together across all towns within the shire such as Cudal, will achieve great things for the wider Cabonne community.

These are the major points which comprise vision for Cabonne Council:

***“Where one community succeeds – we all succeed.
We are Cabonne”***

The various statements presented reflect Council’s broad strategic intent to create and maintain a sense of community fulfilment and enrichment for the Cabonne Local Government Area:

- Within Cudal and beyond, its Showground provides the key focus for the activities of a vibrant and caring community which values its heritage, history, and rural culture.
- The Cudal Showground provides a focus for the activities of a community, who enjoy health, social enrichment, and sporting opportunities.
- The Cudal Showground is therefore an important and essential component in the delivery of the vision of Cabonne Council. The recent floods and droughts which have impacted significantly on people in other nearby towns (such as Eugowra and Molong), elevates this importance.

A rare position for the Cudal Showground arises because of an evolved focus on equestrian interests and sports. This, in turn, has resulted in a solid basis of community support and available infrastructure to consolidate and expand the role of the Showground.

As a consequence of discussions with user groups and Council staff during the development of this CSPoM, the following vision for the Cudal Showground is proposed:

***“Cudal Showground – An Essence of Community - Building on
our Rural Traditions Together”***

10 OBJECTIVES, CLASSIFICATION AND CATEGORY OF LAND

The Showground is classified as community land under the LG Act as amended by the *Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998*.

Under Section 36(4), all community land must be further categorised as one of the following categories:

- Natural Area - (further categorised as either Bushland, Wetland, Escarpment, Foreshore, Watercourse)
- Sportsground
- Park
- Area of Cultural Significance, or
- General Community Use.

The Core Objectives for all community land categories vary according to the categorisation of the land. All objectives are defined in Sections 36E to 36N of the LG Act and also appear in **Appendix 1** of this CSPoM.

It is considered that in accordance with the guidelines set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021* and Practice Note 1: Public Land Management (Department of Local Government Amended 2000), and consistent with respective core objectives, land at the Showground under this CSPoM is categorised as:

- **Sportsground**
- **General Community Use**
- **Natural Area - Bushland.**

Figure 35 shows the location of land categories across the Cudal Showground.

10.1 Sportsground

Relevant Core Objectives for the management of land categorised as **Sportsground**³⁴ are:

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

³⁴ S 36F of the LG Act – NSW Legislation.

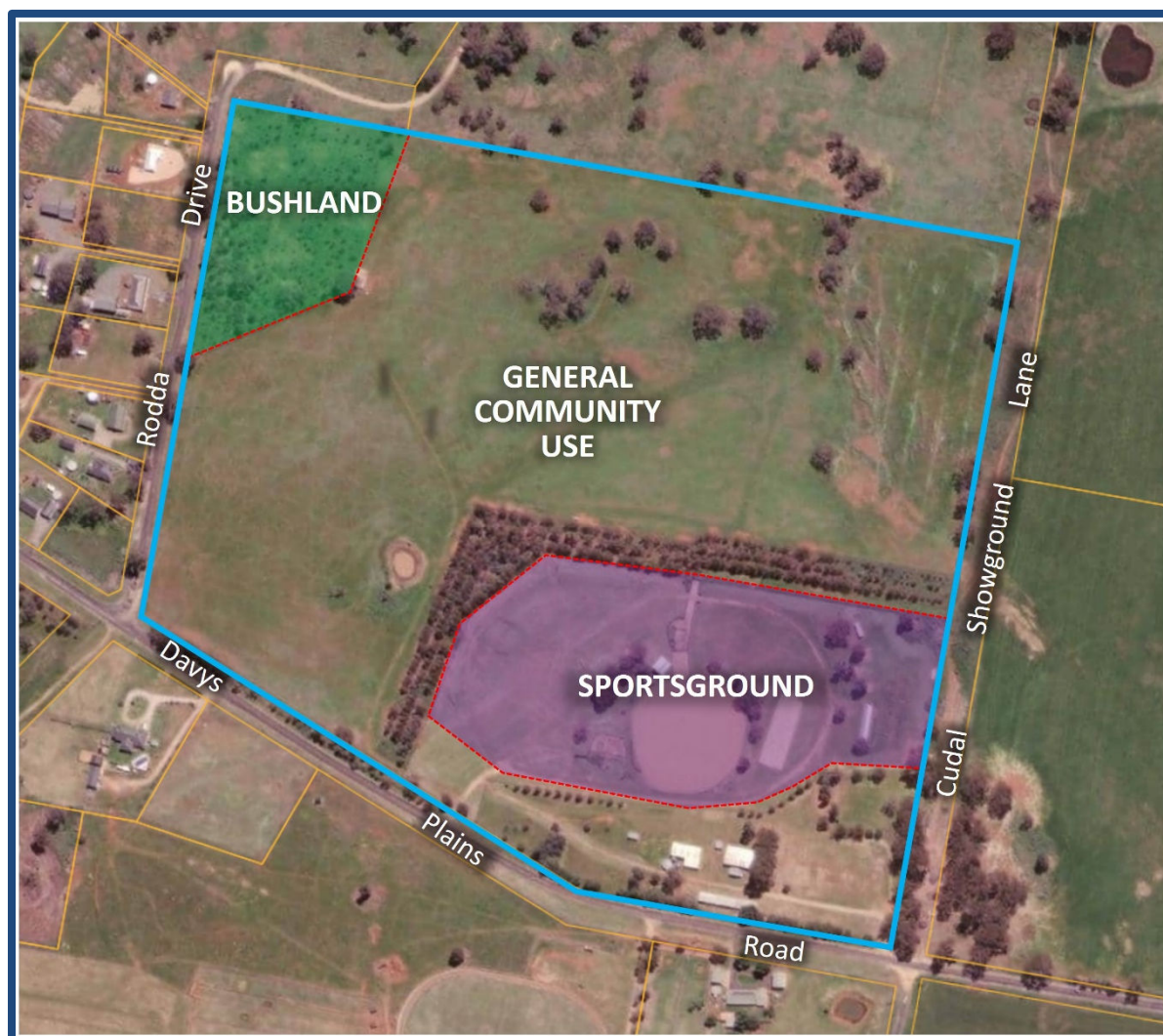


Figure 35 – Land Categories, Cudal Showground

Description and Location

The area categorised as Sportsground is the part of the Showground where the organised competitive sporting activities are conducted. The Sportsground consists of the main arena, dressage area, yards, ramp, equestrian training and competition infrastructure and courses, stables, storage, seating, fencing, and offices and all buffers associated with those activities.

Management Objective

The Sportsground area will be managed to maintain the current level of use by the established user groups whilst allowing for increased equestrian use where compatible with existing space and infrastructure. The growth of the equestrian industry and its popularity will provide opportunities which will be monitored accordingly. There is general support from current user groups and Council that the Showground has the physical capability as well as strong community support, to capitalise on the region's "equestrian energy" and grow accordingly.

Ancillary facilities should be maintained within this CSPoM at least to a level that will attract regular patronage, utilising the fees raised from Cudal Showground users as well as external sources.

Additional infrastructure items are nominated within this CSPoM and will be staged as funding permits.

Where present, environmental values (such as tree management), will require consideration in accordance with policy and legislation. Because of the regular influx of animals associated with the main sporting activities occurring at the Showground, biosecurity will require close monitoring and management.

10.2 General Community Use

Relevant Core Objectives for management of community land categorised as **General Community Use**³⁵ are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

- in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and
- in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Description and Location

The General Community Use area provides the Cudal Showground's "front-end", stemming from the more traditional uses and purposes for showgrounds such as the annual show, exhibits, demonstrations and competitions which are often linked to the agricultural history of the district.

The General Community Use area has a strong multi-purpose function and meets the physical, cultural and intellectual needs of the community, whilst also attracting and supporting emerging activities which have an increased capacity for commercial return.

This includes the various show pavilions, administration offices, the camping ground facilities and its associated infrastructure, the entrances into the Cudal Showground, various amenities areas, serveries, bars and canteen areas, annual show entertainment stalls, livestock pavilion, yards and sheds, internal roads, landscaping (tree management etc.), parking areas, and boundary and subdivision fencing.

Most of the infrastructure associated with service provision (power, water etc.) is also located within the General Community Use area.

Management Objective

The area identified as General Community use will be managed to improve the health of the Cudal and regional communities by encouraging free and unrestricted access for the purposes of casual use and scheduled activities. Emphasis will be placed on attracting and maintaining tenures or occupations to generate income from existing as well as new and opportunistic users.

³⁵ S 36I of the LG Act – NSW Legislation.

The growing of the businesses and required infrastructure will therefore be a priority, which will capitalise on interest in new services which are planned to be delivered at and from the Cudal Showground. This will provide opportunities to create new infrastructure to address these community needs.

Within the Cudal Showground land, a large open area to the north and west of the main Showground development ensures provision is made to accommodate additional development and inclusions required as essential for the operation of the Showground, its main activities, and the broader needs of the community.

