



Allenby Park

ALLAMBIE HEIGHTS

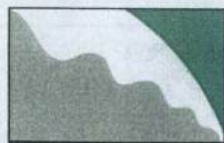
Plan of Management



Adopted: 28 November 2000

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT
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This Plan of Management for Allenby Park
was prepared by



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Executive Summary

Introduction

This Plan of Management provides the framework for managing Allenby Park, located within the suburbs of Allambie Heights and Brookvale. The park is mainly Crown reserve with smaller attached parcels of community land and other State Government-owned land. In addition, this Plan includes a discontinuous south-eastern portion of parkland as described in Council's Land Register.

Allenby Park forms an outstanding natural setting of remnant bushland. It is confined largely to steep valley slopes adjoining two major creek-lines. The park has an irregular configuration with an extensive boundary surrounded by residential development on the higher plateaus and industrial development in the lower valley area. Allenby Park has significant scenic, environmental and biodiversity values with a range of habitats extending from Coachwood dominated rainforest along its creeks to upland heaths and open woodland. The park contains waterfalls, rock overhangs and sandstone outcrops offering expansive views to the coast. These significant natural values within this urban context create opportunities for sensitive recreational and educational activities. As such, the park plays an important role in Warringah's open space system and is highly valued by the local community.

This Plan aims to satisfy the requirements of both the Crown Lands Act 1989 and Local Government Act 1993 (as amended for Community Land Management 1998). It takes a values-based approach to land planning and management, identifying the park's key values, role and purpose so that these assets may be protected and enhanced. The park's significant qualities, its environmental sensitivity and susceptibility to changing uses and impacts are all defining criteria for the way in which this land must be managed. Issues will come and go but the values which make this park what it is are potentially far longer lasting. However, these values can be easily lost, damaged or diminished so it is important to ensure their protection for the enjoyment of this generation as well as for generations to come.

Warringah Council's approach in facilitating this process and providing opportunities for extensive consultation has significantly improved understanding of these values and issues amongst stakeholders and the broader community. This Plan has provided a

forum for this discussion and process through a public meeting and workshop, Council meetings, distribution of the community issues discussion paper, Council's Steering Committee meetings, meetings with key stakeholders, bush regeneration groups, letters/submissions to Council and articles in the local press.

Basis for Management

In concurrence with this community consultation, the Plan has further investigated and defined the park's values, its role and purpose in the context of being a Significant Area. Through the process of community consultation, the following key values were identified, namely:

- ☐ a relatively large area of natural bushland in the middle of an urban area;
- ☐ a natural buffer between industrial and residential development;
- ☐ one of the last remaining bushland areas not spoilt by development;
- ☐ peaceful/ tranquil environment of waterfalls, mossy boulders and creeks;
- ☐ bushwalking in a natural setting;
- ☐ spectacular views and places for picnics;
- ☐ relatively undisturbed natural environment ranging from heaths to rainforest;
- ☐ valuable and threatened habitat for a range of native species;
- ☐ significance of flora and fauna and their conservation.

Key values were divided into four major categories as follows:

1. Natural Setting
2. Environmental/ Biodiversity
3. Heritage
4. Recreation/ Access & Circulation

Through further investigation and evaluation, these values were assigned a significance ranking. None of the identified values were considered of state or national significance, however further investigation is required to establish the significance of archaeological/ indigenous heritage values.

Allenby Park's natural bushland setting, creeks, waterfalls, steep valleys, rainforests and lack of formalised facilities are all important factors in determining the park's special character. However, the park's values remain largely unknown to visitors beyond this immediate area.

The park plays a vital role in conserving regional biodiversity. The mosaic of vegetation communities creates a diverse range of habitats for fauna, including threatened species. Some of the park's vegetation communities and species are poorly represented in local reserves and National parks. In particular, the Forest Oak Forest and Coachwood Rainforest are communities of regional significance. Unfortunately, opportunities for faunal corridors and genetic exchange are now highly fragmented and restricted by urban development.

These values are affected, and in some cases threatened, by a broad range of activities, management practices and development pressures, many of which originate from beyond the park's boundaries. In effect, the park is a highly dissected remnant area of bushland with an extensive perimeter exposed to adjoining plateau development. A broad range of negative environmental impacts continue to affect the park's values. Surrounding ridge-line development, altered catchment hydrology, past clearing along boundaries and weed invasion are all important factors affecting environmental quality. Infrastructure development by various service authorities within the park and along its boundaries have also had a significant impact. Furthermore, the park's recreational impacts are added to these extraneous pressures.

The issues and threats to identified values were assessed and analysed. This exercise provided opportunities for developing a co-ordinated planning framework which will help to ensure the protection of the park's identified values, its role and purpose. The vision statement, as developed in section 4.0 Basis for Management, encapsulates these values, provides guiding principles and addresses the fundamental expectations of the community as follows:

"To maintain and enhance Allenby Park's role as a "significant natural asset" in the Warringah open space system, ensuring protection and conservation of identified values through appropriate management, in a way which best meets the environmental, recreational, educational and social needs of the present community and future generations".

Management Strategies

In accordance with this vision statement and requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998, this Plan establishes the following guiding principles or desired outcomes:

- ☐ to establish an appropriate land management framework for this significant natural area;
- ☐ to establish guidelines for assessing development proposals and impacts;
- ☐ to establish guidelines for assessing leases, licenses and other estate;
- ☐ to protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices;
- ☐ to protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings;
- ☐ to investigate any potential heritage sites within the park and ensure protection of all heritage values.

and core objectives are established in relation to community land comprising:

- ☐ Natural Area:
bushland and watercourse; and
- ☐ Park

The Plan tables desired outcomes and core objectives and includes a description of the means of achievement (management actions), means of assessment (of the actions) and priorities for implementation. Key actions of the management strategies, as developed in this Plan, are summarised as follows (refer to section 5.0 Management Strategies):-

1. Land Management

The strategy provides the following land management actions:

- ▶ ensure consistency in land management objectives;
- ▶ investigate appointment as Trust manager for the Crown reserve;
- ▶ expand public purpose of Crown reserve to "Public Recreation and Environmental Protection";
- ▶ continue to pursue a favourable resolution to protect State government-owned land parcels within the park;
- ▶ investigate options for consolidation of contiguous bushland;
- ▶ prepare a survey to clarify park boundaries/ encroachments;
- ▶ develop a strategic framework to address and prioritize actions relating to encroachments on public land;
- ▶ establish guidelines for assessing development proposals, licenses and other estate;
- ▶ address licensing or granting of any other estate over the land, including easements, as expressly authorised by this Plan.

2. Biodiversity Management

- ▶ conduct a detailed faunal survey;
- ▶ continue to assess and map bushland condition;
- ▶ conduct an ecological assessment to assist in determination of appropriate fire regimes;
- ▶ enhance faunal corridors/ extending to adjoining streets;
- ▶ continue to control and monitor feral animal populations;
- ▶ continue community-based environmental programmes;
- ▶ establish an integrated strategy for stormwater management, weed management, bush regeneration and fire hazard management.

3. Catchment Management

- ▶ continue local resident education programme in minimizing impacts;
- ▶ survey road edge conditions/ surface flows around park perimeter;
- ▶ co-ordinate with Sydney Water to address upper catchment issues;
- ▶ monitor changes to creek-line erosion/ altered flow patterns;
- ▶ prioritize stormwater drainage treatments and ensure adequate maintenance for the following:
 - Owen Stanley Avenue sedimentation basins;
 - Derna Crescent entry;
 - Dresden Avenue entry;
 - Upper waterfall area.
- ▶ review opportunities for rationalizing small stormwater lines entering the park.

4. Weed Management, Bush Regeneration and Rehabilitation

- ▶ continue to implement an integrated approach to bush regeneration;
- ▶ establish a clear time-frame for recovery and sustainability;
- ▶ ensure appropriate species selection and management techniques;
- ▶ continue to develop and implement a quantifiable assessment process for bushland management;
- ▶ investigate opportunities to establish "environmental partnerships";
- ▶ seek to re-establish community support in "bushcare" programmes.

5. Bushfire Management

- ▶ integrate environmental and biodiversity programmes with the objectives of fire management policy;
- ▶ promote an interdisciplinary approach to management, emphasizing flexibility in determination of Asset Protection Zones;
- ▶ co-ordinate with NSW RFS to implement community education programmes;
- ▶ continue to implement development and building controls for adjoining properties which are appropriate to the level of fire hazard.

6. Visitor Management

- ▶ continue to protect and enhance natural bushland to provide quality settings for recreation and to promote biodiversity/ education values;
- ▶ protect against over development or inappropriate recreational facilities;
- ▶ integrate items of natural heritage within recreational experience;
- ▶ continue to review opportunities to enhance accessibility for a broader range of user groups;
- ▶ develop an integrated system of signage;
- ▶ ensure that all construction materials are appropriate for this natural setting;
- ▶ ensure that access tracks, bridges, signage and other facilities are well maintained;
- ▶ improve integration of existing playground facilities within the park;
- ▶ prioritize visitor access and circulation as follows:
 - Clearview Place - Dresden Avenue Track:
Upgrade Doulton Avenue - Dresden Avenue section with minimal site hardening/ two low-key timber foot-bridges, access to Doulton Avenue, entry signage and seating.
 - Picnic Area/ Main Bridge, Lower Creek:
Investigate relocation of existing signage, repairs and minimal upgrade of facilities.
 - Clearview Place entry:
Enhance entry area and investigate opportunities for improved disability access.
 - Derna Crescent - Upper Waterfall Area:
Upgrade track between Derna Crescent and the main creek, investigate options for creek crossing and re-alignment of

- existing tracks/ linkages, install signage.
- Upper Waterfall Track & Sydney Water Track:
Investigate future options for upgrading existing tracks and improving visitor interpretation.
- ▶ ensure that playgrounds are adequately maintained, public access, risk management and long-term regional rationalization of facilities are addressed for the following:
 - Earl Street Playground;
 - Wedgewood Crescent Playground;
 - Dresden Avenue Playground; and
 - Derna Crescent Playground.

7. Indigenous Heritage

- ▶ no confirmed sites;
- ▶ conduct review with NPWS/ Aboriginal Land Working Group and specialist staff to establish the location of any sites.

Action Plan

These management strategies form the basis for which Allenby Park's values can be managed and protected on a sustainable basis, whilst meeting the needs of the present community as well as for future generations.

Performance measures and priorities for action have been assigned accordingly. The landscape masterplan identifies the physical locations and relationships of proposed actions within the park. These are based on a five-year capital works programme which includes responsibilities for tasks, costings and completion dates (refer to Works Schedule and Opinion of Probable Landscape Construction Costs and Summary Sheet in section 5.0 Management Strategies).

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Location

This Plan of Management applies to the public land described as Allenby Park, located within the northern beaches suburb of Allambie Heights (see Figure 1: Location Plan). Allenby Park, as described in the Warringah Land Register, covers an area of over forty-one hectares and consists of primarily Crown reserve (under Council management) with smaller attached parcels of community land (owned in fee simple by Warringah Council) and other State Government-owned land.

Allenby Park has an irregular configuration with an extensive boundary. The park is largely confined to steep valley slopes adjoining two creek-lines and surrounded by residential development on the higher plateaus and industrial development in the lower valley area of Brookvale. This Plan includes a discontinuous south-eastern portion of parkland as described in the Register. Sydney Water occupies a large parcel of land within the park's north-western corner, adjoining Owen Stanley Avenue. Allenby Park's boundaries are delineated by the following geographical and land-use features:

- ◆ industrial estates on Old Pittwater Road (eastern boundary);
- ◆ residential plateau development along Wedgewood Crescent, Doulton Avenue, Willandra Road, Warringah Road, Earl Street, Mary Street, Dresden Avenue and Tuscan Place (north-eastern boundary);
- ◆ residential plateau development adjoining eastern portions of Gertrude Street, Margaret Street, Stephen Street and Patrick Street (north-western boundary);
- ◆ residential plateau development along Kokoda Crescent and Owen Stanley Avenue (western boundary); and
- ◆ residential development in Libya Crescent, Derna Crescent and Allenby Park Parade (southern boundary to main park area).

The smaller discontinuous portion of the park is bounded by the following features:

- ◆ residential development along Allenby Park Parade, Corkery Crescent, Lyly Road and industrial estates on Old Pittwater Road.

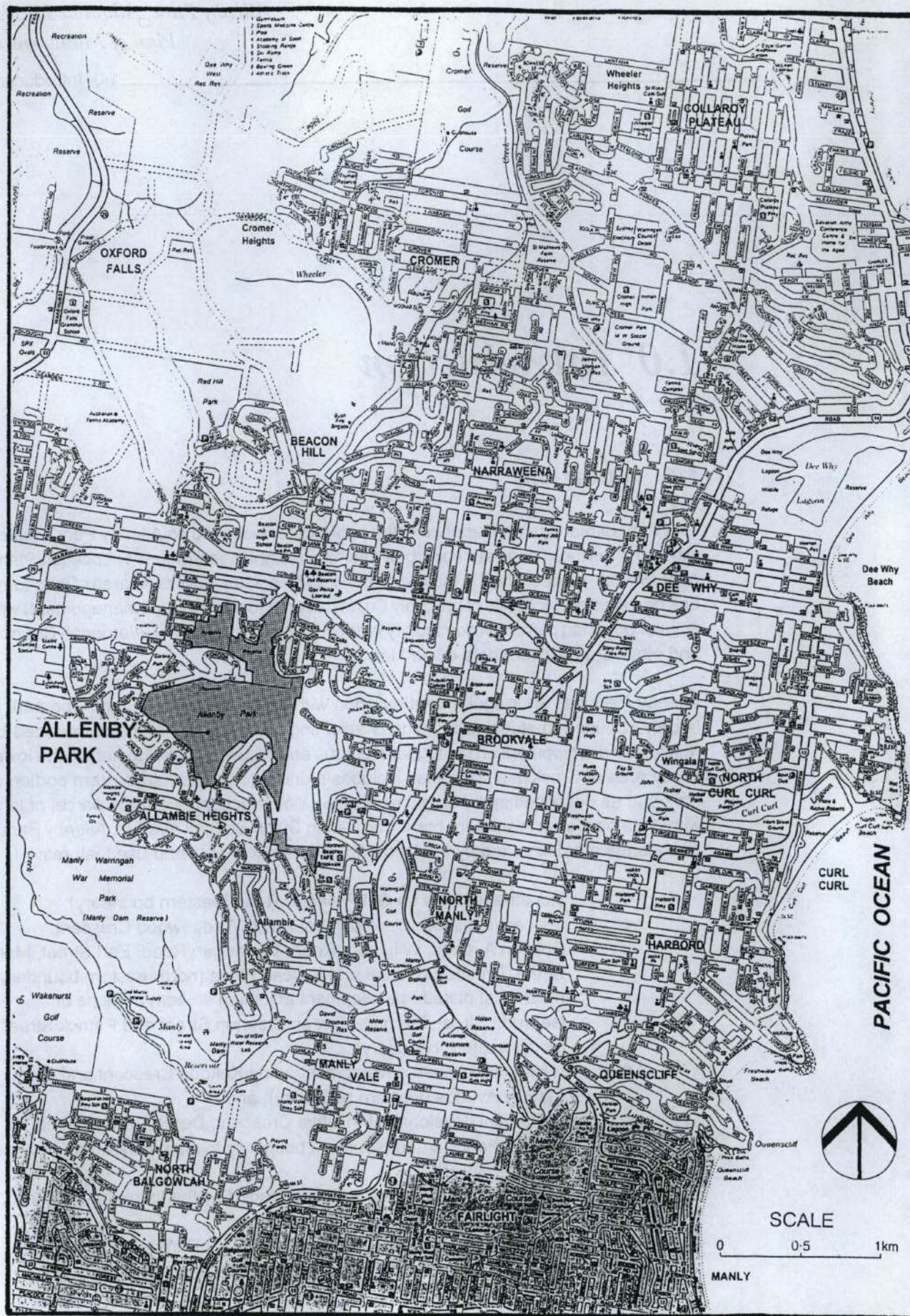


Figure 1

LOCATION PLAN

Source: Warringah Council in association with Universal Press Pty Ltd, 1996.

1.2 Overview

Allenby Park forms an outstanding natural setting of remnant bushland and provides an important natural buffer to surrounding urban development. The park has significant scenic, environmental and biodiversity values with a range of habitats extending from Coachwood dominated rainforest along its boulder-lined creeks to upland heaths and open woodland. The park contains two major valleys with waterfalls, rock overhangs and outcrops offering expansive views to the coast. These environmental qualities within this urban context creates opportunities for passive recreational activities and experiences. Warringah Council has designated Allenby Park as a significant area in recognition of it's key values, role and purpose within Warringah's open space system (refer to section 4.0 Basis for Management for further details of park's values).

1.3 What are the aims of this Plan?

Plans of management are prepared as a means of providing the framework for managing public land. Plans of management have either been prepared or are being prepared for all of Warringah's significant open space areas. This Plan aims to provide a clear, concise and practical framework for the management of Allenby Park. It aims to be performance oriented in order to contribute towards Council achieving its strategic goals, vision, mission and strategic outcomes. As a means to achieving these aims, the Plan uses a values-based approach to land planning and management. This approach facilitates strategies which will protect and enhance values, whilst identifying the issues which may pose a threat to these values. It thus ensures the longer term objectives of sustainable management.

While preparation of the Plan has ensured an environment of consultation with the local community and key stakeholders, it is important to recognize that the approach has remained values-based rather than an issues-driven in the management outcomes. At an organizational level, the Plan has evolved through a team approach with direction provided by a Steering Committee, including key Council staff and representatives from the NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC).

Furthermore, in accordance with Council's broader goals and objectives, the Plan aims to provide the following strategic outcomes for Allenby Park:

- ❖ identify and assess the park's values, uses and condition;
- ❖ define the park's role within its LGA and regional context;
- ❖ identify and assess key issues affecting the resource base;
- ❖ address current and future permitted uses and purposes for this land;
- ❖ address any future leases/ licenses attached to this land;
- ❖ set a vision for the park spanning the next 20-30 years;
- ❖ establish management strategies and their resourcing implications;
- ❖ assign directions and priorities in a strategic plan (5-years);
- ❖ develop a masterplan.

1.4 List of Abbreviations used in this Plan

DLWC	Department of Land and Water Conservation
DUAP	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area (Warringah)
NPWS	National Parks & Wildlife Service (NSW)
NSWRFS	New South Wales Rural Fire Services
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SNBCMC	Sydney Northern Beaches Catchment Management Committee

2.0 Land Description & Planning

2.1 Land Description

As outlined in the previous section, Allenby Park is comprised largely of Crown reserve (74%), followed by community land (22%) and other State government-owned land (4%). (refer to Table 1: Land Area). The Crown reserve areas are divided into sixteen mainly contiguous parcels of land, including a single parcel of unmade Crown road reserve (see Figure 2: Land Tenure). Community land is divided into forty-four individual parcels of varying sizes and unmade road reserves. A further large parcel and twelve smaller parcels of public land, under State government ownership, is currently being negotiated with the relevant departments to assure its security as community land within this Plan. Refer to Figure 3: Cadastral Map and Table 2 (a-c) for Land Description details.

Table 1: Land Area

Land Description	Area (hectares)
Crown land (including unmade Crown road reserve)	30.3 Ha
Community Land	9.2 Ha
Other Land under State Government Ownership	1.8 Ha
TOTAL AREA	41.3 Ha

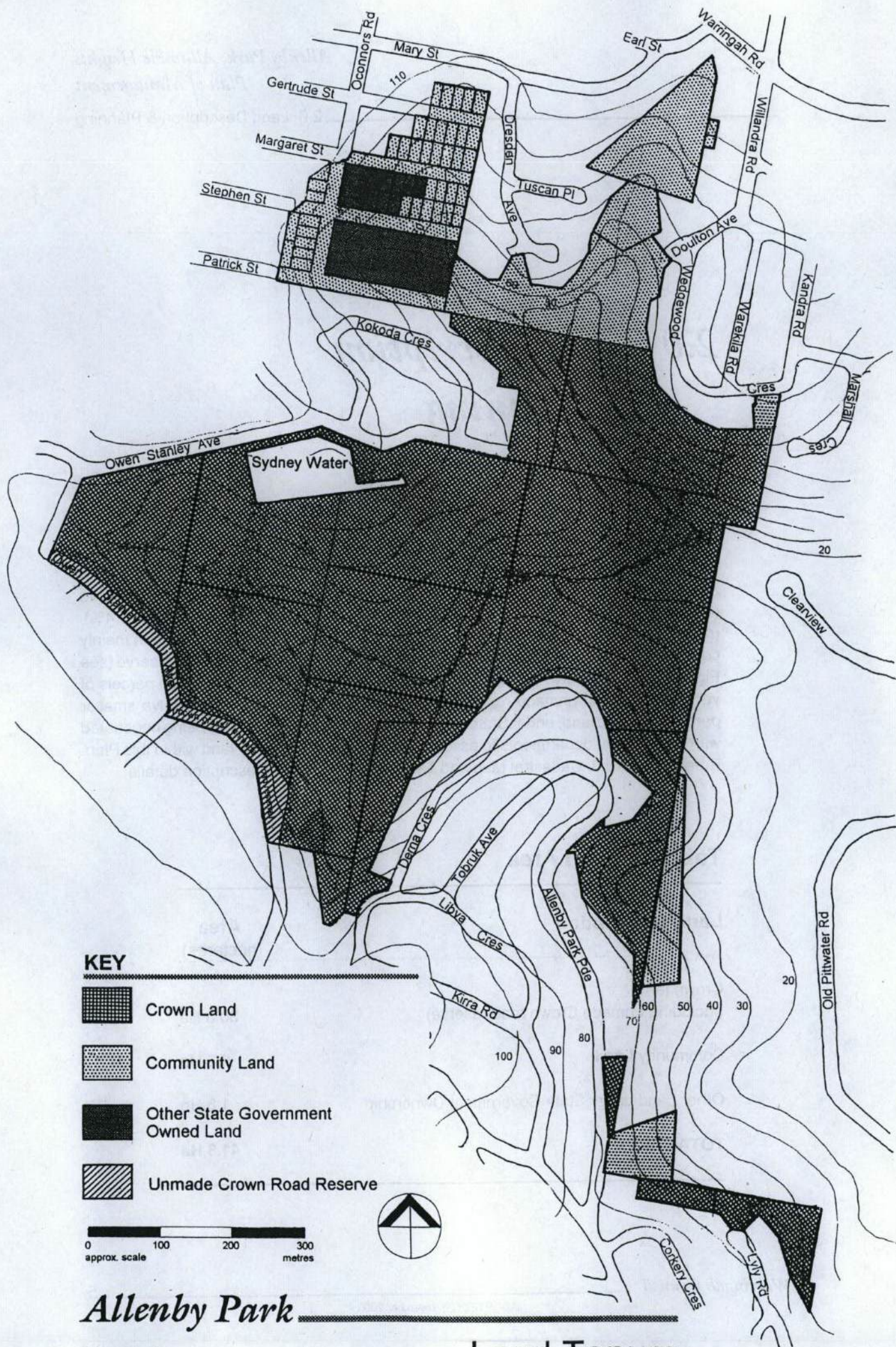


Figure 2

Land Tenure

2.2 Crown Reserve

All of Allenby Park's contiguous area of Crown land was reserved for public recreation in 1974. Other smaller discontinuous parcels of Crown land may have been reserved as early as 1969. Under the Crown Lands Act 1989, this Crown reserve was dedicated for the purpose of "Public Recreation" (refer to 2.7 What is Public Purpose?). Warringah Council manages this Crown reserve by devolvement in accordance with section 48 of the Local Government Act 1993.

The park, identified as a significant area within Warringah's open space network, is also part of a much larger system of Crown reserves throughout New South Wales. It is the responsibility of the Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC), together with the trustee appointed by the Minister, namely Warringah Council, to ensure that this public land's uses are consistent with the dedicated public purpose of the reservation.

2.3 Community Land

All public land must be managed in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, (including the Community Land Management amendment 1998). The Act requires that councils must classify public land as "operational" or "community" and that plans of management must be prepared for community land. The ways in which community land can be used and managed are strictly governed in accordance with an adopted plan of management and any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land.

Community land is owned in fee simple by Council and must not be sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of except in the instance of enabling the land to be added to Crown reserve or a protected area under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Leases, licenses or estate may be granted subject to requirements of the Act. The period for leases and licenses cannot exceed 21 years. The use and management of community land must also be consistent with its designated categories and core objectives (refer to 2.9 What are Community Land "Categories"? and 5.0 Management Strategies). Furthermore, the nature and use of community land may not change without an adopted plan of management. Operational land is not subject to the same restrictions.

2.4 Other Land under State Government Ownership

Allenby Park contains a total of thirteen parcels of public land under State government ownership. These parcels of varying size are located north of Kokoda Crescent and east of Patrick/ Stephen/ Margaret Streets. This land is currently being negotiated with the aim of having it vested as community land in or under the control of Warringah Council, thus securing the parcels within Allenby Park. As such, this land would then be managed in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998.

Table 2: Land Description
(a) Crown Land

Land Description & D.P Number	Register Number	Proposed Public Purpose	Existing Facilities/ Improvements	Condition
R 425, Lot 16, DP 244808	60\ 2	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1510, DP 752038	60\ 1K	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1511, DP 752038	60\ 1H	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1512, DP 752038	60\ 1J	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1541, DP 752038	62E\ 10	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1542, DP 752038	62E\ 9	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	unsurfaced pedestrian track, timber decks, steps	good
R 425, Lot 1543, DP 752038	60\ 1F	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	unsurfaced pedestrian track, timber bridge, conc. steps	good
R 425, Lot 1543, DP 752038	60\ 1G	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	sedimentation basin	poor
R 425, Lot 1544, DP 752038	60\ 1E	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	unsurfaced pedestrian track/ access road	good
R 425, Lot 1545, DP 752038	60\ 1D	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	unsurfaced pedestrian tracks, stone steps	fair
R 425, Lot 1546, DP 752038	60\ 1B	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1547, DP 752038	60\ 1C	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 425, Lot 1548, DP 752038	60\ 1A	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	sedimentation basin	poor
R 425, Lot 2608, DP 752038	62E\ 8	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 88968, (Lot /DP - no details)	no details	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a
R 88968, (Lot /DP - no details)	no details	Public Recreation & Environmental Protection	nil	n/a

Table 2: Land Description
(b) Community Land

Land Description & D.P Number	Register Number	Community Land Category	Existing Facilities/ Improvements	Condition
DP 19657, Lot 13	61H\ 6A	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 14	61H\ 7A	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 15	61H\ 7B	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 16	61H\ 7C	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 23	61H\ 5B	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 24	61H\ 6B	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 25	61H\ 7D	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 19657, Lot 26	61H\ 7E	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 24596, Lot 11A	62E\ 4	Park	Nil	n/a
DP 24596, Lot 12A	62E\ 5	Park	Nil	n/a
DP 25164, Lot 41A	62E\ 1	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse Park	playground equipment	fair
DP 107018, Lot 10	61H\ 2BA	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 11	61H\ 2BB	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 12	61H\ 2C	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 13	61H\ 2D	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 19	61H\ 3DA	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 20	61H\ 3DB	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 21	61H\ 3E	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 107018, Lot 22	61H\ 3F	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 216968, Lot 1	62E\ 2	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse	Nil	n/a
DP 224571, Lot 26	62E\ 3	Natural Area: Bushland/ Watercourse Park	unformed walking track incl. timber decks, play equipment incl. ramp, steps, slide, swings	fair poor
DP 244645, Lot 11	62E\ 7	Natural Area: Bushland Park	playground equipment	fair
DP 703489, Lot 2	69\ 4	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 730802, Lot 101	69\ 3	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
DP 777669, Lot 2	61H\ 5A	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a

Table 2: Land Description
(c) Other State Government Land

Land Description & D.P Number	Register Number	Community Land Category	Existing Facilities/ Improvements	Condition
Lot 1, DP 56674,	61H\ 9	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 1	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 2	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 3	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 4	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 5	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 6	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 7	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 8	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 9	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 14	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 15	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a
part section J: DP 939105, Lot 16	no details	Natural Area: Bushland	Nil	n/a

2.5 A Plan which satisfies the requirements of the relevant Acts

To comply with the requirements of the Crown Lands Act and Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998, the plan of management must address the following:

- ☐ the plan must be prepared in accordance with the **principles for land management** under the Crown Lands Act;
- ☐ existing and proposed uses, developments, leases and management practices must be consistent with the dedicated **public purpose** of the reservation;
- ☐ the plan must address any matters required by the Minister responsible for the Crown Lands Act;
- ☐ the plan must be consistent with requirements of the Local Government Act as amended for community land, including its categories and core objectives, s.36 (a)-(n); and
- ☐ public exhibition of the draft plan and submissions must be referred to the Minister (responsible for the Crown Lands Act) prior to adoption.

2.6 What are the principles of Crown Reserve Management?

Section 11 of the Crown Lands Act 1989 provides a set of principles for Crown land management as follows:-

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

Furthermore, when preparing a plan of management for Crown land, the trust manager must comply with the following requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989:-

- ☐ direction of the Minister or request by Trust for plan of management preparation;

- ☐ drafts circulated for comment;
- ☐ exhibition of draft Plan;
- ☐ draft Plan exhibition notices provided.

With the following outcomes:-

- ☐ the Minister shall consider timely comment;
- ☐ Ministerial adoption of the Plan;
- ☐ Trust must follow the Plan; and
- ☐ all operations must be in accordance with it.

2.7 What is "Public Purpose"?

The Crown Lands Act 1989 provides for the reservation and dedication of Crown land for public purposes. In Allenby Park, the Crown reserve is dedicated for the purpose of "public recreation". This Plan confirms the significance of this park, distinguished by a broad range of environmental, biodiversity and recreational values which are worthy of protection and sustainable management. This Plan therefore proposes to expand the existing designated public purpose to "Public Recreation and Environmental Protection" to reflect the park's broader values, role and purpose.

2.8 What are the principles of Community Land Management?

Under the legislative requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998, section 36 (a)-(n), councils must prepare and adopt plans of management for all community land. A plan may apply to one or more areas of community land, providing all the Acts' requirements are fulfilled.

These Acts state that the Plan must identify the following:

- ☐ "the **category** of the land;
- ☐ the **objectives and performance targets** of the plan with respect to the land;
- ☐ the **means** by which the council proposes **to achieve** the plan's **objectives and performance targets**;
- ☐ the **manner** in which the council proposes **to assess its performance** with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets, and may require the prior approval of the council to the carrying out of any specified activity on the land"

and must include a description of the following:

- ☐ "the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management;
- ☐ the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date";

and:

- ☐ "specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used, and
- ☐ specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or license or otherwise, and
- ☐ describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development".

2.9 What are Community Land "Categories"?

Community land must be categorised as either a natural area, a sportsground, a park, an area of cultural significance or for general community use, or a combination of these categories. The Act has a further requirement that land categorised as a "natural area" must be given a sub-category of either bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse, foreshore or a category prescribed by the regulations (see Figure 4: Community Land Categories). Allenby Park's categories for its community land include the following:

1. **Natural Area:**
 - (a) Bushland
 - (b) Watercourse
2. **Park**

2.10 How are these "Categories" defined?

The following definitions are adapted from the Warringah Council document "Guidelines for Categorisation of Community Land".

1. (a) Natural Area: Bushland

Land which contains primarily the original native vegetation or a remnant of the natural vegetation or is still representative of the structure or floristics of the natural vegetation of this locality. Such land includes:

- ▶ mostly undisturbed bushland with a range of habitats and largely intact ecosystem including canopy trees and an understorey of shrubs, herbs,

- ▶ native grasses, etc. with little or no weed invasion; or
- ▶ moderately disturbed bushland, retaining natural ecosystem functions and habitat values, including natural regeneration, with low to medium level of weed invasion; or
- ▶ highly disturbed bushland where the natural ecosystem functions and habitat values are significantly disrupted, native tree canopy is largely fragmented, native understorey has been removed, opportunities for regeneration are restricted and weeds are a significant component, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.