There will be an ongoing necessity to also address issues associated with the aging of some infrastructure. It is important that built infrastructure currently servicing the needs of all attendees, exhibitors and competitors is maintained and enhanced, especially as new demands arise. Maintenance requirements, including general ground management, will rise as infrastructure grows. Maintenance has used strong volunteer support to date, and may be stretched consistent with growth in activities, visitations and business.

Space management will be an important consideration during busy times. Current limitations to parking and manipulation of large vehicles, constrains continued and growing use, particularly during multiple events, or major single events such as the annual show. The supply of power to the Showground, especially as infrastructure and visitation grows, will also need to be considered in the future management model.

Current environmental values aesthetics will require management, and in some cases, enhancement in accordance with policy and legislation.

10.3 Natural Area - Bushland

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a **Natural Area**³⁶ are to:

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

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as **Bushland**³⁷ are:

³⁶ S 36E of the LG Act – NSW Legislation.

³⁷ S 36J of the LG Act – NSW Legislation.

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

Description and Location

The area categorised as Natural Area – Bushland occupies the northwestern corner of the Cudal Showground (see Native Planting A, Figure 12). The area, which is enclosed by fencing, is mainly the result of replanting of a range of native vegetation tree species in a program supported by Landcare and industry (Figure 11). The Bushland area is currently showing good natural regeneration of the original woodland eucalypt species as well as understory scrubby species. A good range of trees aged from juvenile to approaching maturity, and a healthy sward of native and introduced grasses, create valuable habitat for birds, reptiles, mammals and insects.

This land adjoins the land beyond the Showground's boundary mapped in the CLEP as significant terrestrial biodiversity (see section 4.4).

Management Objective

The area categorised as Natural Area – Bushland will be managed to maintain and improve its environmental values consistent with legislative requirements and as an environmental buffer to current and future developments of the Showground and the margins of Cudal.

Maintaining the current and valuable age distribution of the woody (tree) component in conjunction with an emerging understory of native species will enrich existing habitat values. Invasive environmental weeds,³⁸ and vermin (rabbits) will require management to assist in the achievement of this objective. Bushfire management of excessive dry vegetation will also be an issue for routine management.

³⁸ Significant infestations particularly of St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) and Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*) are noted at and near the area categorised *Bushland*.

11 MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SHOWGROUND

11.1 Showground Management and Communication

Council reserves the right to control the use of community land including the Cudal Showground.

Council intends to:

- Create opportunities for community consultation and participation in the planning and development as required.
- Consider and attempt to balance the need for community recreation facilities with the impact development that such sites will have on local residents.
- Provide an efficient method and process for approval of all agreed improvements and developments.
- Consider access to recreational facilities for all users.
- Ensure all formal use of the Showground is authorised through appropriate documentation.
- Allow casual informal use consistent with Council's policies and procedures.
- Consider how use of the site can provide funding for the maintenance of facilities for the Showground.
- Recognise that the ongoing viability of the Cudal Showground is dependent on the ongoing viability of the Showground users.
- Facilitate a system whereby enquiries and complaints from the public can be efficiently and promptly dealt with.

Council will issue leases and licences as described in Section 11.3 of this CSPoM.

Current Management Structure and Responsibilities

Operationally, the Cudal Showground Combined Committee (CSCC) assumes the responsibility for the management of the Showground. Other Showground user groups (Cudal Show Committee,³⁹ Cudal Pony Club, and Cudal Campdraft Association) operate through representation on the Combined Committee.

The main Showground facilities (amenities, various pavilions and shared grounds) are managed directly by the CSCC, which also administers additional uses (including event hiring) of the areas it manages.

The campdraft areas (main arena, cream building, shutes and various yards) are managed directly by the Cudal Campdraft Association.

The CSCC and its various representations, determines issues of shared usage as required (eg., the campdraft arena is also used for Cudal Pony Club and annual show events; The Pony Club uses either of the main pavilions during Pony Club camp and other events).

Currently, no tenures exist between Council and the CSCC, between the Cudal Show Committee and user groups or between the CSCC and casual Showground users.

Modified Management Structure

Council will manage the Cudal Showground as set out below:

Council will formalise the CSCC by creating a committee under Section 355 of the LG Act, to consist of representatives of each of the major user groups.⁴⁰ This will ensure decision making is collective. Overall communication, relating to new infrastructure developments, maintenance and on-site works coordination and event coordination will be managed cohesively through the new formalised CSCC.

The CSCC will undertake an advisory role to Council, for the area not highlighted purple in Figure 36, providing an important link between Council and the relevant user groups. On agreement between Council and the CSCC, delegations to perform certain functions, formalising the current level of management, may be assigned to the CSCC. The areas highlighted in purple, assigned to a user, will be managed under tenure.⁴¹

³⁹ The main activity of the Cudal Show Committee (which also meets separately) is in the organisation of the Annual Show.

⁴⁰ Initially this will include the Cudal Show Committee, the Cudal Pony Club and the Cudal Campdraft Association. Section 731 of the LG Act addresses liability of members of a committee of the Council providing *A matter of a thing done by ... member of a committee ... does not, if the matter or thing was done in good faith for the purpose of executing this or any other Act ... subject a ... person so acting personally to any action, liability, claim or demand.*

⁴¹ Where an exclusive tenure is subsequently issued by Council the area of the tenures will be removed from management by the CSCC.



Figure 36 – Area managed by Council and the CSCC
The area outlined in blue and not shaded purple will be managed directly by Council and the CSCC.

Communication between Council, the CSCC and other Showground users is important to the success of this CSPoM. This will be achieved as set out in Figure 37. The principles of management will be:

- The Development of a terms-of-reference, including a schedule of meetings, for the operation of the CSCC.
- Regular meetings of the CSCC.
- The CSCC convening at least one annual forum (such as an AGM, or extraordinary meeting) to which all Showground groups/users are invited to attend.
- Council representative to attend the scheduled full annual meeting, as well as other meetings as required.
- Effective Council consultation with CSCC and relevant user groups prior to undertaking major renovations or establishment of new structures on the Cudal Showground.
- Effective communication with user groups regarding the installation and positioning of any new buildings / structures and other major works.

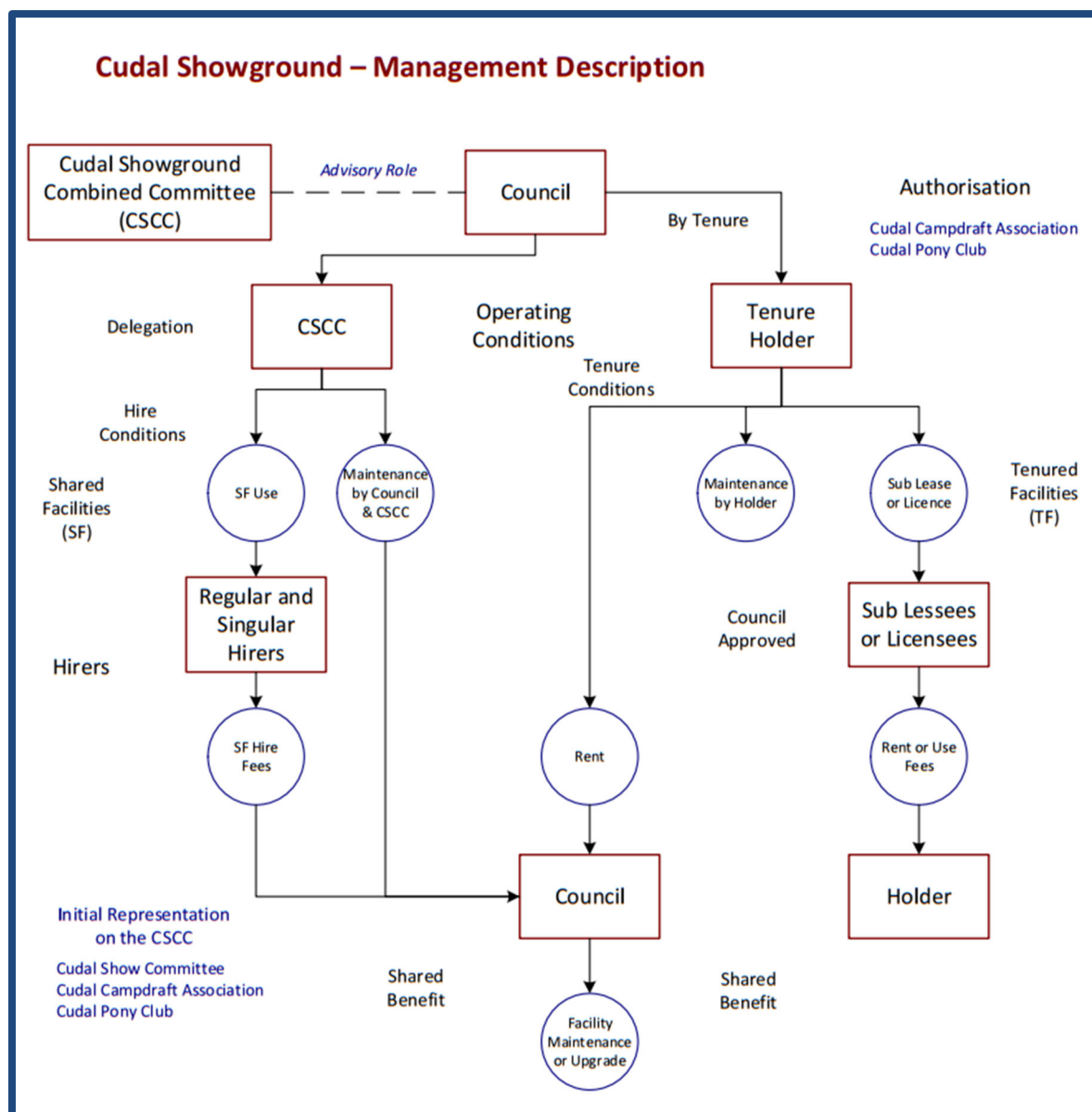


Figure 37 – Operational Relationship between Council, the CSCC, holders and hirers