1. (b) Natural Area: Watercourse

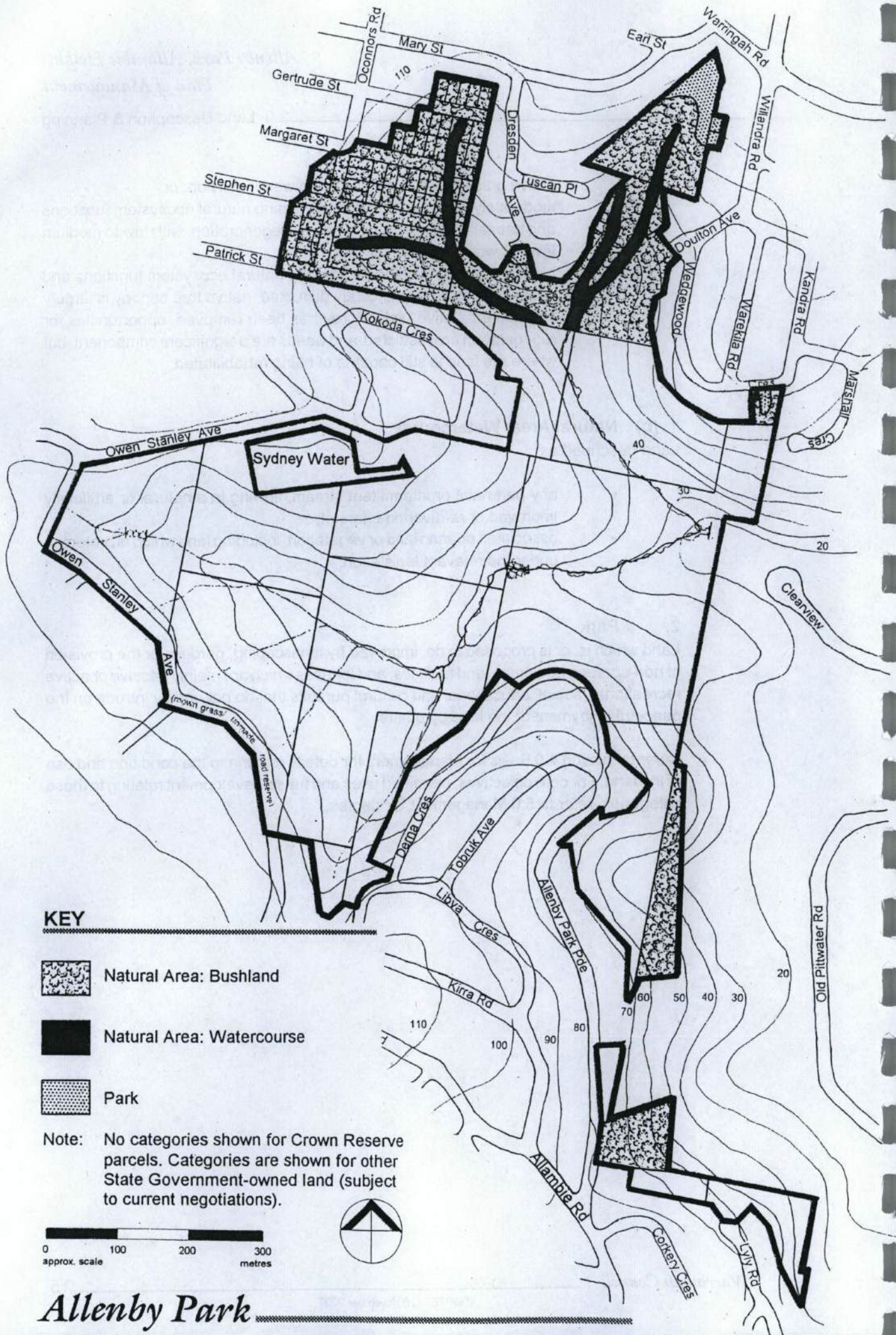
Land described as:

- ▶ any perennial or intermittent stream, flowing in a natural or artificially improved or re-diverted channel; or
- ▶ associated riparian land or vegetation, including land which is protected under the relevant legislation.

2. Park

Land which is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, and for uses which are mainly passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.

Refer to section 4.0 Basis for Management for details relating to the condition and use of the land. For core objectives, permitted uses and future development relating to these categories, refer to 5.0 Management Strategies.



2.11 How does this Plan relate to other Strategic Documents?

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, Warringah Council has adopted a co-ordinated approach to planning. This involves development of a number of linked strategic documents under the guidance of the Warringah Council Management Plan: "Leading Us into the Twenty First Century, 1999-2003". This Plan highlights Council's commitment to protecting Warringah's identity, high quality of life and enhancement of natural environmental, aesthetic, cultural, heritage and recreational values. Table 3: Warringah's Strategic Planning Documents, illustrates the framework for planning and this Plan's relationship to other strategy documents which share the same guiding principles.

Table 3: Warringah Council's Strategic Planning Documents

Warringah Management Plan						
Strategic Plans for Service Areas						
Local Environmental Plan	Environmental Strategy Project	Recreation Strategy	Social Plan	Cultural Strategy	SAFE Warringah Strategy	Other Strategic Documents
Specific Area/ Need Planning						
Non-urban Land Project	Community Facilities Review	Youth Strategy	Aged Strategy	Generic Plans of Management	Specific Area Plans of Management	All other Area/ Need Plans
Operational Planning						
Service Level Agreement Plans	Works Programmes	Reserve Bookings Policy	Grants Policy	Implementation of S94	Events and Programmes	All other Policies and Action Plans

Source: Warringah Council, 1999

2.12 Strategic Documents used in the preparation of this Plan

The following documents have been used to guide the strategic outcomes of this Plan, ensuring consistency in values, principles and policies:

- ☐ "Leading us into the 21st Century, 1999-2003" Council's Management Plan;
- ☐ Draft Local Environmental Plan (1998);
- ☐ Recreation Strategy Plan (1999);
- ☐ Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (1999);
- ☐ State of Environment Report (1997-98);
- ☐ Warringah Vegetation Communities: Priorities for Conservation and Rehabilitation (1998);
- ☐ Urban Bushland Management Plan (1990).

A complete list of policy documents, relevant studies and references are contained in the Bibliography.

2.13 Other Relevant Legislation and Policies

This Plan must be in accordance with the provisions contained within relevant legislation and policy guidelines, including but not limited to the following:

- ☐ Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- ☐ Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975
- ☐ Rural Fires Act 1997
- ☐ Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995
- ☐ Noxious Weeds Act 1993
- ☐ Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- ☐ SEPP 19: Bushland in Urban Areas

3.0 Community Issues

3.1 Community Consultation

Introduction

Community consultation is a vital component in the preparation of the Draft Plan of Management. This consultation continues through to the Public Exhibition/ submission period following release of the Draft. The purpose of the public meeting/ workshop is to assist the community and Council to identify the important values attached to this park and to provide a public forum for discussion of community issues. Furthermore, this process provides an opportunity to identify key issues which may be contributing to existing or future impacts on the resource base. It may also assist in developing management opportunities and understanding the constraints affecting this public land and its values.

A total of fifty-seven people attended the Allenby Park public meeting/ workshop. A summary of issues raised are tabled in Appendix 1(a) *Summary of Meeting Issues*. Exploring Issues Papers were also distributed at this public meeting/ workshop and 48 written submissions were received (ie. 84% return rate). See Appendix 1(b) *Exploring Issues Papers*.

The issues raised in the public meeting/ workshop and the Exploring Issues Papers provided the basis for preparation of the Community Issues Discussion Paper. All attendees who registered at the meeting were mailed a copy of this Paper (15 March 2000). One further submission was received in response to this Paper (see Appendix 1(c) *Community Issues Discussion Paper*).

During the preparation of this Plan, there has also been Steering Committee meetings, meetings with key stakeholders, Council officers, bush regeneration contractors and

representatives from the Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC) and NSW Rural Fire Service.

Community Values

The value and significance of this natural bushland reserve to the local community was highlighted in the public meeting/ workshop and further developed in the "Exploring Issues Papers." Allenby Park's values are further developed in section 4.0 Basis for Management.

The natural environment and relaxed informal character provides unique recreational opportunities in a relatively pristine and idyllic setting located in the centre of a highly urbanised environment. The physical nature and shape of the park, together with the range of exposed edge conditions and fragmentation, altered hydrology and run-off, presence of feral and domestic animals, rubbish dumping and extent of adjoining development have compromised many of the parks natural and environmental values. Nevertheless, Allenby Park retains significant vegetation communities and vital habitat for fauna and flora species and possibly rare and threatened species worthy of further investigation and conservation. Although highly valued by the local community, the park remains largely unknown by many Warringah residents or other visitors beyond this immediate area.

The community workshop/ meeting and subsequent Exploring Issues Papers defined a strong sense of community ownership in this parkland with the desire to ensure the protection of natural, ecological, scenic and recreational values. It was strongly expressed that there should be appropriate management and protection measures for this significant area. The following points identify the values and importance attached to this land by the participants at the public meeting/ workshop:-

- ☐ a relatively large green oasis, "virgin bushland" in the middle of a highly urbanised and altered environment;
- ☐ a natural buffer between the industrial development of Brookvale and residential suburbs of Allambie and Allambie Heights for people, flora and fauna;
- ☐ one of the last remaining bushland areas that has been left untouched and not spoiled by development;
- ☐ a peaceful, tranquil environment with impressive waterfalls and mossy boulders along the creek-lines;
- ☐ bushwalking in a natural setting with spectacular views and ideal places for picnics;
- ☐ relatively undisturbed natural environment with a full range of heathland and rainforest species;
- ☐ the area provides valuable and threatened habitat for a range of native birds, mammals, reptiles, frogs and invertebrates;
- ☐ significance of flora and fauna and their conservation.

Issues & Threats

The public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers highlighted a number of community issues and identified the need for management and protection of these values as follows:-

- ☐ to protect the park from any commercial, residential and industrial development or encroachment;
- ☐ the park to be conserved and managed in its entirety, including the unmade road reserve of Owen Stanley Avenue;
- ☐ to minimize existing and possible pressures upon the bushland and address outstanding environmental issues;
- ☐ to acknowledge the parks environmental fragility, particularly with respect to development along its edges, altered hydrology and nutrient enrichment, habitat fragmentation, weed invasion, water quality and so on;
- ☐ to ensure that any additional recreational activities or facilities do not lead to over-use and/ or over-development of this significant area;
- ☐ to protect and restore valuable and threatened habitats and ensure the long-term viability of the park's biodiversity;
- ☐ to protect faunal corridors with the long term acquisition of peripheral bushland, particularly on privately owned industrial land.

Community Issues Discussion Paper

The Community Issues Discussion Paper was divided into the following sections:

- ☐ Environmental Issues
- ☐ Public Access
- ☐ Recreational Linkages & Faunal Corridors
- ☐ Existing Recreation Facilities & Amenities
- ☐ Adjoining Development

A detailed discussion of these items is contained in Appendix I(c): *Community Issues Discussion Paper*.

4.0 Basis for Management

4.1 Objectives

The Basis for Management document has the following objectives:-

- ☐ to identify the values attached to this area by the community, why they are valued and the importance of each of these values;
- ☐ to determine the role of this significant area in the lives of the community and within the greater Warringah open space system; and
- ☐ to establish a mechanism for reviewing values in relation to specific issues/ threats and develop opportunities for appropriate management; and
- ☐ to provide a vision for the future of this significant area.

4.2 Determining Key Values

As discussed in previous sections, this Plan takes a values-based approach to planning and management of Allenby Park. This approach allows the reserve's key values, role and purpose to be identified so that these assets may be protected and enhanced. "Values" can be simply described as "what is important about a place" (Dept. of Land and Water Conservation/ Manidis Roberts, 1996). Community values and the important issues affecting these values have been identified through the community consultation process (refer to section 3.0 Community Issues and Appendix 1(c): *Community Issues Discussion Paper*).

Key values have been developed through further investigation and analysis of the park's resource base. These key values are divided into four major categories which form the basis for further discussion in this section as follows:

1. Natural Setting
2. Environmental/ Biodiversity
3. Heritage
4. Recreation/ Access & Circulation

Table 4: Values & Level of Significance assigns each of these values with a significance ranking, based on either a local or metropolitan (regional) basis. None of the identified values are considered of state or national significance, however further investigation is required to establish the significance of archaeological/ indigenous heritage values. Allenby Parks' values, the issues and threats affecting them and the opportunities available for management are summarized in Table 7: Basis for Management.

Table 4: Values and Level of Significance		
Values	Level of Significance	
	Local	Metropolitan
Natural Setting		
natural bushland setting		
scenic values		
Environmental/ biodiversity		
environmental values		
biodiversity values		
educational/ scientific values		
Heritage		
aboriginal/ indigenous heritage	subject to further investigation	
Recreation, Access & Circulation		
recreational values		
public access/ circulation & linkages		

Note: Aboriginal/ indigenous heritage values require further investigation to determine level of signi

4.3 Natural Setting

Urban Bushland

Allenby Park covers an area of over forty-one hectares of bushland. It is located largely within a residential area (upper catchment) and adjoins an industrial zone (lower catchment). The park provides an idyllic natural setting with outstanding environmental and scenic qualities. It offers intimate experiences along the natural creek-lines and bushland contrasted with expansive views to the Pacific Ocean along the ridge-lines. There are limited recreational facilities within Allenby Park and this reflects its largely unknown and low-key bushland character. Allenby Park offers unstructured recreational opportunities such as bushwalking, nature study and relaxation. The park's values remain largely unknown to visitors beyond this immediate area. Environmental and biodiversity values are highly regarded by the local community and provide opportunities for enhanced recreational experiences through improved access, education and interpretation.

Category One Bushland Reserve

Allenby Park forms the second largest park in the Warringah LGA classified as a

"Significant Area" and Category One Bushland Reserve (ie. parks/ reserves of national or regional conservation significance).

Views

The bush tracks along the ridge-line offer many vantage points for expansive panoramic views over Brookvale valley and beyond to Long Reef, Dee Why, Curl Curl, Manly and North Harbour to South Head. Within the valleys there are intimate bushland views of waterfalls and cascading streams dropping through massive, boulders amid sheltered warm temperate rainforests of Coachwood.

Topography

The topography of Allenby Park ranges from the high ridge-line eminence of Allambie Heights to the lower valley adjacent to Brookvale. The topography steps steeply through a series of rock shelves into an eastern facing, steeply sided forked valley, falling approximately 30 metres. The main ridge-line extending through Allambie Heights, the eastern escarpment and the deeply incised valleys are the major geological and topographical features of the park's landscape (see Figure 5: Catchment Hydrology and Topography).

Geology & Soils

The ridge-line and upper slopes are characterised by Hawkesbury sandstone scarps and outcrops, while the slopes consist of colluvial debris of the Hawkesbury sandstone. Along the creek-lines and deeper sheltered gullies there are alluvial soils of sandy and silty clays.

Creek-lines/ Local Catchment

These deeply incised valleys form precipitous creek-lines which originally joined to flow across the broad alluvial flats of Brookvale. Within Allenby Park there are two major perennial creek-lines which drain the deep valleys, forming a series of pools, waterfalls and smaller cascades. Allenby Park lies within the northern section of the Manly Lagoon catchment area. Since the 1960's the park's hydrology has been highly modified. These creek-lines, which formed the upper reaches of Brookvale Creek, were piped under Warringah Mall and the adjoining industrial areas of Brookvale, emerging to run through Warringah Golf Course and into Manly Lagoon.



PHOTO 1: Coachwood rainforest and boulders in main creek-line

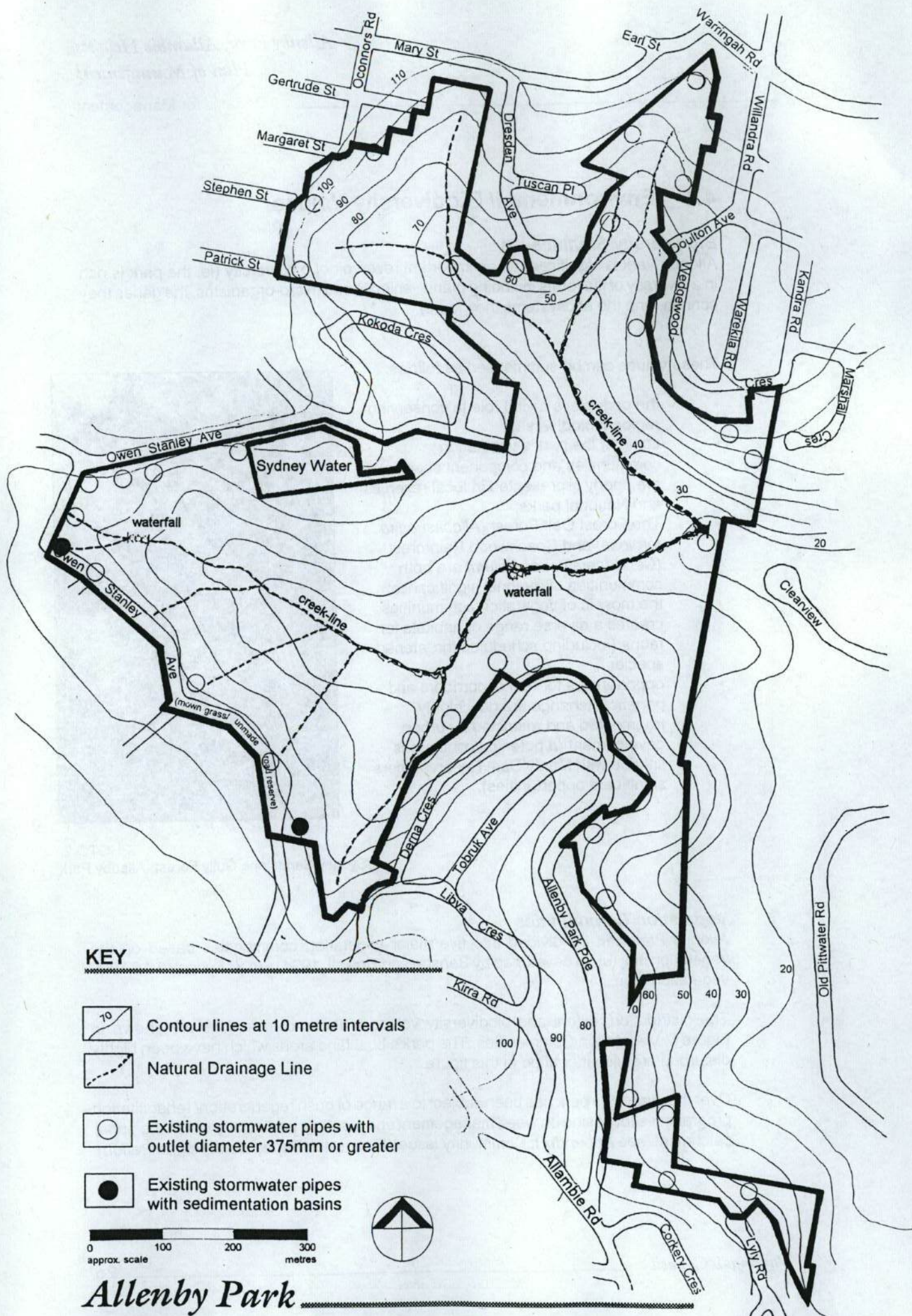


Figure 5

4.4 Environmental/ Biodiversity Values

Biodiversity Significance

Allenby Park is significant as an important reservoir of biodiversity (ie. the park is rich in a diversity of life forms including plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems they form.)

These values can be summarised as follows:

- ▶ the park plays a vital role in conserving regional biodiversity;
- ▶ some of the park's vegetation communities and component species are poorly represented in local reserves and National parks;
- ▶ The Forest Oak Forest (*Allocasuarina torulosa*) and Coachwood Rainforest (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) are both communities of regional significance;
- ▶ the mosaic of vegetation communities creates a diverse range of habitats for fauna (including scheduled threatened species);
- ▶ opportunities for faunal corridors and genetic exchange are now highly fragmented and restricted by urban development (a potential contiguous linkage with Manly Dam Reserve offers significant opportunities).



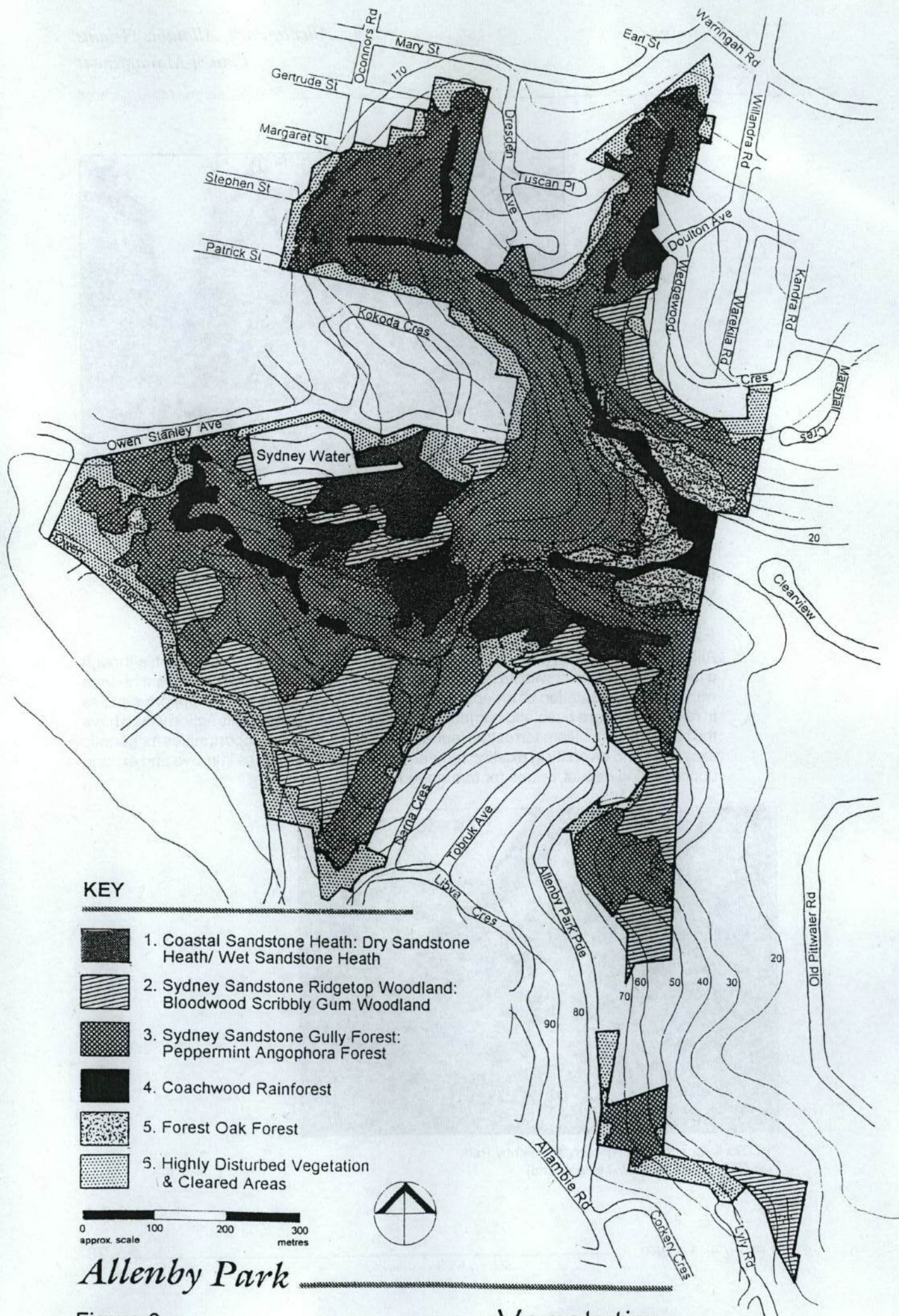
PHOTO 2:
Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest, Allenby Park

Vegetation Communities

Allenby Park can be divided into five major vegetation communities based on the vegetation map units developed by Benson and Howell, 1994 in their Sydney 1:100 000 vegetation map.

The distribution, extent and biodiversity values of these communities are shown in Figure 6: Vegetation Communities. The park's bushland areas which have been highly disturbed are also identified in this figure.

Over the years, the park has been subject to a range of bush regeneration/ rehabilitation programmes focussing on weed management and planting, particularly within the upper catchment (see Appendix I: Community Issues Discussion Paper: *Bush Regeneration*).



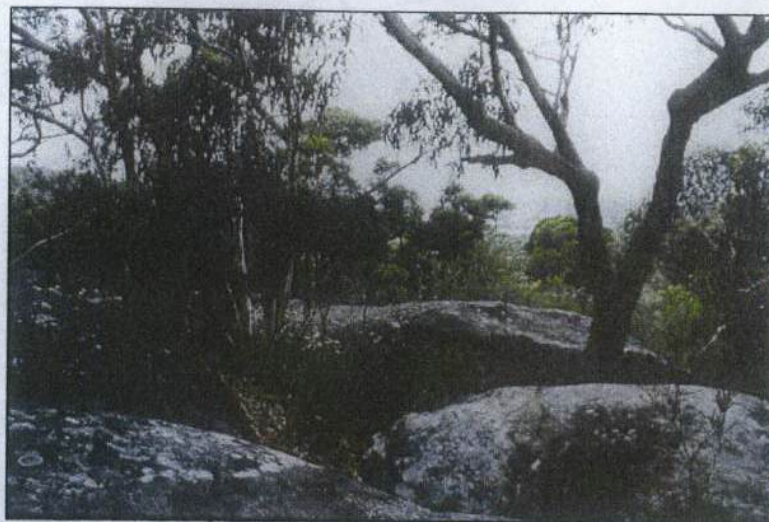


PHOTO 3: Sydney Sandstone Ridgertop Woodland, Allenby Park

Conservation Significance

The conservation significance, threatening processes and priorities for management of these vegetation communities are summarised in Table 5:- Conservation Significance: Vegetation Communities (adapted from P&J Smith, 1998).

Faunal Corridors

Allenby Park has been largely isolated and fragmented by urban development, although a faunal connection or wildlife corridor could be re-established with Manly Dam reserve with the implementation of an appropriate rehabilitation strategy. The opportunity lies in re-establishing a bushland corridor through Allambie Heights. This action would have the potential to facilitate terrestrial faunal movements, improve opportunities for genetic exchange and diversity in existing remnant populations, as well as improve and expand upon existing habitat values for threatened species.



PHOTO 4: Coachwood Rainforest, Allenby Park
[Lilly Pilly *Acmena smithii* foreground]

Table 5: Conservation Significance: Vegetation Communities

Note: Data based on Vegetation Survey by Smith & Smith (1998).

Vegetation Communities	Conservation Significance	Conservation Priorities & Threatening Processes
Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest: Coachwood Rainforest	Very significant vegetation community in Allenby Park. Rare and much reduced community in the Sydney region. Restricted distribution in Warringah Council area and adjacent National Parks. Plays an important role as a refuge area for fauna during major bushfires in surrounding eucalypt forests. An important habitat for two threatened fauna species, the Spotted-tailed Quoll and as a roosting site for the Powerful Owl. Low level of exotic weed invasion.	Priority One (Warringah LGA: Priority One) Community threatened by weed invasion, altered hydrology, bank erosion and multiple tracking/ trampling along the creek-line.
Forest Oak Forest	Forest Oak (<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>) dominant species. Very significant vegetation community in Allenby Park. Rare and much reduced community in the Sydney region. Allenby Park is only known distribution in Warringah LGA. Poorly represented in Ku-ring-gai and Garigal National Park. A major food tree for the threatened Glossy Black-Cockatoo. Low level of exotic weed invasion.	Priority One (Warringah LGA: Priority One) Community threatened by weed invasion, altered hydrology and nutrient enrichment.
Peppermint-Angophora Forest	Common and widespread in the Warringah LGA and well represented in Ku-ring-gai and Garigal National Parks. Some stands provide habitat for threatened fauna species such as the Red-crowned toadlet, Giant Burrowing Frog, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Powerful Owl and Spotted-tailed Quoll. Plant species recorded in community include one suggested for possible listing as threatened species (<i>Goodenia dimorpha</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>), two ROTAP species and three species not recorded from Ku-ring-gai Chase or Garigal NP. Relatively high level of disturbance and weed invasion.	Priority Three (Warringah LGA: Priority Two) Community potentially threatened by adjacent development through weed invasion, nutrient enrichment and altered hydrology. Most of the community is affected by understorey weed invasion.
Sydney Sandstone Ridgeline Woodland: Bloodwood-Scribbly Gum Woodland	Common and widespread in the Warringah Council area and well represented in Ku-ring-gai and Garigal National Parks. Some stands provide habitat for threatened fauna species such as the Red-crowned toadlet, Giant Burrowing Frog, Heath Monitor, Glossy Black-Cockatoo & Southern Brown Bandicoot. Some stands with good numbers of Broad-leaved Scribbly Gums <i>Euc. haemastoma</i> offer potential Koala habitat (SEPP 44). Some stands provide habitat for the threatened plant species <i>Euc. camfieldii</i> , <i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i> , eight ROTAP species and five species not recorded in Ku-ring-gai and Garigal National Parks. Relatively high level of disturbance and weed invasion.	Priority Three (Warringah LGA: Priority One) Along the boundaries the community is fragmented with extensive weed invasion. Altered hydrology in the upper catchment and nutrient enrichment are also threatening this community.
Coastal Sandstone Heath: Sandstone Heath	Common and widespread in the Warringah Council area and well represented in Ku-ring-gai and Garigal National Parks. Provide habitat for threatened fauna species such as the Red-crowned Toadlet, Giant Burrowing Frog, Heath Monitor, Regent Honeyeater & Southern Brown Bandicoot. Some stands provide habitat for the threatened plant species <i>Tetratheca glandulosa</i> , 7 ROTAP species and five species not recorded in Ku-ring-gai or Garigal NP.	Priority Three (Warringah LGA: Priority One) The northern community has been fragmented by Sydney Water's site development and vehicular access. The community is exposed to further degradation through weed invasion.

4.5 Indigenous and Cultural Heritage Values

Indigenous Heritage

"Over many thousands of years, Aboriginal people have left signs of their occupation of Australia. The reminders of where people lived, where they ate or collected food, how they hunted, their art and their sacred sites are all a special part of Australia's heritage ... [These places] document the lives of Australian indigenous people not only before European settlement, but also the changes wrought by colonialism."

Australian Heritage Commission (1997)

The Cultural Heritage Services Division of NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service maintains the Aboriginal Sites Register for the Warringah LGA. A total of 399 Aboriginal Heritage sites have been recorded in the Warringah LGA. These sites include rock engravings, axe grinding grooves, water holes, open shell middens and rock shelters with occupation deposits, camp sites, burial sites and quarries.

The expansive panoramic views, large sandstone outcrop areas and overhangs would probably mean Allenby Park was used by Aborigines for shelter, rock carvings and engravings, however little is known about the aboriginal heritage in the park. A major rock carving site exists in nearby Gumbooya Reserve, immediately south of the park. Under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), all Aboriginal sites, whether recorded or not, are protected. Protection under the Act includes limiting public access to sites, promotion of educational/ interpretive programmes in Aboriginal heritage and conducting archaeological surveys to better understand this heritage.

Aboriginal Reconciliation

In May 1998, Warringah Council adopted a reconciliation strategy with the formation of the Aboriginal Land Working Group. The main objectives of the group are to address land management issues concerning Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council lands within the Warringah LGA, including access and protection of heritage sites, catchment planning, cross cultural training, tourism management and environmental assessment.

Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

During inland expeditions in 1788 Governor Phillip discovered the convergence of several creeks flowing into Manly Lagoon where much of the area was then swamps and wetlands. Up until the 1860's, the Brookvale area remained an unpopulated forested wilderness. Clearing and agricultural development began after this period and was followed by gradual urban development after the first and second world wars. In 1970, sewerage pipes were installed in the northern section of Allenby Park and in 1985 the main creek-lines were piped from near Dresden Avenue, Wedgewood Avenue and Doulton Avenues.

Dedication of Allenby Park for Recreation

The main section of Allenby Park was reserved for public recreation in April 1919 with the western part of the site in July 1928. (Parish Maps 1969) The Crown Land within Allenby Park was declared a Crown Reserve in 1974 and in 1982 a further portion in the north-west corner was declared.

4.6 Recreation Values

Table 6: Existing Recreation Facilities/ Settings & Activities provides a summary of the range of recreational facilities and opportunities available. Figure 7: Existing Public Access & Recreation shows vehicular and pedestrian access, main entry points to the reserve and the limited recreational facilities available. Public access, recreational linkages and facilities are reviewed in Table 7: Basis for Management. For further detailed discussion refer to Appendix 1(c): Community Issues Discussion Paper (refer to sections C. Public Access and E. Existing Recreational Facilities & Amenities).

Table 6: Existing Recreational Facilities, Settings & Activities

Facility/ Setting	Activities
Picnic Area at Clearview Place: timber picnic tables, community notice board (vandalised) timber bridge over creek (with raised step) - creek-line setting with cascading clear water over mossy boulders - Rainforest vegetation communities create dappled light effects - Forest Oak forest provides a dense canopy along northern creek	- limited opportunities for picnicking and family gatherings - children's unstructured play - bushwalking or jogging rest point - walking a leashed dog/ no unleashed dogs - opportunities for recreation enhancement linked to bushwalking
The "Waterfalls": (along the southern creek-line) - series of precipitous drops over large sandstone outcrops - elevated views over creek-line and rainforest	- viewing points for relaxation/ contemplation - scenic outlooks for painting/ drawing - recreation opportunities appropriate to natural setting
Informal bush tracks: - timber boardwalks/ decks, stone and timber steps - importance of natural bushland setting - diverse range of vegetation communities and wildlife habitat - offers vantage points for expansive panoramic views - intimate natural bushland views and access to creek-lines waterfalls & sandstone rock overhangs	- walking/ bushwalking, jogging - bird watching/ spot-lighting tour groups - quiet reflection & relaxation
Playgrounds: - old traditional equipment with either a swing, slide or see-saw - located at Earl Reserve, Wedgewood Reserve, Derna Crescent and Dresden Ave	- children's play [poorly structured/ safety]
Signage: - no park entry/ identification signage [all entry points] - limited interpretive signage (directional & interpretive)	- opportunities to enhance public access and circulation - opportunities for education in environment/ biodiversity values and low-impact activities
Recreational Linkages: - no existing track linkages/ circuit within Allenby Park - poor entry/ linkage to park at all entrance points - no linkages to other bushland reserves	- enhanced recreational opportunities need to be appropriate to natural setting and values