- Establishment of appropriate tenure and hiring arrangements for existing and new hirers, at recommended / appropriate rent and hire fees. Use of the Cudal Showground will be subject to tenure or agreement (see Section 11.3 of this CSPoM).⁴²
- Clarification to the community and users concerning access for casual users of the Cudal Showground.
- The requirements of any tenure or hire agreement to be met by establishing positive relationships between tenure holder, Council and CSCC through clear expectations and communications.
- Where necessary, development of guidelines which communicate the requirement for users to

⁴² Tenures and Agreements for use of the Showground are primarily required to establish rights and responsibilities of users and to clearly identify insurance requirements. Insurance will generally be required as part of a hiring contract. For example: if the Cudal Show Committee wish to hold an annual event they would require event insurance.

concur with all tenure conditions including the maintenance of orderly and tidy surrounds at all times.

- Development and implementation of an online Cudal Showground use directory / calendar whereby the general public and all users have access to the events that are being held.
- Improved communication around the issue of bookings and activities to avoid confusion and conflict being:
 - An effective online booking system⁴³
 - Onsite notice board highlighting forthcoming functions
- Casual Users being aware of their rights and responsibilities in utilising the Cudal Showground.

11.2 Permitted Uses and Activities

The Showground allows free and unrestricted access for informal use by casual users when formal activities are not being undertaken.

Permissible Uses

Table 3 lists the permissible uses on the Showground with their scale and intensity.

Table 3 – Permissible Uses

Use	Scale	Intensity
Access roads	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Amenities	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Alternate energy technology	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Art and cultural classes and events	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	7 days a week, 10.00am – 10.00pm subject to tenure or hire agreement
Camping and caravanning	Limited to the locations specified in the approval to operate by Council	24 hours a day, 7 days a week subject to hire agreement
Canteens and Kiosks	Limited to the hours the facility is booked Agreement via tenure or hire agreement	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm
Car parking	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Casual playing of games or informal sporting activities	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	7 days a week, 8.00am – sunset
Children's programs and events	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	8.00am – 10.00 pm, 7 days a week subject to tenure or hire agreement

⁴³ It is noted that this process is already in place at Cudal Showground. See: www.cudalshowground.com

Use	Scale	Intensity
Community events (fundraising/charity events, special events)	Limited to the hours the facility is booked and via tenure or hire agreement	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm Sun to Thurs, 8.00am – 11.00pm Fri and Sat
Community Services	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility Agreement via tenure or hire agreement	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Dog training and exercise	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	7 days a week, sunrise – sunset subject to tenure or hire agreement
Drainage and irrigation	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Emergency use	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Equestrian activities and events	Limited to the hours the facility is booked Agreement via tenure or hire agreement	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm
Filming and photography (commercial, amateur)	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week Subject to tenure
Fitness and wellbeing programs	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	7 days a week, sunrise - sunset
Landscaping	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Licensed bar, bistro and café	Limited to establishments with a liquor licence	Operating hours of the establishment subject to Council approval
Maintenance buildings and infrastructure	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Markets	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	Operating hours subject to tenure or hire agreement
Marquees, tents, stages and jumping castles - temporary structures	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	Operating hours subject to tenure or hire agreement
Mobile food vendors	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	Operating hours subject to tenure or hire agreement
Organised playing of games	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	8.00am – 10.00 pm, 7 days a week subject to tenure or hire agreement
Organised sports competitions	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm
Organised sports training	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm
Outdoor film screening	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	Operating hours subject to tenure or hire agreement
Passive recreation	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	7 days a week, sunrise – 10.00pm
Paths	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Personal training	Non-exclusive use - up of 6-18 people maximum	7 days a week, sunrise – sunset subject to tenure or hire agreement
Playing of a musical instrument, or singing, for fee or reward	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	Operating hours subject to tenure or hire agreement
Private events (i.e., weddings, birthdays)	Limited to the hours the facility is booked Agreement via tenure or hire agreement	7 days a week, 8.00am – 10.00pm Sun to Thurs, 8.00am – 11.00pm Fri and Sat

Use	Scale	Intensity
Public performance or education	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	7 days a week, 10.00am – 10.00pm Sun to Thurs, 10.00am – 11.00pm Fri and Sat subject to tenure or hire agreement
Public utility infrastructure	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Remediation works	Subject to noise, workplace health and safety and relevant legislation	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
School sport and recreation	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	Monday – Friday 7.00am – 4.00pm subject to tenure or hire agreement
Shade structures	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Showground maintenance	Subject to noise, workplace health and safety and relevant legislation	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Sponsorship signage (temporary)	As per Section 11.10 of this Plan	24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Storage facilities	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility	24 hours a day, 7 days a week subject to tenure or hire agreement
Youth programs and events	Limited to the physical constraints of the facility and/or to the requirements of the activity	8.00am – 10.00 pm, 7 days a week subject to tenure or hire agreement

It is an express provision of this CSPoM that Council shall provide from time to time as circumstances may require the construction and maintenance of utility services, provision and maintenance of floodways, cycle ways, vehicular access ways and the granting of easements.

11.3 Leases, Licences and other Estates

For this section, please see the Explanation of Terms⁴⁴ set out below.

The LG Act provides that tenures (leases, licences, or any other estates) or easements may be granted over all or part of community land in accordance with Section 46.

Tenures may be held by:

- community organisations and sporting clubs, or

⁴⁴ Explanation of Terms

Tenure	A lease, licence or other estate issued by Council in accordance with Section 46 of the LG Act or Section 2.20 of the CLM Act.
Hire agreement	An estate issued by Council.
Holder	The company, organisation, individual or group of individuals who have been issued with a tenure.
Hirer	The company, organisation, individual or group of individuals who have been issued with a hire agreement.
Regular hirer	A hirer who regularly uses the Showground through a hire agreement or has an ongoing hire agreement.
Singular hirer	A hirer who has a hire agreement as a once off or irregularly.
Casual user	A person or group of people using the Showground for passive recreation, non-commercial purposes without a tenure or hire agreement.
User	The collective term for a holder, hirer and casual user.

- by private/commercial organisations, or
- government agencies
- individuals providing facilities and/or services for public use.

The maximum period for leases and licences on community land allowable under the LG Act is 30 years (with the consent of the Minister for a period over 21 years) for purposes consistent with the categorisation and core objectives of the particular area of community land.

Community land may only be leased or licensed for periods of more than 5 years if public notice is given according to the requirements of Sections 47 and 47A of the LG Act.

Leases

A lease will generally be required where exclusive use or control of all or part of community land is desirable for effective management. A lease may also be required when the scale of investment in facilities demands security measures, or where the relationship between a holder and facilities on community land justifies such security of tenure.

Leases issued by Council will require:

- that subleases or any other supplementary tenures can only be issued by the Holders with the approval of Council, and consistent with Section 47C of the LG Act.
- that maintenance of the facility be the responsibility of the Lessees.

Licences

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

Permits

A permit may be issued by Council to undertake a particular activity on community land. Such a permit may or may not attract a fee.

Hire Agreements

An agreement for use of the Showground (hire agreement) may be issued by Council for any purpose listed below, subject to the approval of Council. A hire agreement may be issued to a regular hirer or a singular hirer for formal use. Any legal requirements as determined by Council will include the requirement for adequate public liability insurance cover.

Purposes for which tenures may be issued

In accordance with Section 46A of the LG Act, a PoM for community land is to specify and authorise any purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted over community land during the life of a PoM.