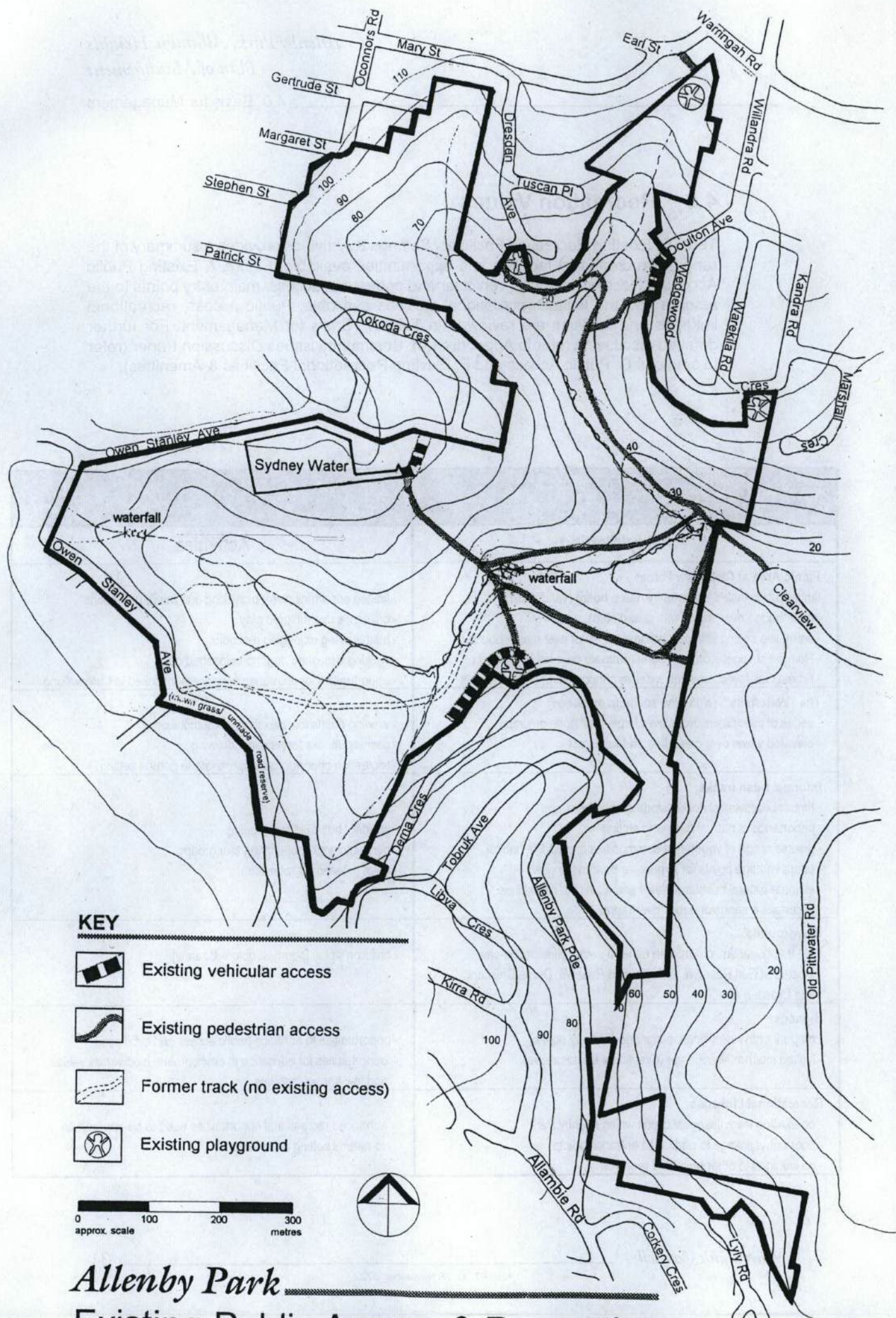


Figure 7

Recreation Needs

The Warringah Recreation Strategy Plan (adopted in June 1999) identified the following recreation needs and issues:

- ▶ the Warringah community is relatively satisfied with the level of facilities provided with the exception of youth facilities and the need for more unstructured non-sporting facilities, such as walking tracks and parks;
- ▶ an increased need for community facilities and recreational areas to be made more accessible. This was supported by demographic data which indicated that Warringah has an aging population and a comparatively high proportion of people with disabilities;
- ▶ need to emphasis upgrading of facilities and improving management of these resources, including upgrading of public amenities, resolution of parking issues, improved lighting and maintenance;
- ▶ need for Council to develop stronger relationships with the community and other relevant bodies;
- ▶ recreation programmes and services should continue to be managed and facilitated by Council. These should be of a high standard and designed to meet changing community demographics and needs;
- ▶ the natural environment is highly valued by the community and Council. It provides relief from the urban environment, supports a diverse flora and fauna and broadens opportunities for recreation;
- ▶ a diverse range of recreational opportunities is required to support Warringah's mix of ages, cultural backgrounds, education and family types.

Where appropriate, this Plan aims to address recreational needs and specific shortfalls, as outlined in Table 7: Basis for Management.

Public Purpose of Allenby Park

As discussed in 1.0 Introduction, the public purpose of the Crown land is for "public recreation" throughout the park. This public purpose should however be expanded to address the park's broader purpose in environmental protection (see 5.0 Management Strategies).

Role of Allenby Park

Bushland reserves within the Warringah area form an extensive open space system which is characterised by a diverse range of recreational settings and opportunities (Recreation Strategy for Warringah's Beaches and Coastal Open Space, adopted 23 June 1998, p.9). Recreational values are closely linked with environmental quality and significance of a place as well as the opportunities, activities and facilities available for public recreation and visitation.

Allenby Park's role is that of a significant regional asset in the Warringah open space system in terms of its community values as a recreational resource and its educational, environmental/ biodiversity values. The park is classified by Warringah Council as a Category One Bushland Reserve (ie. parks/ reserves of national/ regional conservation significance in generally good condition and/ or those that offer a high diversity of recreational opportunities). The park's natural bushland setting, creeks, waterfalls, steep

valleys, rainforests and lack of formalised facilities are important factors in determining the park's special character.

As Sydney continues to grow and density of development increases, accordingly there will be an increasing demand for easily accessible bushland recreational settings, particularly in urban bushland with high scenic values and suitable recreational facilities and opportunities.



PHOTO 5: Picnic area within rainforest, Allenby Park

Managing Recreational Values

The number of visitors, time available to participate in leisure activities and an ever increasing range of recreational pursuits will continue to impose pressures on the park's fragile natural environment and significant biodiversity values. In addition, increases in recreational use will lead to greater contact between users with the possibility of negative impacts such as perceived crowding, dissatisfaction with experience, perceived resource impacts and conflicts between user groups. These changes can lead to a loss of experiential quality and visitor displacement (Loomis and Graefe, 1992).

Research has shown that visitor surveys which identify the level of satisfaction are not necessarily a reliable measure for determining social carrying capacity. It is important to recognise that the design of tracks and nodal use areas has the potential for creating further changes in the type of user groups, activities and behaviour. Site development and introduction of facilities can easily change the type of user groups of a given area and hence alter recreation experiences and satisfaction. Creeping or incremental development of a recreational setting can easily lead to visitor displacement and recreational succession. An understanding of this process has important implications for the management of this natural area with its low-key facilities.

All forms of outdoor recreational use will inevitably lead to compaction and/ or erosion of soils, disturbance of vegetation communities and loss of wildlife habitat. These impacts exhibit relatively predictable patterns both in space and over time. Bio-physical research has consistently confirmed that the fragility of most natural environments is

such that very little use causes substantial amounts of impact (ie. most negative environmental impacts are caused during the initial phase after opening an area to visitors.) It is therefore important to control the **spatial extent** of recreational users and hence impact.

It is essential that all these environmental and social impacts are managed on a sustainable basis in order to meet the future needs of the community. Objective limits need to be established on the **types** and **amounts** of change that are either desirable or acceptable for Allenby Park.

Impacts vary greatly between environments, along with differences in the tolerance of each environment. For Allenby Park sandstone ridge-top skeletal soils, colluvial debris slopes and alluvial valley soils support vegetation communities which all have a low resistance to impacts and a corresponding low level of resilience or ability to recover following these impacts. Erosion, sedimentation and weed encroachment readily occur with any disturbance. (Hammit & Cole, 1987)



PHOTO 6:
Timber footbridge proposed at creek crossing
(between Dresden Avenue and Doulton Avenue)

Visitor and site management strategies should therefore focus on the following:

- ▶ completing connections for existing tracks, including footbridges (Clearview Place to Dresden Avenue);
 - ▶ upgrade connection from Clearview Place to waterfall and through to Derna Crescent;
 - ▶ continue to review controls on visitor numbers and type of activities (eg. provision of appropriate facilities/ amenities);
 - ▶ address private encroachments/ alienation of public land and dumping of garden refuse on public open space;
 - ▶ improve low impact education (eg. interpretive facilities/ signage, brochures);
-
- ▶ site hardening/ shielding options need to address potential changes to visitor numbers/ user groups and the loss of natural values;
 - ▶ closed sites for regeneration/ rehabilitation of bushland around drainage lines and stormwater outlets;

- ▶ enhanced opportunities for visitors through improved access/ interpretation and where appropriate for wildlife interaction (eg. spotlighting ensuring protection of nesting/ breeding areas.);
- ▶ provide and maintain easy access to the creek-side area off Clearview Place (including opportunities for aged, frail, children, disabilities);

In establishing limits of desirable or acceptable change, the Plan provides a framework for the park's future management.

Future Licences and Other Estates

Crown land

The Department of Land and Water Conservation (DWLC) policy on Crown land leases and licenses is that public access and equity must be preserved. Activities, services and facilities on Crown land should have benefits for the broad community (ie. public use on a public reserve where the community as a whole has ownership). Any proposed leases, licenses or development should not over commercialize or alienate the open space in any way. Areas which may designate or imply exclusive use are unacceptable. However, a reasonable entry fee or equitable pricing for facilities is not considered a barrier to public access.

Community Land

A lease, license or estate may be granted, in accordance with an express authorisation by this plan of management, providing the lease, license or estate is for a purpose prescribed in s.46 of the Act and is consistent with the core objectives for these categories. Council must not grant a lease, license or other estate for a period (including any period for which the lease could be renewed by the exercise of an option) exceeding 21 years.

A lease, license or other estate may be granted only by tender in accordance with s.46A of the Act and cannot exceed a term of 5 years (including any period for which the lease could be renewed by the exercise of an option), unless it satisfies the requirements as scheduled in s.47, or is otherwise granted to a non-profit organisation. Leases, licenses and other estates complying with the 5 year term, are subject to the requirements as scheduled in s. 47A of the Act. Leases, licenses and other estates must not be granted in respect of land categorised as a natural area, unless it is for a purpose prescribed in s.47B of the Act. Refer to section 5.0 Management Strategies.

4.7 Vision Statement for Allenby Park

Warringah Council recognizes the importance placed on its bushland and coastal foreshores by the community and has identified the need for appropriate planning as a priority for Council (Management Plan: "Leading Us into the Twenty First Century, 1999-2003"). Council has established the following Vision Statement for the whole Warringah local government area:-

"A Council which values Warringah's identity, high quality of life and strives to care for its special bush and beach environment".

This section of the Plan has identified Allenby Park's values, its public purpose and its role as a Significant Area. A vision statement defines a guiding purpose for Allenby Park. It is a statement which describes the way the community wants to see values protected, managed and enhanced for enjoyment by people today and for future generations.

The following statement provides a vision for Allenby Park which will form the basis of management strategies as developed in the next section of this Plan:

"To maintain and enhance Allenby Park's role as a "significant natural asset" in the Warringah open space system, ensuring protection and conservation of identified values through appropriate management, in a way which best meets the environmental, recreational, educational and social needs of the present community and future generations".

**Table 7:
Basis for Management**

	Values	Issues/ Threats
natural setting	<p>Allenby Park: Urban bushland reserve surrounded by ridgeline residential development. Industrial estates adjoin valley floor. Classified: Category One Bushland Reserve (ie. reserves of national or regional significance)</p> <p>Allenby Park: consists of parcels of Crown land, community land and other State government-owned land as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crown reserve (portion) public purpose for Public Recreation - Community Land (portion) owned in fee simple by Council - other State government-owned land (portion) <p>natural bushland setting in a highly urbanised environment deeply incised valleys, creeks, waterfalls, sandstone outcrops and rock overhangs</p> <p>appropriate low-key park development and facilities</p> <p>passive recreation</p> <p>environmental study/ education</p> <p>outstanding natural & scenic qualities</p> <p>magnificent views over lower Northern Beaches from upper ridges</p>	<p>Allenby Park's catchment is totally compromised by surrounding ridge-line development. The park contains fragile vegetation communities growing on skeletal hawkesbury sandstone ridge-tops, steep valley-side sandstone colluvials and valley-floor alluvial soils. Natural vegetation communities growing on these soils have a low resistance to impacts and similar low ability to recover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - steep valley topography & exposed edge conditions have been highly impacted through clearing, altered hydrology and nutrient enrichment. - upper catchment disturbance/ erosion, lower valley sedimentation and extensive weed invasion has significantly altered large sections of the park's vegetation communities and habitat values. - incremental changes to natural values are likely to have long term negative impact on the natural setting (eg. loss of vegetation, habitat values & fauna, weed encroachment and recreational experience). - need for appropriate protection and management of natural values. - need to protect against inappropriate development and encroachments. - need to develop appropriate visitor and site management techniques (refer to Recreation, Access & Circulation values). - enhance recreational opportunities appropriate to a natural setting. - need to protect and enhance views. - visual/ scenic deterioration of bushland on industrial edge to site.
environment/ biodiversity	<p>Conservation significance of native flora and fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - most of the park's communities and component species are poorly represented in local reserves & Nat. Parks; - representative role in conserving regional biodiversity; - Coachwood Forest is of regional significance; - some of the vegetation communities provide habitat for threatened species of flora & fauna; - park is a reservoir of genetic diversity; - opportunities for contiguous link with Manly Dam Reserve; - mosaic of vegetation communities creates a diverse range of habitats for fauna [including scheduled threatened species]. 	<p>Biodiversity Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - data gaps exist in the measurement of biophysical changes. - need for detailed data on appropriate fire regimes within the park. - no detailed field survey/ trapping data to determine faunal significance. - no monitoring of biophysical impacts. - continuing process of ecosystem fragmentation and simplification due to increasing human impacts within urbanised catchment. - limited opportunities for faunal population movement & genetic exchange [eg. contiguous link with Manly Dam area]. - need to develop a co-ordinated environmental strategy based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > biodiversity management > catchment management > bush regeneration/ rehabilitation > fire management > visitor and site management
	<p>- water quality/ local catchment management</p>	<p>Catchment Management:</p> <p>Ridge-line development is having a long-term negative impact on the park's environmental qualities (eg. altered drainage/ hydrology, nutrient loadings exacerbating weed invasion along the boundary)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuing erosional damage along upper creek-lines/ drainage lines - sedimentation/ nutrient sink above main waterfall has provided opportunities for range of exotic weeds [eg. Willows/ Ludwigia] to establish extensive root systems preventing free flow of water in creek channel and exacerbating erosional damage of banks during peak flows.

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Allenby Park, Allambie Heights
Plan of Management

4.0 Basis for Management

		Values	Issues/ Threats
environmental/ biodiversity		water quality/ local catchment management [continued]	Catchment Management (continued): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunities to improve stormwater management at stormwater outlet points and at sedimentation basins along upper catchment boundaries. Some basins/ traps have been poorly designed in the past making maintenance very difficult and in some cases, basins/ traps are no longer functional. - opportunities to review stormwater management and flows entering sewer-lines and creeks during peak flows/ heavy downpours causing creek contamination. - park drainage lines exposed to urban run-off include illegal flushing of swimming pools & stormwater outlets which increases pollution, erosion and weed infestation - most adjoining residential gardens/ lawns slope directly into the park exposing park's bushland to surface water run-off/ weeds & nutrients - need to continue local resident education programmes in Total Catchment Management [TCM]
		Bush regeneration/ rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - although many boundary areas and upper creek-lines are highly compromised large core areas of natural vegetation remain in very good to excellent condition. - local volunteer [Bushcare] and contractors involved in weed management/ bush regeneration and rehabilitation for many years. 	Bush Regeneration/ Rehabilitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bush regeneration work hampered by continued dumping along reserve boundaries, on-going nutrient loadings from residential properties and drainage lines, current low interest in the programme by local residents, co-ordination of weed "burn-offs", poorly functioning sedimentation basins, limited financial resources & continuing exotic weed invasion through the upper catchment. - resources are stretched as the need for ongoing maintenance costs continue to climb. - current works concentrated in seven main areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Clearview Place & main creek-line > Wedgewood Crescent > area around the Sydney Water Reservoir > Lyly Road & Corkery Crescent > Derna Crescent & main creek-line > Owen Stanley Avenue/ Larissa Road north (middle & south basins) > Doulton Avenue - disturbed vegetation communities [occurring along boundaries/ upper creek-lines] have simplified ecosystems which have low durability and will continue to be infested by weeds. - need to address catchment management issues as a priority in order to maximize effectiveness of current bush regeneration programme. - need for an integrated approach to bush regeneration/ bush rehabilitation. - long term management commitment needed to ensure protection and sustainability of the ecosystem. - bush regeneration programmes need to establish a clear time-frame for recovery and sustainability based on current levels of funding. - Sydney Water needs to take the initiative in the repair of past damage to the park [eg. poorly designed and constructed maintenance access trails/ erosion damage and subsequent weed invasion] and improve current development and management techniques in accordance with environmental best practice.

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	Values	Issues/ Threats
environmental/ biodiversity	<p>Bush regeneration/ rehabilitation [continued] public safety habitat protection and enhancement conservation and protection of threatened species</p>	<p>Bush Regeneration/ Rehabilitation [continued]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - priorities for contract and volunteer bush regeneration programmes need to be more clearly defined, working towards achievable objectives and managed on a more integrated basis with TCM/ appropriate bushfire management regimes and habitat conservation priorities. - promote opportunities for encouraging local "Bushcare" volunteers. - volunteer/ community bush regeneration need appropriate levels of supervision & co-ordination to avoid negative impacts [eg. over-clearing, habitat loss & over commitment beyond follow-up maintenance funding]. - need for increased community awareness of regeneration projects through interpretive signage. - opportunity to investigate emission of chemical odours from adjoining factories which may be trapped within the valley floor reducing air quality.
	<p>Bushfire management public safety habitat protection and enhancement conservation and protection of threatened species</p>	<p>Bush Fire Management: Rural Fires Act: legislative responsibilities and priorities for protection of life and property while acknowledging the importance of natural & cultural values.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - need to ensure total compliance with the Act. - need to establish appropriate fire regimes for the park. - opportunities to integrate environmental and biodiversity management programmes with the objectives of fire management policy. - a rigid approach to bushfire hazard reduction zones potentially has further debilitating impacts on biodiversity values, increasing the extent of human disturbance, facilitating weed encroachment and conflicts with principles of ecosystem sustainability. - development/ on-going nutrient loadings continue to facilitate weed growth along property boundaries [refer to catchment management]. - hazard reduction burns can help to create a mosaic of vegetation communities and habitats, enhancing species mix/ composition, population and structural dynamics. - bushfire hazard reduction should ensure that sufficient bushland habitat remains for park biota and that threatened habitat benefits from the burn. - need to implement community education programmes incl. making adjoining properties safer from the potential impact of a bush fire incident.
recreation/ access & circulation	<p>Recreational values closely linked to environmental quality (refer to natural setting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remnant bushland within residential/ industrial areas - natural setting with creek-lines, waterfalls, sandstone outcrops & overhangs <p>Opportunities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community access to a local natural setting - ease of access [disabled] at Clearview Place - range of active and passive recreational pursuits within a bushland setting [eg. walking, picnics] 	<p>Recreational Impacts/ Visitor and Site Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - park/ bushland is largely unknown to Warringah residents. - park's values should provide a guide to appropriate recreational uses. - the natural setting should be protected and managed so that recreational values are not compromised in any way. - natural setting qualities are reinforced by the lack of formalized facilities. - active, formalized or structured sporting activities are inappropriate for this setting. - limited recreational facilities with opportunities for enhancing recreational experience however ensuring no increase in visitor numbers. <p>Review opportunities for improving visitor and site management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low impact education [eg. improved interpretive signage].

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Allenby Park, Allambie Heights
Plan of Management

4.0 Basis for Management

		Values	Issues/ Threats
recreation/ access & circulation		Recreational values closely linked to environmental quality [continued] habitat protection and enhancement conservation and protection of threatened species	Recreational Impacts/ Visitor and Site Management [cont'd]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site hardening/ shielding options need to address potential changes to visitor numbers/ user groups and loss of natural values. - options for temporary site closures for periodic recovery. - enhance opportunities for visitor/ wildlife interaction where appropriate, ensuring protection of nesting/ breeding areas. - need to restrict visitor impacts in fragile habitat.
		Bush Tracks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural setting/ experience beside creek-lines - unsealed narrow natural earth track with timber bridges over creeks/ low volume pedestrian traffic - bushwalking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mostly narrow, unsealed track highly eroded and steep in places raising risk management issues, particularly near main waterfall. - existing tracks restrict some user groups, but protect the park's natural values and rugged bushland experience. - site hardening/ shielding to bush tracks likely to limit further erosion/ vegetation damage and improve pedestrian safety but may alter visitor numbers and user groups [potential for recreational succession]. - address multiple tracking along creek-line & upper reaches. - address safety/ risk management issues. - need to protect significant habitat/ fauna [unleashed dogs not permitted]. - quality of pedestrian access/ linkages & circulation need to be addressed. - opportunities for upgrading/ networking paths to enhance experience and knowledge of the park, particularly the completion of existing tracks [eg. creek crossings below Doultou Ave/ upper waterfall area]. - address very poor entry & directional signage throughout the park.
		Clearview Place Picnic Facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - picnic tables - park signage [vandalised] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - these park facilities are possibly located too far within the park for casual office/ factory workers' use at lunch-times. - tables and signage have been vandalised. - need to address entry point/ signage off Clearview Place. - existing pathway and access over bridge (large step) reduce opportunities for broad community access to the park and facilities.
		Playgrounds:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traditional range of swings/ slides and rocker play equipment located at very small neighbourhood parks along the upper perimeter of the park: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Earl Reserve > Wedgewood Reserve > Derna Crescent > Dresden Avenue - playgrounds [local level] have no perimeter child fencing, limited safety fall and no shade structures raising issues of risk management, appropriateness and ongoing maintenance costs. - these neighbourhood playgrounds are not in any way integrated with the park's natural bushland setting and in most cases have no direct link/ access to the park. - need to address poor access at Earl Reserve.
heritage		Indigenous Heritage:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no confirmed sites in Allenby Park. - opportunities for investigation.

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5.0 Management Strategies

5.1 Objectives

The Management Strategies document has the following objectives:-

- ☐ to formulate management strategies (ie. desired outcomes);
- ☐ to ensure consistency with core objectives for community land categories;
- ☐ to develop means of achievement (ie. management actions);
- ☐ to provide means of assessment (of the actions);
- ☐ to assign priorities for each of the performance targets; and
- ☐ to develop a masterplan and capital works programme for implementation.

5.2 Desired Outcomes

This section of the Plan provides the framework for protection and management of values identified in 4.0 Basis for Management. The vision statement (refer to 4.7 Vision Statement for Allenby Park) provides the basis for developing "guiding principles" or "desired outcomes" for the management of this park. These are summarized as follows:

- ☐ to establish an appropriate land management framework for this significant natural area;
- ☐ to establish guidelines for assessing development proposals and impacts;
- ☐ to establish guidelines for assessing leases, licenses and other estate;
- ☐ to protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices;
- ☐ to protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings;
- ☐ to investigate any potential heritage sites within the park and ensure protection of all heritage values.

5.3 Core Objectives

Desired Outcomes need to be consistent with the core objectives relating to community land categories. The parcels of community land within Allenby Park are assigned the following categories as identified in section 2.0 Land Description & Planning:

1. **Natural Area:**
 - (a) bushland
 - (b) watercourse
2. **Park**

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998, each category and sub-category are provided with a set of core objectives as follows:

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 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994, and in compliance with the requirements of the Local Government (Community Land Management) Act 1993- Sect 36A Community Land comprising the habitat of endangered species and 36B Community land comprising the habitat of threatened species".

Natural Area: 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, and 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".

Natural Area: 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 waterflows, and;
- b) to manage 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 to the category".

Park

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

- a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social & 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".

5.4 Development on Community Land

Section 47E of the Act has specific requirements for permissible development on community land as follows:

- 1) "No power of a council under an environmental planning instrument to consent to the carrying out of development on community land may be delegated by the council, if:
 - a) the development involves the erection, rebuilding or replacement of a building (other than a building exempted by or under subsection (2) from the operation of this paragraph), or;
 - b) the development involves extensions to an existing building that would occupy more than 10 per cent of its existing area, or;

- c) the development involves intensification, by more than 10 per cent, of the use of the land or any building on the land, or;
- d) the location of the development has not been specified in the plan of management applying to the land and the development is likely, in the opinion of the council, to be unduly intrusive to nearby residents.

2) The following buildings are exempt from the operation of subsection (1) (a):

- a) toilet facilities;
- b) small refreshment kiosks;
- c) shelters for persons from the sun and weather;
- d) picnic facilities;
- e) structures (other than accommodations for spectators) required for the playing of games or sports;
- f) playground structures;
- g) work sheds or storage sheds;
- h) buildings of a kind prescribed by the regulations.

3) An existing area referred to in subsection (1) (b) does not include the area of any awning, balcony, verandah or other thing that extends beyond the main structural outline of the building.

4) A delegation granted before the commencement of this section, to the extent that the delegation could not have granted if this section had been in force at the time it was granted, is void".

5.5 Leases, licences or other estates in respect of a natural area

Specific requirements in relation to community land categorised as a natural area, under s. 47B of the Local Government Act, are scheduled as follows:

- 1) "A lease, licence or other estate must not be granted, in respect of community land categorised as a natural area:
 - a) to authorise the erection or use of a building or structure that is not a building or structure of a kind prescribed by this section of the regulations, or;
 - b) to authorise the erection or use of a building or structure that is not for a purpose prescribed by this section or the regulations.
- 2) A lease, licence or instrument granting any other estate is void to the extent that its provisions are inconsistent with this section.
- 3) In this section, erection of a building or structure includes rebuilding or replacement of a building or structure.
- 4) The following buildings and structures are prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1) (a):

- a) walkways;
- b) pathways;
- c) bridges;
- d) causeways;
- e) observation platforms;
- f) signs.

5) The following purposes are prescribed for the purposes of subsection (1) (b):

- a) information kiosks;
- b) refreshments kiosks (but not restaurants);
- c) work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land,
- (d) toilets or rest rooms".

For further details, refer to items C1-C3 in the following Table: Management Strategies.

5.6 Action Plan & Capital Works Programme

An Action Plan defines the "means of achievement" (Management Actions) in response to desired outcomes and core objectives (refer to the following Management Strategies tables). The "means of assessment" provide a system of checks and balances to assess actions and performance. Priorities are assigned according to the specific action's relative importance. These priorities are further developed in the 5-year capital works programme (refer to Works Schedule and Opinion of Probable Landscape Construction Costs and Summary Sheet in this section).

5.7 Masterplan

Refer to the Executive Summary for the masterplan and specific actions (Figure ES 1).