This CSPoM authorises a tenure to be issued:

- for any permissible use in Table 3.
- for purposes consistent with the Showground's:
 - categorisation (see Sections 10.1 and 10.2), and
 - zoning (see Section 4.2) under Section 46 of the LG Act, and
 - reserve purpose of public recreation, racecourse, showground, community purposes, rural services and levee bank as required under the CLM Act.

However, the CLM Act allows that Council may also issue short term licences (for a period of less than one year) consistent with Section 2.20 of the CLM Act. This section provides that licences may be issued, inconsistent with the reservation purpose, for prescribed purposes currently being:⁴⁵

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) access through a reserve | (m) grazing |
| (b) advertising | (n) hiring of equipment |
| (c) camping using a tent, caravan or otherwise | (o) holiday accommodation |
| (d) catering | (p) markets |
| (e) community, training or education | (q) meetings |
| (f) emergency occupation | (r) military exercises |
| (g) entertainment | (s) mooring of boats to wharves or other structures |
| (h) environmental protection | (t) sales |
| conservation or restoration or | (u) shows |
| environmental studies | (v) site investigations |
| (i) equestrian events | (w) sporting and organised recreational activities |
| (j) exhibitions | (x) stabling of horses |
| (k) filming (as defined in the LG Act) | (y) storage. |
| (l) functions | |

This CSPoM expressly authorises⁴⁶ the following tenures:

1. A licence to the Cudal Pony club, for the purpose of storage and pony club activities over the area shaded purple and labeled "A" in Figure 36.
2. A licence to the Cudal Campdraft Association for the purpose of campdraft control centre,

⁴⁵ Crown Land Management Regulation S.31.

⁴⁶ Express Authorisation in Section 46 (1)(b) of the LG Act permits tenures to be granted in accordance with and subject to such provisions of a PoM.

clubhouse and storage, campdrafting competitions and various events, over the area shaded purple and labeled “B” in Figure 36.

3. A hire agreement to individual stallholders for use of stables and associated facilities.
4. The booking and hiring of camp facilities on the areas designated in this CSPoM consistent with an operating approval under Section 68 of the LG Act.
5. The booking and hiring of facilities by individuals or event organisations.

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

- A purpose prescribed by Section 36I LG Act as a core objective of the categorisation of the land and subject to being consistent with the Reserve purpose; or
- For the provision of goods, services and facilities, and the carrying out of activities, appropriate to the current and future needs within the local community and of the wider public in relation to Public Recreation and Community Purposes.

A tenure or hire agreement on Crown land may impact native title rights and interests. Apart from the tenures/hire agreements specifically authorised above, which are valid acts under Section 24JA of the *Native Title Act 1993*, any use agreement issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* and in accordance with Part 8 of the CLM Act unless Native title is extinguished. For Crown land which is not *excluded land* this will require written advice from one of Council’s native title managers that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation.

Council at any time in the future, reserves the right to prohibit the taking or consumption of alcohol on this Showground. This will be indicated by conspicuously displayed signs in accordance with Section 632 and Section 670 of the LG Act (as amended).

Direction of Funds

Income produced from the Showground will be distributed to the Showground in a fashion directed by Council.

11.4 Other Approvals

An approval to occupy land or facilities for a specific purpose does not remove the need to obtain approval under other legislation. These approvals may include:

- a liquor licence
- engage in a trade or business
- direct or procure a theatrical, musical or other entertainment for the public

- construct a temporary enclosure for the purpose of entertainment
- play a musical instrument or sing for fee or reward
- set up, operate or use a loudspeaker or sound amplifying device
- deliver a public address or hold a religious service or public meeting use of a loudspeaker
- install or operate amusement devices
- operate a caravan park or camping ground⁴⁷
- use a standing vehicle or any article for the purpose of selling any article in a public place.

11.5 Allocation

The Showground will continue to be used by a variety of users for purposes previously noted. Council will endeavor to generate greater utilisation of the Showground for recreation and other activities consistent with the Showground purpose.

Single Purpose Facility Use

Use of the Showground, for a single specific use, will be allocated by Council by way of a tenure (see 11.3) subject to the provisions of the LG Act, and consistent with the Core objectives (as described in 10). This will allow the Holder to appropriately plan for the development and maintenance of the facilities that have been constructed for that purpose.

While Council will have a strong oversighting role, everyday management of the facilities for that purpose, will be the role of the Holder. Hire agreements may be issued by holders, only with the prior agreement of Council.

Shared Facility Use

Any part of the Showground not subject to a tenure issued by Council, will be managed by Council, and advice from the CSCC (or by the CSCC under delegation of Council). This will include those parts of the Showground that are used by more than one user or those which are required for general community access.

Council (or the CSCC under delegation) shall manage the use of shared facilities to both hirers by way of hire agreement and Casual Users in a fair and transparent manner.

Hire fees and rental will be utilised to contribute to the maintenance of the Showground and facility upgrade and replacement.

⁴⁷ Approval to operate a caravan park or camping ground is provided by Council under Section 68 of the LG Act consistent with Section 132 of the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021*.

Figure 37 depicts the operating model for the Showground. Council retains the ultimate responsibility for facility upgrade and replacement. Those user groups who have a lease or licence are responsible for ongoing maintenance of areas that are specified in the tenure.

11.6 Fees

Council applies fees for the use of Council reserves. A hire application must be lodged to Council prior to the event or facility hire. All applicable fees must be paid prior to the hire/use of the Showground.

The fees associated with the hiring of Council reserves for major events, concerts, functions etc. are detailed in Council's *Operational Plan - Fees and Charges*. Council's fee structure is reviewed on an annual basis.

Where the Showground is to be hired for a purpose not within Council's *Operational Plan - Fees and Charges*, the fee will be set by Council.

In order to maintain full viability and maximum participation at the Showground, an annual scaled fee for occupation will operate. This is based on the ability of the activity to attract entrance fees (its marketability), whilst still acknowledging the social and community significance of the activity. The fee will be determined by Council in consultation with the Show Committee.

11.7 Easements

Council reserves the right to grant easements as required for utilities and access, bearing in mind the impact of such easements on the site.

The granting of easements over Crown land will be subject to the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993* and Section 8.7 of the CLM Act.

11.8 Development of New and Improvement of Existing Facilities and Processes

Council approval is required prior to any development or improvement made to community land.⁴⁸

All major developments and improvements to be funded (solely or partially) by Council will be subject to Council approval.⁴⁹

Any new structure proposed for the Showground in this CSPoM and into the future, will require sensitive consideration of visual amenity through maintenance or creation of improved sight lines and general aesthetics.

Council will encourage community assistance in the development of new facilities as well as

⁴⁸ Section 2.73 of the T&I SEPP provides that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent on Crown managed land, by or on behalf of a Crown land manager of the land, if the development is for the purposes of implementing a PoM adopted for the land in accordance with the LG Act (see **Appendix 1**). Council may require a Review of Environmental Factors prior to development.

⁴⁹ The term approval refers to approval as Crown land manager of the land rather than consent under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

maintenance of existing facilities.

Council may carry out certain types of proposed developments and building works that are developments permitted without consent or exempt development under the T&I SEPP or are permitted without development consent under the CLEP.

Council can also undertake certain activities under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The purpose of the Part 5 assessment system is to ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that do not require development consent from a council or the Minister. If an activity is judged by the relevant public authority to significantly affect the environment, then an environmental impact statement will need to be prepared and considered by the public authority.

All other proposed development and building works consistent with the values, desired outcomes and performance targets set out in this CSPoM would be subject to the normal development applications in accordance with the EP&A Act, and the CLEP.