Management Strategies

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
natural setting	Desired Outcome: To establish an appropriate land management framework for this significant natural area Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	- to ensure that the identified values of all land parcels are given adequate protection and have consistent land management objectives	A1	Ensure consistency in land management objectives over all the fragmented parcels of land [incl. Crown reserve, Community land and other State government owned land]. Council to investigate appointment as reserve Trust manager for Crown reserve under the Crown Lands Act.	Anomalies addressed and amended accordingly.	High
	- to address designated public purpose issues and ensure consistency for all Crown reserve parcels	A2	Expand existing Crown reserve parcel's designated Public Purpose from "Public Recreation" to "Public Recreation and Environmental Protection".	Broader recognition and protection of ecological and biodiversity values in this natural area.	High
	- to address values/ issues related to other State government land parcels	A3	Continue to pursue a favourable resolution to protect land parcels within Allenby Park, which are currently owned by the State government, whereby Council either acquires the land parcels or becomes Trustee over the land.	Subject land provided appropriate status under the land management objectives of this Plan.	High ongoing
	- to protect the park's values and consolidate adjoining parcels of remnant bushland/ faunal corridors	A4	Investigate future options for consolidation of contiguous remnant bushland and protection of faunal corridors along the western portions of privately owned land between Allenby Park Parade and Old Pittwater Road	Subject land provided appropriate status under the land management objectives of this Plan.	High ongoing
	- to protect against encroachments and alienation of public land	A5	Prepare a detailed survey to clarify park boundaries in the following locations: 1. Unmade section of road below/ parallel with Derna Crescent (Crown land); 2. Unmade section of road off Doultou Avenue (Community land). Seek legal opinion on options relating to the unauthorised use of the Crown reserve and Community lands in consultation with DLWC. Investigate future options to permit access only as designated fire-trails.	Site surveys and investigation completed with recommendations implemented.	High ongoing
				Investigations completed and recommendations implemented.	Medium ongoing
	- to develop an appropriate strategic response to encroachments	A6	Develop an appropriate strategic framework to address and prioritize actions relating to encroachments on public land. For Crown land, this strategic framework should be developed in conjunction with and approved by DLWC. Public comment should be sought in its development.	Strategic framework developed and implemented.	High ongoing
	- to protect the park's values from inappropriate uses and activities	A7	Following notification of adjoining owners, remove any private landscaping/ inappropriate planting within park boundaries, including walls and fences, edging, mounding, stockpiling or dumping of materials, etc. which may alienate public open space or contribute to weed and catchment management problems.	All private landscaping/ planting and dumped materials removed from the park.	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (Strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
natural setting	<p>Desired Outcome: To establish guidelines for assessing development proposals and impacts in compliance with requirements for community land and to ensure consistency with both Acts</p> <p>a.) development must be in accordance with LGA s. 47E sub-sections (1) (a)-(d), (3) and (4) and listed exemptions (2) (a)-(h); and</p> <p>b.) the granting of a lease, licence, estate or erection of a building or structure must be consistent with the core objectives for the category of land, and;</p> <p>c.) a lease, licence, estate or authorisation for erection of a building or a structure must not be granted in an area categorised as a natural area except for the prescribed purposes as scheduled in this Plan in accordance with LGA s. 47B sub-sections (4) (a)-(f) and (5) (a)-(c).</p>				
	- to ensure thorough community consultation	B1	- continue to promote an open, community-based consultative process with all development proposals	- level of community consultation used in any new management or development	ongoing
	- to protect park's values from inappropriate development	B2	- ensure consistency with both Acts, as applicable including Core Objectives for community land, Council's adopted policy and the LEP's Principles of Development Control & Desired Future Character of the Locality.	- number and % of changes to area not consistent with relevant legislation and policy	High ongoing
	- to promote and enhance natural values in accordance with expanded Public Purpose for Crown reserve and community land categories and core objectives	B3	<p>Park development proposals must address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental sustainability - protection of identified values - demonstrate a clear connection with the reserve's role and natural bushland setting - public accessibility, equity, exclusivity and alienation of Crown reserve and community land - consistent with character and scale of existing low-key recreational facilities - protection of all views to and from this reserve - maintain amenity and public safety in relation to noise emissions and pollutants, building surface glare and reflection - maintain and enhance public safety and security - minimize traffic hazards and pedestrian conflict in relation to vehicular access, car parking, service and delivery areas - ensure appropriate indigenous planting/ screening in accordance with site specific environmental constraints - protection of visual and environmental amenity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number and % of proposed developments that address and adhere to development guidelines - measure trends over time 	High ongoing
	- to protect and enhance identified values	B4	Park development proposals which may directly or indirectly threaten the natural setting and/ or other identified values are not permissible	- as above	High ongoing
	- to protect heritage items from inappropriate development	B5	Park development which may adversely affect any identified heritage items is not permissible. Development in the vicinity of a heritage item should complement its character and integrity.	- as above	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
natural setting	<p>Desired Outcomes: To establish guidelines for assessing leases, licences and other estate in compliance with requirements for community land and to ensure consistency with both Acts</p> <p>b.) the granting of a lease, licence, estate or erection of a building or structure must be consistent with the core objectives for the category of land, and;</p> <p>c.) a lease, licence, estate or authorisation for erection of a building or a structure must not be granted in an area categorised as a natural area except for the prescribed purposes as scheduled in this Plan in accordance with LGA s. 47B sub-sections (4) (a)-(f) and (5) (a)-(c).</p>				
	- to protect park's values and role from inappropriate leases, permits and commercial activities	C1	<p>Ensure that all licences for commercial activities or non-profit community or educational activities are in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adopted Council policy and permitted uses - spatial and temporal constraints [subject to site-specific values and core objectives] - LEP's General Principles of Development Control [including development relating to or in the vicinity of heritage items] - Development guidelines as outlined in this Plan [see items B1-B5]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of licences approved in accordance with this Plan. - measure trends over time 	High ongoing
		C2	<p>Commercial Use:</p> <p>This Plan of Management expressly authorises the licensing for the operation of a passive recreational or educational activity on the land categorised as Natural Area to a commercial entity on the condition that it does not impact on other recreational and community uses or the objectives of the land categories.</p> <p>Non-profit Use:</p> <p>This Plan of Management expressly authorises the licensing or granting of any other estate over the land to a non-profit organisation for the purposes of operating a community activity.</p> <p>This Plan of Management expressly authorises the licensing or granting of any other estate over the land to a non-profit organisation for the purposes of operating an educational activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - licenses implemented in accordance with this Plan. 	High ongoing
		C3	<p>Easements in relation to Community Land:</p> <p>This Plan of Management expressly authorises the granting of easements over the land for the purpose of providing pipes, conduit or other connections under the surface of the ground. This is limited to easements that connect land adjoining community land to an existing water, sewer, drainage or electrical facility of Council or other public utility provider that is situated on Community land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of easements granted in accordance with this Plan. 	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
natural setting	<p>Desired Outcomes: To establish guidelines for assessing leases, licences and other estate in compliance with requirements for community land and to ensure consistency with both Acts</p> <p>b.) the granting of a lease, licence, estate or erection of a building or structure must be consistent with the core objectives for the category of land, and;</p> <p>c.) a lease, licence, estate or authorisation for erection of a building or a structure must not be granted in an area categorised as a natural area except for the prescribed purposes as scheduled in this Plan in accordance with LGA s. 47B sub-sections (4) (a)-(f) and (5) (a)-(c).</p>				
	- to protect park's values and role from inappropriate leases, permits and commercial activities [continued]	C3 [cont'd]	<p>Easements in relation to Community Land (cont'd):</p> <p>The granting of easements above or under the surface of Community land to land that is not community land, is not within the authority of this Plan of Management. This includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > piping to natural watercourse; > piping to a facility through community land to a facility on land under other ownership; > private access, vehicular or pedestrian. 	- see above	High ongoing
environment/biodiversity	<p>Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices</p> <p>Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)</p>				
	- to address conservation significance of native flora and fauna and ensure long term protection and viability	D1	<p>Biodiversity Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct a faunal survey, including faunal trapping, focussing on threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quantitative faunal study completed with recommendations - confirmation of threatened species status & habitat values 	medium
		D2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to assess and map the condition of bushland to assist in developing appropriate management strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information prepared to assist in other biophysical studies 	High ongoing
		D3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct an ecological assessment to assist in determining appropriate fire regimes for the park's range of vegetation communities and habitats, emphasizing protection and management of threatened species [see G1]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - detailed study completed with recommendations implemented in co-ordination with the objectives of fire 	High ongoing
		D4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhance faunal corridors, extending indigenous street tree programme to adjoining streets, particularly within Allambie Heights area, providing greater opportunities for genetic exchange with Manly Reservoir bushland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vital faunal corridor links under community regeneration and revegetation programmes within 5 years 	Medium ongoing
		D5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue to control and monitor feral animal populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of rabbit and fox baiting programmes and feral cat trapping undertaken 	High ongoing
		D6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue community-based environmental education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broader community understanding of environmental issues 	ongoing
		D7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - link stormwater management to weed management/ bush regeneration strategy. Make improved stormwater management priority one in the co-ordinated strategy [see items E1 - E7] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number and type of stormwater management initiatives undertaken within and adjoining the park - improved liaison and co-ordination of objectives 	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
environment/biodiversity	Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	- to address conservation significance of native flora and fauna and ensure long term protection and viability	D8	Biodiversity Management (cont'd) - effectively integrate fire hazard reduction management with stormwater, weed management/ bush regeneration [see Items G1 - G7]	- management strategies effectively integrated with co-ordination of objectives	High ongoing
	- to address catchment management issues as a high priority in integrated park management - to continue public education in catchment management - to monitor changes and prioritize works	E1	Catchment Management: - Continue local resident education programme in minimizing impacts including volunteer initiatives such as the Stormwater Drain Marking Programme in adjoining streets. Education programme needs to address dumping of rubbish and garden refuse into drains and along road verges.	- number of streets targeted in programme	High ongoing
		E2	- Initiate a programme to develop local community "ownership" in the park with the aim of re-establishing volunteer involvement in "bushcare" and ensuring a broader understanding of local catchment management issues.	- management "partnership" developed to address issues affecting the whole park.	ongoing
		E3	- Conduct a survey of streets and roads adjoining the park, identifying road edge conditions which allow overland flow into park's perimeter bushland. Prioritize roads for kerb and guttering to re-channel overland flow into drains.	- survey completed and roads prioritized in accordance with Capital Expenditure Programme	High ongoing
		E4	- Initiate discussions with Sydney Water regarding prioritizing upper catchment stormwater management to address illegal connections/ locate damaged pipes which allow contaminated water to enter creek system.	- priorities established for improved catchment management	Medium ongoing
		E5	- Monitor changes to creek-lines or stormwater channels including unusual increased flow rates over time, increased gully erosional activity, altered drainage alignment/ flow patterns and water quality including the following: > two creek-lines between Doulton Avenue and Dresden Avenue; > drainage channel adjacent to rear vehicular access at Derna Crescent. - Maintain existing energy dissipater in lower creek area [below Wedgewood Crescent].	- monitoring conducted as part of bush regeneration contract.	Medium ongoing
		E6	- Target and prioritize Stormwater Drainage Treatments in upper catchment area of the park as follows: 1. Owen Stanley Avenue: > repair/ reconstruct and excavate existing sedimentation basin at Owen Stanley Avenue [western end adjacent to unmade Crown Road Reserve]. Construct appropriate ramped access for easy regular maintenance with bobcat. Reinstate local wetland species.	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
environmental/ biodiversity	Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to address catchment management issues as a high priority in integrated park management - to continue public education in catchment management - to monitor changes and prioritize works 		Catchment Management (cont'd): 1. Owen Stanley Avenue (cont'd): > Construct/ relocate sedimentation basin up slope at Owen Stanley Avenue [eastern end adjacent to unmade Crown Road Reserve] to allow easy regular maintenance. 2. Derna Crescent: > Construct new sedimentation basin on drainage line adjacent to playground/ unmade road access at Derna Crescent. Construct berm/ swale drain along Derna Crescent/ park interface to re-direct overland flows to existing drain and new sedimentation basin. Ensure regular maintenance. 3. Dresden Avenue: > Construct section of kerb to Dresden Avenue [above playground] to re-direct overland flows away from entry point/ track. 4. Upper Waterfall Area [below Derna Crescent]: > Subject to funding, remove Willows and other weeds in basin area above waterfall. Excavate approx. 80 cubic metres of sediment. Re-align natural creek course, construct appropriate low-key batters to eroded creek section at Sydney Water pit/ pipes. Plant local indigenous wetland and creek edge species [see items F6 and J1].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme - works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme - works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme - works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme 	High ongoing Medium ongoing Medium Medium
		E7	- Review opportunities for rationalizing (combining) small stormwater lines & directing stormwater to constructed sedimentation basins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investigations undertaken and funding options addressed - enhanced environmental/ recreational opportunities 	High ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect the park's remnant bushland and habitat values within an urbanised context - to ensure an effective integrated management approach 	F1	Weed Management, Bush Regeneration and Rehabilitation: Continue to Implement an integrated approach to bush regeneration and rehabilitation techniques based on site-specific constraints and opportunities. Within highly impacted areas, supplement bush regeneration techniques with a comprehensive rehabilitation strategy using locally-sourced indigenous species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - co-ordinated strategy reinforces habitat values and addresses potential issues of arrested succession and long term simplification of the ecosystem 	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
environmental/ biodiversity	Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect the park's remnant bushland and habitat values within an urbanised context - to identify and effectively manage threatening processes - to ensure an effective integrated management approach - to establish a quantifiable means of assessment of the programme emphasizing the long term objective of sustainability - to re-establish a local volunteer network 	F2	Weed Management, Bush Regeneration and Rehabilitation (cont'd): Ensure that the Programme fully addresses the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > long term sustainability as its key objective; > consistent with current and future budget projections [and that works do not become over-extended beyond available resources]; > on-going nutrient loadings from adjoining properties/ drainage lines; > co-ordination of an appropriate weed management/ fire regime including fuel reduction of stockpiled weeds on site; > upgrading of catchment management devices [GPT's, sedimentation basins, energy dissipater and regular maintenance of structures and improved access]. See items E1-E7. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - programme linked to 5-year CAPEX Programme and fully integrated with catchment management and fire management. 	High ongoing
		F3	Continue to maintain all current work sites with the aim of establishing a clear time-frame for recovery and sustainability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Clearview Place & main creek-line > Wedgewood Crescent > area around the Sydney Water Reservoir > Lyly Road & Corkery Crescent > Derna Crescent & main creek-line > Owen Stanley Avenue/ Larissa Road north (middle & south basins) > Doulton Avenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current programme maintained subject to improved monitoring and evaluation - annual report by contractors including detailed assessment of areas worked, current status and projections linked to existing budget 	ongoing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect and manage views 	F4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure appropriate species selection and management techniques are used to protect and maintain views [including neighbouring views on plateau areas] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - views protected and managed 	ongoing
		F5	Continue to develop and implement a quantifiable bushland management assessment process that monitors changing patterns of ecosystem durability and sustainability over time as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > introduce objective monitoring of regeneration sites using standard rapid assessment/ measurement techniques (including photography) > investigate opportunities to involve universities in monitoring > introduce detailed quantitative measurement and assessment [eg. use of quadrats] into bush regeneration contracts > compare the effectiveness/ value for money of two different techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor changes and trends over time: - independent biennial review of the programme - objective monitoring to provide basis for cost/ benefit - independent biennial review of the programme 	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
environmental/ biodiversity	Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect the park's remnant bushland and habitat values within an urbanised context - to identify and effectively manage threatening processes - to ensure an effective integrated management approach - to establish a quantifiable means of assessment of the programme emphasizing the long term objective of sustainability - to re-establish a local volunteer network 	F6	Subject to appropriate funding, initiate rehabilitation of the weed infested area above the main waterfall [refer to item E6-4].	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX Programme	Medium
		F7	Co-ordinate with Sydney Water to establish an "environmental partnership" in the repair of past damage to the park [eg. poorly designed and constructed maintenance access trails/ erosion damage and subsequent weed invasion] and improve current development and management techniques in accordance with environmental best practice [see item E4]	- initiatives investigated and implemented within 5 years	Medium ongoing
		F8	Seek to re-establish community support and interest in volunteer "Bushcare" programmes/ bush regeneration teams. Support community groups in seeking grant funding and ensure that day-to-day management issues such as supervision, supply and co-ordination of fuel reduction stockpiles are adequately addressed [see item E2].	- increasing local community commitment and programmes targeting non-critical habitat, under appropriate supervision	Medium ongoing
	In accordance with the Draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (1999): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to protect life, property and the environment - to protect, maintain and wherever possible enhance natural and cultural values through the management of appropriate fire regimes 	G1	Bushfire Management: Integrate environmental and biodiversity programmes with the objectives of fire management policy [see items D3, F2 and F8]	- co-ordinated strategy with NSW Rural Fire Service	High ongoing
		G2	Promote an inter-disciplinary approach to management, emphasizing flexibility in determination of Asset Protection Zones [ie. fuel-free & fuel-reduced zones adjacent to residential dwellings, utilities infrastructure, environmental/ heritage items, etc] dependent upon the following: > type of building construction/ materials > fire appliance access and egress > type & quality of available bushfire fuel > aspect (eg. westerly exposure) > slope characteristics (ie. steepness, rock outcrops)	- co-ordinated strategy with NSW Rural Fire Service [NSWRFS] which emphasizes co-operation, liaison and flexibility in fire-hazard reduction	High ongoing
		G3	Strategy based on specific site characteristics: > remove accumulated soil/ building waste from sandstone outcrops thus reducing opportunities for weed growth > remove weed growth and spread "tub-ground" hardwood mulch > non-contiguous "native" and locally indigenous planting within fuel-reduced zone, replacing weed species (eg. lantana); > use of clumping sedges (wet sites) and grasses (dry sites) to reduce movement of nutrients downslope;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of this strategy which ensures the necessary level of protection to public and property in accordance with all requirements of the Act as well as providing for environmental/ biodiversity values - annual monitoring of fire-hazard reduction zones - continuing liaison with adjoining residents and NSW Rural Fire Service [NSWRFS]. 	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
environmental/ biodiversity	Desired Outcome: To protect the park's natural setting, its scenic, environmental, and recreational values and to promote ecologically sustainable management practices Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	In accordance with the Draft Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (1999): - to protect life, property and the environment - to protect, maintain and wherever possible enhance natural and cultural values through the management of appropriate fire regimes		Bushfire Management (cont'd): > use of local mesic/ rainforest species in highly disturbed/ moist sites with a southerly aspect/ below rock outcrops (eg. <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> , <i>Guioa semiglaucula</i> , <i>Acmena smithii</i> and <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>).	- see above	High ongoing
		G4	Maintain existing mown grass within unmade section of Crown road reserve [Owen Stanley Avenue]. Continue to rehabilitate/ enhance bushland edge condition. Remove all encroachments and clumps of exotic weeds within this area [see item A7].	- fuel-free zone maintained in accordance with Bush Fire Risk Management Plan	ongoing
		G5	Co-ordinate with NSWRFSS to implement community education programmes, incl. making adjoining properties safer from the potential impact of a bushfire.	- education programme implemented within 2 years.	High ongoing
		G6	Continue to implement development and building controls for adjoining properties which are appropriate to the level of fire hazard.	- appropriate development controls implemented within 2 years.	High ongoing
		G7	Development proposals on adjoining properties should provide the necessary set-backs for fuel-free & fuel-reduced zones within the property boundary.	- fuel-free and fuel reduced zones addressed in new developments on adjoining properties	High ongoing
recreation/ access & circulation	Desired Outcome: To protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	- to protect natural setting from inappropriate facilities or over development - to ensure that accessibility addresses all potential user groups - to create an appropriate system of signage and enhance visitor interpretation	H1	Visitor Management: Continue to protect and enhance natural bushland to provide quality settings for recreation and to promote biodiversity/ education values	- identified values protected and enhanced	High ongoing
		H2	Protect against over development or inappropriate recreational facilities whilst enhancing recreational opportunities, access and circulation	- all types of development, leases/ licenses thoroughly addressed [see items B1 - B5 and C1-C3]	ongoing
		H3	Integrate items of natural heritage within recreational experience [including waterfalls, creeks, rainforest, sandstone outcrops and ridge-line views]	- survey user groups and level of user satisfaction	High ongoing
		H4	Continue to review opportunities to enhance accessibility for a broad range of user groups (eg. people with disabilities, frail, aged, children, strollers, etc). Investigate opportunities for the disabled [see item I3].	- disability access investigated and prioritized in accordance with Warringah's broad strategic objectives	Medium ongoing
		H5	Develop an integrated system of identification, interpretive & directional signage to improve visitor awareness of appropriate low-impact activities and range of recreational opportunities and linkages. Signs should include the use of maps and consider sensory and multi-lingual options.	- interpretive and directional signage installed in accordance with CAPEX programme - improved visitor awareness of park's values and appropriate low-impact activities	High ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
recreation/ access & circulation	Desired Outcome: To protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	- to address ad hoc playgrounds attached to perimeter of park, including public safety and risk management issues	H6	Visitor Management (cont'd): Improve integration of existing playground facilities within park by addressing public access and circulation, bushland rehabilitation and catchment management issues [see items L1-L7].	- public access and circulation, bushland and catchment management addressed in accordance with CAPEX	Medium ongoing
		H7	Ensure that all playgrounds and associated equipment are adequately maintained, that any child safety fall areas and surfaces, potential conflict points and inappropriate edge conditions are rectified as a high priority, and that long-term regional rationalization of facilities are addressed.	- compliance with Service Level Agreements [SLA]	High ongoing
	- to ensure appropriate maintenance of park's facilities	H8	Ensure the park's public access tracks, bridges, signage and other facilities are well maintained at all times. Maintain adequate sight distance on tracks.	- compliance with Service Level Agreements [SLA] - measure visitor satisfaction with setting and facilities	ongoing
		H9	Ensure that construction of all tracks, bridges and decks are in accordance with Draft Australian Standard - Walking Tracks Part 2: Infrastructure Design [to be AS 2156.2]	- all construction compliant with relevant Australian Standards	High ongoing
	- to ensure consistency in low-impact materials and finishes	H10	Ensure palette of construction materials is appropriate for this natural setting: > timber bridges/ decks, picnic tables/ seats and signage/ shelters > pathways in compacted earth or compacted decomposed granite/ rough-cut sandstone steps > timber sleeper walls/ or rough cut-sandstone walls to drainage structures > timber post, handrails and barriers	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX programme	ongoing
		I1	Clearview Place - Dresden Avenue Track 1. Doulton Avenue - Dresden Avenue section upgrade - High Priority Upgrade existing main track between Doulton Ave and Dresden Ave, providing access over creek crossings and minimal site hardening/ shielding to track [see items H9-H10] as follows: > construct two low-key timber foot-bridges with handrails [max. 1.4 metre width] over existing intermittent creek-lines; > ensure adequate sub-surface drainage to upgraded track, particularly on steeper sections; > install appropriate longitudinal and crossfalls along track providing for overland flow and collection points. Install rubble energy dissipaters; > construct steps in imported sandstone rough-cut blocks or hardwood timber/ sleepers [do not use bush rock];	- measure visitor satisfaction with upgraded track/ circulation - monitor changes and trends over time with visitor numbers and user groups - works implemented in accordance with CAPEX programme	High