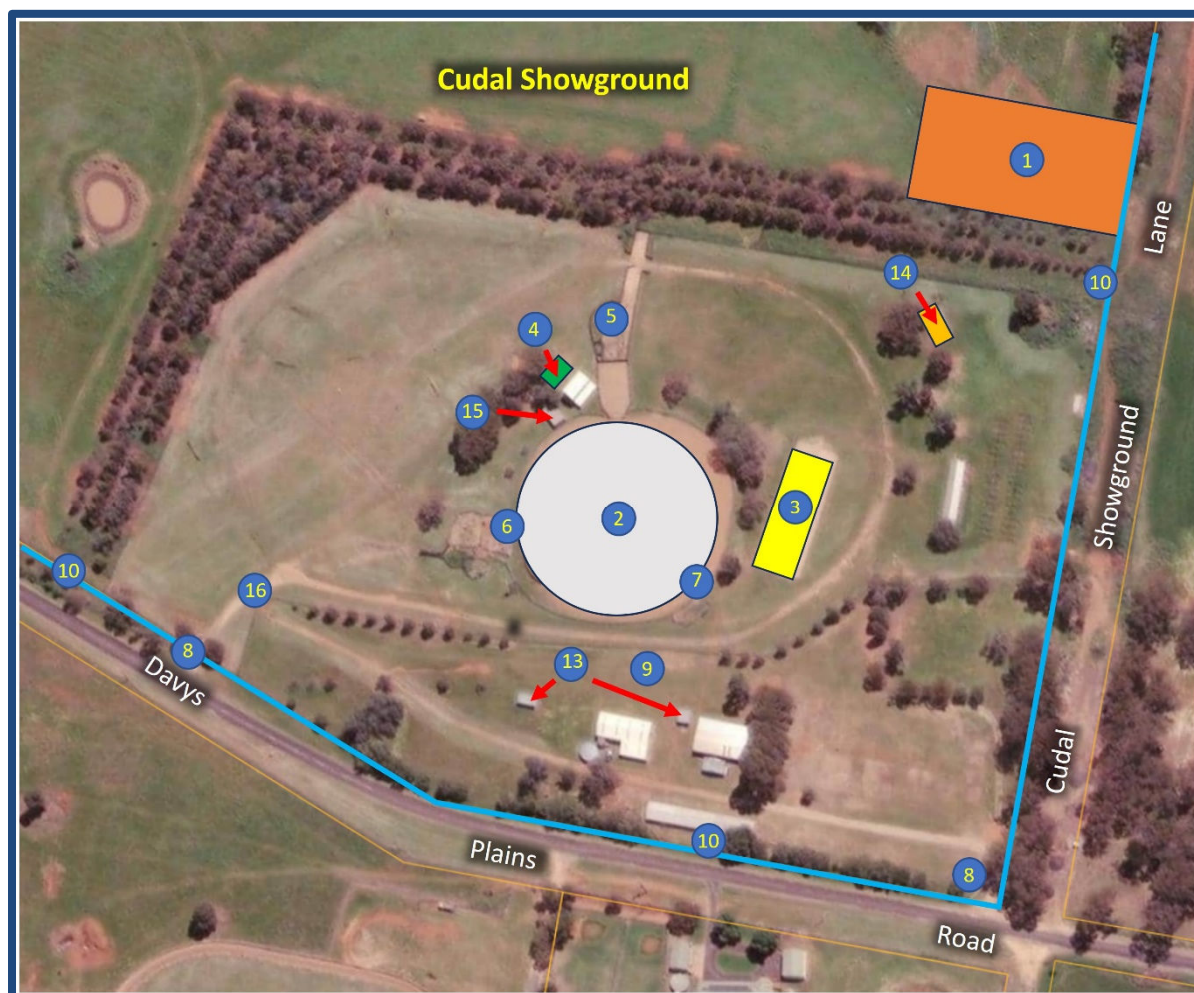


Figure 38 – Proposed Works Plan, Cudal Showground
(refer numerations 11.8)

Future major improvements to the Showground (see Figure 38) are to include:

New Works⁵⁰

1. A new camping ground,⁵¹ with power, water, amenities, driveways and landscaping.
2. An all-weather roof on the main arena (see concept Figure 38).⁵²
3. An all-weather roof with sides, on the dressage arena and implement accordingly (See concept Figure 39).



Figure 39 – Concept for covered all-weather roof on Main Arena at Cudal Showground
(Photos courtesy Blayney Shire Horse Sports)

4. A new amenities block near main (campdraft) arena.
5. A new loading ramp and holding pen near main arena to improve stock handling in major events.
6. New lighting at the main arena and improve lighting on grounds generally.
7. A new PA system at main arena.
8. Upgrading of the Showground entrances off Davys Plains Road.
9. Fencing off and gating the area around the show pavilions.
10. New Showground boundary fences where required.
11. Improving electricity supply by addressing current power transformer capacity limitations.

⁵⁰ All new works shall be installed or constructed in accordance with requirements of Council and appropriate legislation. All new works subject to available funding.

⁵¹ Separated from the main area of current Showground infrastructure and activity.

⁵² Minimum size for Campdraft is 40 x 70m.

Maintenance of Existing Works and Lands

Specific maintenance requirements at the Showground include:

12. Essential repairs and maintenance to all facilities in accordance with the maintenance schedule of Council's *Asset Management Plan*, building management plans and grounds management plans.
13. Updating and maintenance of the two separate small bar/servery buildings (in the vicinity of the pavilions).
14. Improving / refurbishing the storage/amenities shed north of the main pony club facilities.
15. Improving or dismantling the storage shed south of the campdraft building, main arena.
16. Improving the internal unsealed track network as required by drainage works and resurfacing.



Figure 40 – Concept for all weather roof and sides on the existing sand Dressage Arena, Cudal Showground (photo courtesy ABC Sheds)

17. Implementing mitigation programs to remove environmental weeds and pests (especially rabbits) from all areas of the Showground, in particular in the areas categorised Bushland and General Community Use.
18. The efficient and conservative use of water across the Showground.
19. The installation of signage in accordance with the needs and safety of all Showground users, spectators and visitors, as per legislative requirements and as approved by Council.

20. Implementing the required component of the Bushfire Management Plan in conjunction with the Cudal Rural Fire Service.

Improve Processes

Specific process improvements at the Showground include:

21. Seeking assistance from Central West Local Land Services regarding the development of an improved approach to the on-site management of biosecurity, especially during peak times of animal movement in and out (annual Show, campdrafting events etc.).
22. Managing the Showground's camping area in accordance with the obtained approval under Section 68 of the LG Act.⁵³
23. Establishing appropriate tenure and hiring arrangements for existing and new hirers, at recommended/appropriate rent and hire fees.
24. Where necessary, developing guidelines which communicate the requirement for users to concur with all tenure conditions including the maintenance of orderly and tidy surrounds at all times.
25. Council officers present to monitor all issues of compliance and general site amenity.
26. Promotion of access to additional/new users within the Cudal Showground.⁵⁴
27. Preparation of a safety audit of the site and repair or replacement of any areas that may impact public safety.
28. Enhancing the best use of available space especially at peaks times, especially in view of all existing and proposed developments at the Showground. This improvement process should consider parking, traffic, viewing, visitor comfort, movement of large animals, and safety, both within the traditional use areas of the Showground, as well as the more open areas (currently undeveloped) to the north and west.
29. Effectively communicating with user groups regarding:
 - the installation and positioning of any new buildings/structures and other major works
 - maintenance of the current online booking system
 - onsite notice board highlighting forthcoming functions
 - regular meetings of the CSCC.
30. Collation and assessment of all complaints from neighbours concerning traffic, noise from events,

⁵³ Approval to operate a caravan park or camping ground is provided by Council under Section 68 of the LG Act consistent with Section 132 of the *Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021*.

⁵⁴ Excepting where major events are being staged, Showground gates are closed to all access at 10 pm daily. Paying users after that time (e.g., campers) will be required to make appropriate arrangements with Caretaker.

crowd behavior etc. and respond accordingly.

31. Establishing relationships with relevant tourism industry-based groups such as *Camping and Caravan Association, Orange 360 etc.*, and Orange Visitors Information Centre.
32. Attracting new activities and sports to the Showground (such as additional equine related activities) by promoting the facility through Council papers and media.
33. Continuing to be vigilant regarding new funding opportunities from grants etc., and sponsorships, especially for in-kind assistance.
34. Continuing to encourage new and young recruits for volunteer management of the Cudal Showground.
35. Development of terms of engagement for a full-time or part time caretaker (e.g., retiree) for the Showground to assist in management of camping area, general maintenance, and payments. Recruit accordingly.
36. Monitoring the condition of major structures and ensuring effective maintenance schedules and procedures are in place.
37. Implementing the proposed (modified) management and communication structure to improve teamwork, efficiency and accountability in management responsibilities, and also to provide an improved environment for revenue raising at the Showground (Refer Section 11.1).

Native Title

Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work⁵⁵ on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where Native title is not extinguished, prior to approval Council will notify and give an opportunity for comment from any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered Native title bodies corporate and registered Native title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Where a proposed update of a Showground Master Plan, Capital Works Program, Facilities Asset Management Plan or any other plan is the approving documentation for a public work on Crown land, that approval will not be given unless the requirements of the *Native Title Act 1993* have been addressed including the notification and opportunity to comment noted above.

⁵⁵ A public work is defined as:

- (a) any of the following that is constructed or established by or on behalf of the Crown, or a local government body or other statutory authority of the Crown, in any of its capacities:
 - (i) a building, or other structure (including a memorial), that is a fixture; or
 - (ii) a road, railway or bridge; or
 - (iia) where the expression is used in or for the purposes of Division 2 or 2A of Part 2--a stock-route; or
 - (iii) a well, or bore, for obtaining water; or
 - (iv) any major earthworks; or
- (b) a building that is constructed with the authority of the Crown, other than on a lease.

Major earthworks are defined as:

earthworks (other than in the course of mining) whose construction causes major disturbance to the land, or to the bed or subsoil under waters.

11.9 Signage

Council uses signs to regulate the activities carried out on community land and to provide educational information so as to provide a safe and enjoyable place for passive and active recreational pursuits.

Whilst signs are a crucial source of information, they have a significant impact on the aesthetics of a Showground. All signs must:

- meet a design standard and be approved by Council.
- be sympathetic to their environment in their design, construction and location.
- be placed in accordance with Chapter 3 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021* (I&E SEPP).
- be consistent with the Cabonne Council *Development Control Plan*.

Note that for issues of safety signage, Council uses the *Statewide Mutual Best Practice Manual – Signs as Remote Supervision*.

Where a sign requires development consent,⁵⁶ Council must approve as owner the lodging of a Development Application prior to assessment by Council in accordance with Schedule 5 Assessment Criteria of I&E SEPP.

Where a sign does not require development consent, Council must approve the sign before erection.

All Council signs erected under Section 632 of the LG Act plus reserve name signs and traffic and safety signs, are permissible.

Proposed Signage

Council will ensure the following signage is on the Showground:

- directional signage for the purposes of guiding the community to required infrastructure and services.
- signage for safety purposes including speed limitations and evacuation procedures.

⁵⁶ Development consent is not required if the sign is to be erected for the purposes of implementing this PoM.

12 FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

12.1 Funding Options

A major challenge in the future management of the Showground, will be to generate income to address increasing costs associated with critical maintenance and new developments and ongoing activities.

Income may be sourced from the following:

- **Council's General Revenue Fund (in accordance with annual operational budgets):** Where the Showground is being used for informal casual use, Council will contribute to the maintenance and development of infrastructure.
- **Section 7.11 (EP&A Act) Contributions specifically collected for community land:** This component occurs as rate payer's contributions for the general use of community land for community well-being.
- **User pays for minor infrastructure works associated with some sporting facilities:** This occurs through fund raising by the relevant body including memberships, minor sales and raffles etc., and aims at achieving tailored surrounds and layout which suit and are compatible with the event or activity.
- **Community contributions by way of sponsorships and community group projects (eg., Landcare and service clubs such as Rotary, Lions Club):** This occurs through grants either sourced externally, and/or contributed locally by the group (eg., for the purposes of environmental works, social and intellectual well-being etc.).
- **Grant and loan funding from either Commonwealth or State Governments:** The implementation of the management structure will allow Primary users to apply for funds from a number of Government bodies with the concurrence of Council. Council may also apply for these funds. Funding opportunities exist from government programs including the Crown Reserves Improvement Fund managed by the DPHI-CL.
- **Income from commercial operations:** Where tenures are involved (eg. the major user groups), income will arise as per details in the revenue-split in the corresponding agreement. Less formally, income may result from casual occupation, such as Reserve use fees, including those associated with camping and motor home visits (see 12.2 below).
- **Voluntary assistance encouraged "across borders" to defray costs and supplement annual fees:** Main user groups who have no opportunities to collect entrance fees (e.g., EPC) may have marginal commercial viability in terms of their occupation of the Showground, yet they have an equally important social, educational and sporting function. It is most important to maintain the viability of these groups, for overall Showground viability, as they pay fees, as do all others. These user groups may be well positioned to voluntarily manage the various booths, serveries etc. at the events of other user groups on a split-profit basis, in order to defray their own fees and increase viability. Cross group support may also be considered.

In order to address the outstanding and future maintenance requirements at the Cudal Showground, and permit any required new developments as proposed in this CSPOM, it is important that all income which is generated from the Cudal Showground be returned to the Cudal Showground, and that this should be clearly demonstrated in Council's financial statements. Ensuring appropriate rental and fees for formal use of the site will assist in the maintenance of specialised infrastructure.

12.2 Emerging Opportunities to Increase Income

Consideration of new and emerging opportunities to grow site utilisation and income is required to ensure the ongoing viability of the Showground. The two most favourable and obvious business directions are the attraction of new users through considering new and emerging social and recreational trends within the broader community, and capitalising and then managing growth such as in the equine sports area, and in the Camping and Recreational Vehicle industry.

Camping and Recreational Vehicles

This is an activity currently occurring in a small way at the Cudal Showground and provides an opportunity to take advantage of current growth in that marketplace, without impacting existing users and existing businesses.

Camping is limited by both the infrastructure available to campers and the number of sites that can be achieved within a new approval for primitive camping (estimated at 25). With the existing and limited campground at the Cudal Showground, there remains a challenge to manage peak usage periods at full capacity and attract greater use during the quieter times.

However, regarding the proposed new camping ground (see *New Works 1*. In 11.8), Cudal Showground is advantaged because of its location and layout. The proposed location of the new campground is easily accessed by traffic via Cudal Showground Lane. This keeps this campground physically separated (although economically linked) from the main Showground's infrastructure and activity, thus avoiding congestion and human safety issues, particularly during periods of high use and congestion. Council and CSCC may also increase activity to the campground and Showground generally, for larger groups by having proforma applications available for event organisers to submit single event applications, which may operate during times that are traditionally busy for the Showground.

Attracting New Visitors and Users

There exists a growing market in city-based communities who are prepared to travel to enjoy "the bush" and all it has to offer naturally, historically and socially, in particular, those that typify rural Australia. The "3-4-hour travel window" from the main centres of population (Sydney, Mudgee, Orange, Dubbo etc.,) provides a good source to strategically capture and develop this market.

The wineries and cellar doors of Orange and surrounds, other regional promotions by *Orange 360*⁵⁷ hot air ballooning, sport, tours, walks and trails, food, the desire for stand-alone concerts with good music, the history of gold mining at Hargreaves and Mullion Creek, "The Dish" at Parkes, and the Eugowra Gold Robbery all provide regional appeal which can flow to smaller towns such as Cudal. These advantages to the region will shift strongly to the Cudal Showground with other developments

⁵⁷ A joint tourism initiative between Orange City Council, Blayney Shire Council and Cabonne Council, uniting the region's people, places and produce including local tourism.

such as the increasing popularity of equine sports. The new facilities proposed in this CSPoM, mean the Cudal Showground will be well poised to capitalise on these emerging interests in order to capture new business.

13 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 4 sets out a number of actions required to implement the identified Management Strategies and Performance Targets within the Showground. These actions are the means of achieving the objectives of the CSPoM.⁵⁸ A clear indication of how the completion of the aims will be assessed is also provided in the Table under Performance Evaluation.

Table 4 - Implementation Plan

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
GENERAL COMMUNITY USE			
<p>To promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and 	A. Complete essential works in accordance with all required approvals, available resources and as prioritised by Council.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construct a new camping ground, with power, water, amenities, driveways and landscaping. Install lighting at the main arena and improve lighting on grounds generally. Install new PA system at main arena. Upgrade the Showground entrances off Davys Plains Road. Fence off and gate the area around the show pavilions. Construct new Showground boundary fences where required. Improve electricity supply by addressing current power transformer capacity limitations. Install signage in accordance with the needs and safety of all Showground users, spectators and visitors, as per legislative requirements and as approved by Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new works are completed in accordance with approved works plans. General Community Use area has attracted new commercial users. Increased cash flow/profit attributed to more users. Feedback from Showground user groups and individual users to Council is positive. Signage to standards and effective.
	B. Continue to manage and maintain existing assets with approvals as required to appropriate standards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct essential repairs and maintenance to all facilities in accordance with the maintenance schedule of Council's Asset Management Plan, building management plans and grounds management plans. The separate small bar/servery buildings (2) require upgrade and maintenance (in the vicinity of the pavilions). Improve the internal unsealed track network as required by drainage works and resurfacing. Implement mitigation programs to remove environmental weeds and pests (especially rabbits) from all areas of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built assets are managed in accordance with prescribed Council standards. General Community Use area orderly, neat, well maintained. Signage to standards and effective. A caretaker is contributing to Showground management by adding efficiencies and reducing burden of volunteers for management activities. No water wastage.

⁵⁸ Installation of all new facilities are as shown in the New Works Plan (Figure 38) and detailed in Section 11.8.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
		<p>Showground, in particular on the areas categorised Bushland and General Community Use.</p> <p>18. Efficient and conservative use of water across the Showground.</p> <p>19. As per previous.</p> <p>35. Develop terms of engagement for a full-time or part-time caretaker (e.g., retiree) for the Showground to assist in management of camping area, general maintenance, and payments. Recruit accordingly.</p>	
	C. Manage the land for improved and appropriate outcomes.	<p>17. As per previous.</p> <p>18. As per previous.</p> <p>10. As per previous.</p> <p>16. As per previous.</p> <p>22. Seek assistance from Central West Local Land Services regarding the development of an improved approach to the on-site management of biosecurity, especially during peak times of animal movement in and out (annual Show, campdrafting events etc.).</p> <p>35. As per previous.</p> <p>20. Implement required components of the Bushfire Management Plan in conjunction with Cudal Rural Fire Service.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental management outcomes. Natural assets are managed appropriately. Grounds well maintained and operating effectively. Signage is efficient and directional. Positive feedback from user groups and individuals. No water wastage. Major event traffic operates smoothly. No biosecurity breaches. A caretaker is contributing to Showground management by adding efficiencies and reducing burden of volunteers for management activities.
	D. Monitoring and Compliance.	<p>24. Where necessary, develop guidelines which communicate the requirement for users to concur with all tenure conditions including the maintenance of orderly and tidy surrounds at all times.</p> <p>25. Council officers to be present to monitor all issues of compliance and general site amenity.</p> <p>30. Collate and assess all complaints from neighbours concerning traffic, noise from events, crowd behavior etc. and respond accordingly.</p> <p>33. Continue to be vigilant regarding new funding opportunities from grants etc., and sponsorships, especially for in-kind assistance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenures are operated according to conditions with no 3rd party complaints. Camping is confined to designated areas. No illegal use and abuse of facilities. Cluttering (traffic, vehicles) is reduced in peak times and people enjoy safe unimpeded viewing in comfort. Assets condition reported and monitored effectively. Funding submissions effective, new developments supported accordingly.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
	E. Capitalise on good relationships with sporting bodies/user groups/other organisations.	<p>36. Monitor the condition of major structures and ensure effective maintenance schedules and procedures are in place.</p> <p>22. As per previous.</p> <p>23. Establish appropriate tenure and hiring arrangements for existing and new hirers, at recommended/appropriate rent and hire fees.</p> <p>24. As per previous.</p> <p>26. Promote access to additional/new users within the Cudal Showground.</p> <p>28. In view of all existing and proposed developments at the Showground, enhance the best use of available space especially at peaks times. This improvement process should consider parking, traffic, viewing, visitor comfort, movement of large animals, and safety, both within the traditional use areas of the Showground, as well as the more open areas (currently undeveloped) to the north and west.</p> <p>29. Effectively communicate with user groups regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the installation and positioning of any new buildings/structures and other major works ○ maintain the current online booking system ○ onsite notice board highlighting forthcoming functions ○ regular meetings of the CSCC. <p>31. Establish relationships with relevant tourism industry-based groups such as <i>Camping and Caravan Association, Orange 360 etc.</i>, and Orange Visitors Information Centre.</p> <p>32. Attract new activities and sports to the Showground (such as additional equine related activities) by promoting the facility through Council papers and media.</p> <p>34. Continue to encourage new and young recruits for volunteer management of the Cudal Showground.</p> <p>37. Implement the proposed (modified) management and communication structure to improve teamwork, efficiency, and accountability in management responsibilities, and also to provide an improved environment for revenue raising at the Showground (Refer section 11.1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good communication and implementation of the CSPoM. • Good communication between all parties leads to positive and successful implementation of the CSPoM. • User guidelines for various user groups developed and in use successfully. • New relationships established and new users in place. • Online booking system continues effectively. • Volunteer numbers, particularly from younger groups improves. • Space during busy times managed effectively and safely. • Volunteering increases in time. • Additional activities conducted at Cudal Showground.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land. 	<p>F. Build relationships with existing and new users in order to draw more people to the General Community Use area, to maximise business and cash flow.</p>	<p>23. As per previous. 24. As per previous. 26. As per previous. 28. As per previous. 29. As per previous. 31. As per previous. 32. As per previous. 37. As per previous.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good communication and implementation of the CSPoM. Good communication between all parties leads to positive and successful implementation of the CSPoM. User guidelines for various user groups developed and in use successfully. New relationships established and new users in place. Number of user groups and general passive users has increased. Community enjoying access for casual use of new recreational facilities. Relationships established with Camping and Caravan user groups and others.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
SPORTSGROUND			
To encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games.	A. Complete essential works in accordance with all required approvals, available resources and as prioritised by Council.	2. Seek designs for an all-weather roof on the main arena and implement accordingly. (See concept Figure 38.) 3. Seek designs for an all-weather roof with sides, on the dressage arena and implement accordingly. (See concept Figure 39.) 4. Construct new amenities block near main (campdraft) arena. 5. As per previous. 6. Install lighting at the main arena and improve lighting on the grounds generally. 7. As per previous. 10. As per previous. 11. As per previous. 19. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new works are completed in accordance with approved works plans. • Increased use and patronage of Showground facilities in the Sportsground land component. • Increase organised equine sports use due to all-weather facilities, lighting etc. • Improved stock handling in campdraft areas. • Signage to standards and effective. • Increased cash flow/profit attributed to more users. • Feedback from user groups to Council is positive.
	B. Continue to manage and maintain existing assets with approvals as required, to appropriate standards.	12. As per previous. 14. Improve/refurbish the storage/amenities shed north of the main pony club facilities. 15. Improve or dismantle the storage shed south of the campdraft building, main arena. 10. As per previous. 16. As per previous. 19. As per previous. 35. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportsground assets are managed in accordance with prescribed Council standards. • Sportsground area orderly, neat and well maintained. • Efficient and timely issuing of consents, as required. • Signage to standards and effective. • Feedback from user groups to Council is positive.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
	C. Manage the land for improved and appropriate outcomes.	17. As per previous. 18. As per previous. 10. As per previous. 16. As per previous. 21. Seek assistance from Central West Local Land Services regarding the development of an improved approach to the on-site management of biosecurity, especially during peak times of animal movement in and out (annual Show, campdrafting events etc.). 35. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved environmental management outcomes. Fences control animal movement effectively. Effective/efficient use of water. Effective feral animal and weed control. No biosecurity issues. Internal tracks work well during wet periods.
	D. Attract new interest and business.	23. As per previous. 24. As per previous. 26. As per previous. 28. As per previous. 29. As per previous. 31. As per previous. 32. As per previous. 33. As per previous. 34. As per previous. 37. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional relationships with new potential tourism-based users of the Sportsground are established. Communication and cooperation between all user groups improves. Space is managed well during busy times, no safety/injury issues arise. Additional equine activities are conducted on the Sportsground. New funding streams are realised. Appropriate tenures with user groups are installed where relevant.
	E. Monitoring and Compliance.	24. As per previous. 25. As per previous. 27. Prepare a safety audit of the site and repair or replacement of any areas that may impact public safety. 30. As per previous. 33. As per previous. 36. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenures are operated according to conditions with no 3rd party complaints. No illegal use and abuse of facilities. Sportsground infrastructure monitored effectively for maintenance issues, and all issues managed within acceptable timeframe. Operational areas are safe, no major responses by users to poor safety standards or injuries etc. No adverse reports from neighbours. Good success regarding new funding for new initiatives. All assets and their condition monitored effectively.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation
	F. Capitalise on good relationships with sporting bodies/user groups.	23. As per previous. 24. As per previous. 28. As per previous. 29. As per previous. 30. As per previous. 31. As per previous. 32. As per previous. 37. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good communication between all parties leads to positive and successful implementation of the CSPoM. • User guidelines for various user groups developed and in use successfully. • New users in place. • Online booking system continues to work effectively. • No complaints.
To ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.	G. Build and maintain good rapport with neighbourhood.	23. As per previous. 24. As per previous. 25. As per previous. 29. As per previous. 30. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced complaints from sporting bodies, and residents. • User guidelines for various user groups developed and in use successfully.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions		Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
NATURAL AREA – BUSHLAND ⁵⁹				
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.	Retain and enhance all native vegetation within the Bushland area.	17. As per previous. 35. As per previous. 10. As per previous. 20. As per previous.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Biodiversity values and natural habitat maintained and/or showing positive responses to on-ground actions.Bushfire fuel levels are adequately managed.
To restore degraded bushland.	Adopt program of effective weed control in the understory.	17. As per previous. 35. As per previous.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to on-ground action.
To protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.	Retain and enhance all native vegetation within the Bushland area.	17. 10. 35.	As per previous. As per previous. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Weed control, re-establishment of bushland maintained and/or showing positive responses to on-ground action.Fences working as required to protect native vegetation.
To protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.	Retain and enhance all native vegetation within the Bushland area.	17. 10.	As per previous. As per previous.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stabilisation and enhancement of vegetation quality evident, responding to treatment.Stable soil surface, no erosion.

⁵⁹ Note: Only 4 of 7 Management Objectives for areas categorised as Bushland are relevant to this CSPoM and as such actively addressed.

14 CONSULTATION DURING THE PREPARATION OF THIS PLAN

Prior to formal commencement of this CSPoM, discussions with all user groups were conducted in Cudal and views on a range of issues were captured in a standard Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) format. Users were also asked to compile prioritised needs and aspirations for the Showground.

The outcomes of the SWOT analysis appear in **Appendix 3**, and a summary appears in 6.2 above.

Many discussions were conducted between the authors of this CSPoM and Council officers during its compilation as a draft plan.

Council has undertaken further consultation as necessary, as required for community land under Section 38 of the LG Act. This section requires that:

- Council must give public notice of a draft PoM.
- The period of public exhibition of the draft plan must be not less than 28 days.
- The public notice must also specify a period of not less than 42 days after the date on which the draft plan is placed on public exhibition during which submissions may be made to Council.
- Council must, in accordance with its notice, publicly exhibit the draft plan together with any other matter which it considers appropriate or necessary to better enable the draft plan and its implications to be understood.

This CSPoM was placed on public exhibition from [XX/XX/XXXX to XX/XX/XXXX], in accordance with the requirements of Section 38 of the LG Act.

A total of [XX] submissions were received. Council considered these submissions before adopting the CSPoM. In accordance with Section 39 of the LG Act, prior to being placed on public exhibition, the draft CSPoM was referred to the DPHI-CL, as representative of the State of New South Wales, which is the owner of the Reserve. Council has included in the plan any provisions that have been required by the DPHI-CL.

In accordance with Section 70B of the *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018* Council will obtain consent of the Minister administering the CLM Act prior to adopting this CSPoM (see **Appendix 4**).

15 REFERENCES

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16 APPENDICES

1. State Environmental Planning Policies more relevant to the Cudal Showground – summaries.
2. Core Objectives for Categories of Community Land.
3. Cudal Showground User Group Consultations -SWOT Analyses.
4. Key Steps in Preparing the First Plan of Management for Crown Reserves.

Appendix 1

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICIES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO THE CUDAL SHOWGROUND

State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021* (T&I SEPP) commenced in New South Wales on 1 March 2022 consolidating four earlier SEPPs focused on employment and advertising. The T&I SEPP focuses on:

- Planning rules and controls for infrastructure in NSW, such as for hospitals, roads, railways, emergency services, water supply and electricity delivery.

The T&I SEPP provides that certain types of works do not require development consent under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Section 2.20 of the T&I SEPP provides that a range of works are 'exempt development' when carried out for or on behalf of a public authority. These works are itemised in Schedule 1 of the SEPP and include paths and ramps for disabled access, fencing, firefighting emergency equipment, small decks, prefabricated sheds of up to 30m² in area, retaining walls up to 2m in height, landscaping including paving and access tracks, minor external and internal alterations to buildings, open car parks (size is not specified) and demolition of buildings covering an area of up to 100m².

Section 2.73 of the T&I SEPP further provides that development for any purpose may be carried out without consent on Crown managed land, by or on behalf of a Crown land manager of the land if the development is for the purposes of implementing a plan of management adopted for the land in accordance with the LG Act. Further, any of the following development may be carried out by or on behalf of a council without consent on a public reserve under the control of or vested in the council:

- a. development for any of the following purposes:
 - i. roads, pedestrian pathways, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities, viewing platforms and pedestrian bridges.
 - ii. recreation areas and recreation facilities (outdoor), but not including grandstands.
 - iii. visitor information centres, information boards and other information facilities.
 - iv. lighting, if light spill and artificial sky glow is minimised in accordance with the *Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces Standard*.
 - v. landscaping, including landscape structures or features (such as artwork) and irrigation systems.
 - vi. amenities for people using the reserve, including toilets and change rooms.
 - vii. food preparation and related facilities for people using the reserve.
 - viii. maintenance depot.
 - ix. portable lifeguard towers.
- b. environmental management works.
- c. demolition of buildings (other than any building that is, or is part of, a state or local heritage item or is within a heritage conservation area).

- Educational establishments and childcare facilities containing planning for child-care centres, schools, TAFEs and Universities.
- Major infrastructure corridors containing planning controls and reserve land for the protection of the 3 North South Rail Lines, South West Rail Link extension and Western Sydney Freight Line corridors.
- Three ports containing the land-use planning and assessment framework for Port Botany, Port Kembla and the Port of Newcastle.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008

State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 (SEPP Exempt) provides that certain types of works do not require development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act. The General Exempt Development Code is set out in Division 1 of the SEPP Exempt, providing the limitations and conditions of the exemptions. They include:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • access Ramps | • fences |
| • advertising and signage | • flagpoles |
| • aerials, antennae and communication dishes | • footpaths, pathways and paving |
| • air-conditioning units | • fowl and poultry houses |
| • animal shelters | • garbage bin storage enclosure |
| • aviaries | • hot water systems |
| • awnings, blinds and canopies | • landscaping structures |
| • balconies, decks, patios, pergolas, terraces and verandahs | • minor building alterations |
| • barbecues and other outdoor cooking structures | • mobile food and drink outlets |
| • bollards | • playground equipment |
| • charity bins and recycling bins | • screen enclosures |
| • earthworks, retaining walls and structural support | • sculptures and artworks |
| | • temporary uses and structures |
| | • waste storage containers. |

Section 1-16 of Division 2 of the SEPP Exempt provides the General Requirements for exempt development.

Appendix 2

CORE OBJECTIVES FOR CATEGORIES OF COMMUNITY LAND (*Local Government Act 1993*):

36E Core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are:

- (a) to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- (b) to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- (c) to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- (d) to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- (e) to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

36F Core objectives for management of community land categorised as a sportsground

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a sportsground are:

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

36G Core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:

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

36H Core objectives for management of community land categorised as an area of cultural significance

- (1) The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an area of cultural significance are to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.
- (2) Those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods:

- (a) the continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance.
- (b) the restoration of the land, that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- (c) the reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state.
- (d) the adaptive reuse of the land, that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact).
- (e) the preservation of the land, that is, the maintenance of the physical material of the land in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.

(3) A reference in subsection (2) to land includes a reference to any buildings erected on the land.

36I Core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

- (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and
- (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

36J Core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:

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

36K Core objectives for management of community land categorised as wetland

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as wetland are:

- (a) to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality and water flow), and to the flora, fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and
- (b) to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and
- (c) to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

36L Core objectives for management of community land categorised as an escarpment

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an escarpment are:

- (a) to protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and
- (b) to facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.

36M Core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are:

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

36N Core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore are:

- (a) to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and
- (b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

Appendix 3

CUDAL SHOWGROUND – USER GROUP CONSULTATIONS – SWOT ANALYSIS

The Showground User Groups Workshop, 6.30 pm Thursday 9 May 2023 (10 attendees plus 3 Council), Community Hall Cudal.

SWOT

Strengths

- The locality is great -its size and scale, future development potential (especially the equine industry), new developments mean business
- The “bones are there”
- Essential services are well developed
- The showground is the social hub of the community
- Flood free site
- The site’s strong backbone has space to expand activities
- A combined committee operates across user groups
- The committee has its website – cudalshowground.com

Weaknesses

- Some confusion regarding risk management and public liability (unfettered access to community land verses abuse of property)
- Power transformer has capacity limitations
- The responsibility for ground maintenance – no assistance, no shared responsibility statement, no leadership and coordination
- Lack of signage e.g., Cudal Showground, welcome, activities held etc.
- No promotion of Showground activities off-site
- Substandard boundary fences
- Money constraints to assist developments and ongoing maintenance, creates concerns regarding long term viability of the Showground
- No outside support
- Lack of new volunteers
- Conflicting needs across user groups

Opportunities

- To become “bigger and better”
- More regular events – equine, markets, combined events etc.
- Opportunity to be the “central hub” (of many activities in Cudal)
- Tie in with other events held locally and regionally e.g., Wine and Food Festival, Orange 360 etc.
- Centrality
- Provide for the needs of different community groups
- If shelters were introduced (weather roofing) to equine activity (including viewing), demand for use of facility would significantly increase

Threats

- Lack of people with the time
- Volunteers are discouraged by red tape/legislative expectations
- If discussed opportunities are NOT realised, the Showground will become unsustainable.
- Ageing infrastructure without replacement/maintenance will become unserviceable
- As activities increase, use of limited space is optimised by-rejigging of space e.g., annual showtime plus other activities, activities held in conjunction
- Continuation of lack of a communication mechanism with Council, a real threat to sustainability

Group Aspirations

Campdrafting

- Indoor arena for general equestrian
- All-weather campdraft arena
- Better stock handling facility-loading ramp
- Holding pen required
- Better roads and drainage
- Indoor stable facilities, wash bays
- Improved power and water
- Lighting of the arena and grounds general
- Require new wireless and PA system
- More showers and toilets
- Upgrade entrances
- Upgrade security
- Fence off pavilion area

Pony Club

- Mutual leadership and ownership
- Indoor arenas
- All weather arenas
- Management/maintenance/rubbish removal
- Funding
- Volunteers are scared of the burden and responsibility
- Frustration over lack of central coordination

Show Society

- Improve community participation
- Diversify the activities at Show time
- Council participation in preparing Showground – e.g., rabbit control, maintenance
- Fencing off biosecurity area is a priority especially during Show time.

Appendix 4

KEY STEPS IN PREPARING THE FIRST POM FOR CROWN RESERVES.

(From Page 5 – Developing plans of management for community land Crown reserves - NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment).