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
recreation/ access & circulation	Desired Outcome: To protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to upgrade track system and improve recreational opportunities and circulation - to adequately address public safety and risk management - to address broad community access 	11	Clearview Place - Dresden Avenue Track (cont'd) 1. Doulton Avenue - Dresden Avenue section upgrade - High Priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > ensure that existing bridges and decks have adequate ramped or stepped access in accordance with Draft Australian Standards; > construct secondary steps/ track between the main track and the unmade road section off Doulton Avenue [see item A5]; > install entry/ identification signage at Dresden Ave and Doulton Ave; > install 2 X timber seats at appropriate rest points or scenic locations; > upgrade Dresden Avenue Playground [see item L6] 	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX funding	High
		12	2. Picnic Area/ Main Bridge, Lower Creek - Medium Priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate relocation options for vandalized information board/ shelter structure to another more suitable location off-site. Scale of structure is too large for alternate locations in this park at Derna Crescent, Doulton Avenue, Dresden Avenue or Clearview Place. - Repair damage to existing picnic table. Maintain picnic area structures and install litter bin near main bridge. Ensure rubbish is collected regularly. 	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium
		13	3. Clearview Place entry upgrade - Medium Priority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formalize/ enhance Clearview Place entry point, including appropriate location and identification [map] signage and landscaping. Co-ordinate with adjoining land-owners/ businesses to investigate "partnership" opportunities in embellishment, including upgrading of adjoining lawns and garden beds, signage and landscaping. - Investigate opportunities to enable access for people with disabilities; review priorities for ramped access off Clearview Place entry [including removal of existing steps and installation of a ramped boardwalk through to existing timber bridge deck level] in accordance with Australian Standards. - Prune large shrubs along concrete pathway to improve access and visibility. Enhance park/ rainforest linkage along entry path. Phase out generic shrubs and replace with suitable mesic understorey species [Acmena smithii, Elaeocarpus reticulatus, Pittosporum revolutum, Breynia oblongifolia], groundcovers/ climbers [Pandorea pandorana, Hardenbergia violacea, Dianella caerulea]. Train climbers to adjoining security fences to screen infrastructure. 	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
recreation/ access & circulation	Desired Outcome: To protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to upgrade track system and improve recreational opportunities and circulation - to adequately address public safety and risk management - to address broad community access 	J1	Derna Crescent - Waterfall Track (cont'd) 1. Derna Crescent - Upper Waterfall section upgrade - Medium Priority - See item E6: 4. Upper Waterfall Area [below Derna Crescent] for proposed rehabilitation of creek crossing: > upgrade track between Derna Crescent and the main creek [as in item I1] > investigate construction options for future low-key timber foot-bridge crossing or sandstone stepping stones over permanent creek [subject to hydrological/ flood study, risk management assessment and upgrade of Upper Waterfall track]. Investigate options for re-alignment of crossing [east of existing point], providing direct link to existing Waterfall track; > investigate construction options for new track north of creek-line to link Waterfall track to Sydney Water/ Owen Stanley Avenue track. Construct brush barriers to eliminate use of eroded creek track; > install entry/ identification signage at Derna Crescent entry point.	- works implemented in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium
		J2	2. Upper Waterfall Track section - Medium Priority > investigate future options for upgrading steep section of track adjacent to waterfall, including possible re-alignment of track, graded non-slip steps and safety hand-rails to address public safety and risk management. > options should include a secondary access/ viewing deck to the mid-waterfall platform and pools with interpretive signage and installation of timber seating as a picnic/ rest point.	- works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium
		K1	Sydney Water/ Owen Stanley Track - Medium Priority - In conjunction with Sydney Water, investigate options for funding re-development of existing steep eroded maintenance access track as follows: > construct graded timber or stone steps at regular intervals along track addressing peak drainage overland flows; > re-surface track with cement-stabilized, compacted crushed sandstone or decomposed granite; > construct steps adjacent to steel-mesh covered pits; > remove rubbish, including rusted car bodies and all imported blue-metal. > continue to maintain regeneration area adj. to Sydney Water access road; > install entry/ identification signage at Owen Stanley Avenue entry.	- investigation/ co-ordination with Sydney Water completed and recommendations implemented.	Medium ongoing

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
recreation/ access & circulation	Desired Outcome: To protect and enhance public access, recreational linkages, facilities and settings Core Objectives: Management of community land categorised as Natural Area: bushland (36J), watercourse (36M) and Park (36G)				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to address neighbourhood playground public access, child safety and risk management issues - to address playground rationalization and improved integration with park 	L1	Neighbourhood Playgrounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue regular playground equipment monitoring and implement safety recommendations 	- annual monitoring and recommendations implemented	ongoing
		L2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Future landscaping to be based on local indigenous rehabilitation planting to perimeters of play areas, adjoining residential development. Protect and maintain neighbouring views [see F4 and H6]. 	30% of each playground under rehabilitation within 5 years	Medium ongoing
		L3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review playground options for each area in relation to existing and projected local neighbourhood needs, child safety and risk management. 	- investigations completed and recommendations implemented	Medium ongoing
		L4	Earl Street Playground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade public entry/ access from Earl Street including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > appropriate directional/ identification signage; > footpath in a consistent finish linking Earl Street to playground; > replacement of existing vehicular barrier with bollards/ or boom gate allowing pedestrian access [including pram/ stroller access]. - Install appropriate safety fall areas under all equipment. - Remove existing weed species within mown areas and edges to bushland. - Rehabilitation planting of perimeter areas/ adjoining residential development together with staged reduction in size of mown areas to reduce long-term maintenance costs and improve integration with bushland. - Investigate options for future pedestrian linkage to main Dresden Avenue-Doulton Avenue track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investigations completed and recommendations implemented within 5 years - works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding - works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding - investigation completed and recommendations implemented 	Medium ongoing Medium ongoing Medium ongoing
		L5	Wedgewood Crescent Playground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install appropriate safety fall areas under all equipment. - Rehabilitation planting of perimeter areas/ adjoining residential development [see item L4]. 	- works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium ongoing
		L6	Dresden Avenue Playground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Address adequacy of existing safety fall areas/ conflict points at rock outcrops, safety fall surfacing, re-location of existing slide and replace seat. - Re-direct overland flows on adjoining road to existing drains [see item E6-3]. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding - works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding 	High Medium
		L7	Derna Crescent Playground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works as in item L5. 	- works completed in accordance with CAPEX funding	Medium

Management Strategies (continued)

	Performance Target (strategies)	Item	Means of Achievement (Management Actions)	Means of Assessment (of the actions)	Priority
heritage	<p>Desired Outcome: To investigate any potential heritage sites within the park and ensure protection of all heritage values</p> <p>Core Objective: Management of community land categorised as an area of cultural significance (36H)</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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 assembling existing components without the introduction of new material;</p> <p>c.) the reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state;</p> <p>d.) the adaptive re-use 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 (ie. 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);</p> <p>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.</p>				
	<p>Indigenous Heritage:</p> <p>- no confirmed sites</p>	M1	- conduct review with National Parks/ Aboriginal Land Working Group and specialist staff to establish the location of any sites [see item B5].	- investigation conducted and recommendations implemented	Medium ongoing

Works Schedule & Opinion of Probable Landscape Construction Costs

(5-years: Capital & Recurrent Works)

Item	Action	Responsibility	Completed By	Capital Cost (\$)	Recurrent Cost (\$)
Land Management: Natural Setting					
A1	Ensure consistency in land management objectives over all the fragmented parcels of land	Council (P&A/ S)/ State Govt.	ongoing	n/a	ex
A2	Expand existing Crown reserve parcel's designated Public Purpose as described	Council (P&A/ S) & DLWC	2001	n/a	n/a
A3	Continue to pursue a favourable resolution to protect all State-owned land parcels within Allenby Park	Council (P&A/ S)/ State Govt.	ongoing	n/a	ex
A4	Investigate options for consolidating contiguous bushland [between Allenby Park Pde/ Old Pittwater Road]	Council (P&A/ S/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
A5	Prepare a detailed survey to clarify park boundaries and investigate encroachments Clarify options relating to unauthorised use of Crown reserve and Community lands	Council (P&A/ S) & DLWC	ongoing	n/a	ex
A6	Develop strategic framework to address and prioritize actions relating to encroachments on public land	Council (P&A/ S)	ongoing	n/a	ex
A7	Notify adjoining owners/ remove any private landscaping and encroachments within park boundaries	Council (S/ EM/ C&M)	ongoing	n/a	ex
Development & Leases/ Licenses:					
B1-B5	Establish guidelines for assessing development proposals and impacts	Council (P&A/ S)	ongoing	n/a	ex
C1-C3	Establish guidelines for assessing leases and licences/ authorise the granting of leases as described	Council (P&A/ S)	ongoing	n/a	ex
Biodiversity Management:					
D1	Conduct a faunal survey, including faunal trapping, focussing on threatened species	Council (EM)	2002	\$20,000.00	n/a
D2	Continue to assess/ map condition of bushland to assist in developing management strategies	Council (EM)			see item F3
D3	Conduct an ecological assessment to assist in determining appropriate fire regimes for the park	Council (EM)	2001	\$15,000.00	n/a
D4	Enhance faunal corridors, extending indigenous street tree programme to adjoining streets	Council (EM)	2002	\$5,000.00	ex
D5	Continue to control and monitor feral animal populations	Council (EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
D6	Continue community-based environmental education programmes	Council (EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
D7	Link stormwater management to weed management/ bush regeneration strategy	Council (C&M/ EM)			see items E1-E7
D8	Integrate fire hazard reduction management with stormwater, weed management/ bush regeneration	Council (EM)			see items G1-G7
Catchment Management:					
E1	Continue local resident education programme in minimizing local catchment impacts	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
E2	Initiate programme to develop local community "ownership" in park/ re-establishing volunteer involvement	Council (EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
E3	Survey of streets/ roads adjoining park, identifying road edge conditions/ prioritize drainage works	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
E4	Discussions with Sydney Water re: prioritizing upper catchment stormwater management	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
E5	Monitor changes to creek-lines or stormwater channels re: increased flow rates/ gully erosional activity	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
E6-1	Repair/ reconstruct existing sedimentation basin [western end of Owen Stanley Ave unmade section]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$5,000.00	\$500.00
	Relocate/ reconstruct sedimentation basin up slope [eastern end of Owen Stanley Ave unmade section]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$4,000.00	\$300.00
E6-2	Derna Crescent: Construct sedimentation basin and berm/ swale treatment along road to re-direct flows	Council (C&M/ EM)	2002	\$5,000.00	\$300.00
E6-3	Dresden Ave: Construct berm/ swale treatment along road to re-direct flows [above playground]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2003	\$3,000.00	n/a

KEY TO RESPONSIBILITY:

Council (P&A): Property & Assets

Council (S): Strategy

Council (EM): Environmental Management

Council (C&M): Construction & Maintenance

DLWC: Department of Land and Water Conservation

NSWRFS: NSW Rural Fire Service

Notes:

"ex" refers to sourcing from existing budgets/ staff costs.

"n/a" cost not applicable

"capital cost" includes design/ documentation, construction and supervision costs.

All costs are inclusive of GST.

Works Schedule & Opinion of Probable Landscape Construction Costs

(5-years: Capital & Recurrent Works)

Item	Action	Responsibility	Completed by	Capital Cost (\$)	Recurrent Cost (\$)
Catchment Management [cont'd]:					
E6-4	Upper Waterfall Area: Excavate approx. 80 cubic metres of sediment/ remove weeds, construct batter and re-align creek/ rehabilitation planting [see F6/ K1]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2003	\$25,000.00	\$1,000.00
E7	Review opportunities for rationalizing (combining) small stormwater lines	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
Weed Management, Bush Regeneration and Rehabilitation:					
F1-F2	Continue to implement an integrated approach to bush regeneration and rehabilitation [see F3-F8 & E1-E7]	Council (EM)/ volunteers	ongoing	n/a	\$40,000.00
F3	Continue to maintain all current work sites within an established time-frame for recovery and sustainability	Council (EM)/ volunteers			see items F1-F2
F4	Ensure appropriate species selection and management techniques are used to protect and maintain views	Council (EM)/ volunteers	ongoing	n/a	n/a
F5	Continue to develop and implement a quantifiable bushland management assessment process	Council (EM)	2001	n/a	ex
F6	Subject to appropriate funding, initiate rehabilitation of the weed infested area above the main waterfall	Council (EM)		see item E6-4	n/a
F7	Co-ordinate with Sydney Water to establish an "environmental partnership"	Council (EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
F8	Seek to re-establish community support in volunteer bush regeneration teams/ assist in seeking grants	Council (EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
Bushfire Management:					
G1	Integrate environmental and biodiversity programmes with the objectives of fire management policy	Council (EM)/ RFS	ongoing	n/a	ex
G2	Promote an interdisciplinary approach, emphasizing flexibility in determination of Asset Protection Zones	Council (EM)/ RFS	ongoing	n/a	ex
G3	Strategy based on specific site characteristics	Council (EM)/ RFS		n/a	see items F1-F2
G4	Maintain existing mown grass within unmade section of Crown road reserve [Owen Stanley Avenue] Continue to rehabilitate bushland edge and remove all encroachments	Council (EM)/ RFS	ongoing	n/a	ex
G5	Co-ordinate with NSWRFs to implement community education programmes	Council (EM)/ RFS	ongoing	n/a	see items F1-F2
G6	Continue to implement development/ building controls for adjoining properties relating to level of fire hazard	Council (S/ EM)/ NSWRFs	ongoing	n/a	ex
G7	New development proposals on adjoining property should provide set-backs for fire hazard reduction	Council (S/ EM)/ NSWRFs	ongoing	n/a	ex
Visitor Management:					
H1	Continue to protect and enhance natural bushland to provide quality settings	Council (S/ EM/ C&M)	ongoing	n/a	n/a
H2	Protect against over development or inappropriate recreational facilities	Council (S/ EM/ C&M)	ongoing	n/a	n/a
H3	Integrate items of natural heritage within recreational experience	Council (S/ EM/ C&M)	ongoing	n/a	n/a
H4	Continue to review opportunities to enhance accessibility for a broad range of user groups	Council (S/ EM)		see item I3	n/a
H5	Develop an integrated system of identification, interpretive & directional signage	Council (S/ EM)		see I1-I3, J1-J2 & K1	ex
H6	Improve integration of existing playground facilities within park	Council (EM/ C&M)			see items L1-L7
H7	Ensure that all playgrounds and associated equipment are adequately maintained, safety recommendations are implemented and long-term regional rationalization of facilities are addressed	Council (S/ EM/ C&M)			see items L1-L7
H8	Ensure the park's public access tracks, bridges, signage and other facilities are well maintained	Council (EM/ C&M)	ongoing	n/a	ex
H9	Ensure that construction of all tracks, bridges and decks are in accordance with appropriate standards	Council (EM/ C&M)		see I1-I3, J1-J2 & K1	ex
H10	Ensure palette of construction materials is appropriate for this natural setting	Council (EM/ C&M)		see I1-I3, J1-J2 & K1	ex
Clearview Place - Dresden Avenue Track					
I1	1. Doulton Avenue - Dresden Avenue section upgrade Upgrade existing main track between Doulton Ave and Dresden Ave including 2 X timber foot-bridges with handrails, stone or timber steps [incl. steep 50m section to Dresden Ave] & sub-surface drainage	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$40,000.00	\$2,000.00

Works Schedule & Opinion of Probable Landscape Construction Costs

(5-years: Capital & Recurrent Works)

Item	Action	Responsibility	Completed by	Capital Cost (\$)	Recurrent Cost (\$)
Visitor Management [cont'd]:					
I1 [cont'd]	Construct secondary steps/ track between the main track and the unmade road section off Doulton Ave	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$3,500.00	\$300.00
	Install entry/ identification signage at Dresden Ave and Doulton Ave/ 2 X timber seats on main track	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$3,500.00	\$200.00
	Upgrade Dresden Avenue Playground	Council (C&M/ EM)		see items L6	see item L6
I2	2. Picnic Area/ Main Bridge, Lower Creek Investigate relocation options for vandalized information board/ shelter Repair damage to existing picnic table. Maintain picnic area structures/ instal litter bin	Council (C&M/ EM) Council (C&M/ EM)	2001 2001	\$2,000.00 \$1,000.00	ex \$300.00
I3	3. Clearview Place entry upgrade Enhance Clearview Place entry point, including appropriate signage and landscaping Investigate opportunities to enable access for people with disabilities/ priority review of ramped access	Council (C&M/ EM) Council (S/ C&M/ EM)	2002 2002	\$12,000.00 \$25,000.00	\$500.00 \$1,000.00
J1	Derna Crescent - Waterfall Track 1. Derna Crescent - Upper Waterfall section upgrade Upgrade track between Derna Crescent and the main creek [upper waterfall area] Investigate options for creek crossing and re-alignment of tracks [not including E6-4 rehabilitation works] Install entry/ identification signage at Derna Crescent entry point	Council (C&M/ EM) Council (S/ C&M/ EM) Council (C&M/ EM)	2003 2004 2003	\$10,000.00 \$15,000.00 \$2,000.00	\$500.00 \$500.00 ex
J2	2. Upper Waterfall Track section Investigate future options for upgrading steep section of track adjacent to waterfall [including safety handrails, steps, seating, decking and interpretive signage]	Council (S/ C&M/ EM)	2005	\$60,000.00	\$2,000.00
K1	Sydney Water/ Owen Stanley Track In conjunction with Sydney Water, investigate options for funding re-development of existing steep eroded maintenance access track [including steps, sub-surface drainage, rubbish removal]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2004	\$20,000.00	\$1,000.00
L1	Continue regular playground equipment monitoring and implement safety recommendations	Council (C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	see items L4-L7
L2	Remove weeds and implement rehabilitation planting to playground areas [perimeters/ entry points]	Council (C&M/ EM)		see items L4-L7	n/a
L3	Review playground options in relation to existing/ projected needs, child safety and risk management	Council (S/ C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex
L4	Earl Street Playground Upgrade public entry/ access from Earl Street including barrier treatment, entry signage, footpath linkage Staged removal of weed species within mown areas and edges to bushland/ rehabilitation planting Investigate options for future pedestrian linkage to main Dresden Avenue-Doulton Avenue track	Council (C&M/ EM) Council (EM) Council (S/ EM)	2003 >2005	\$5,000.00 not costed	ex see items F1-F2 n/a
L5	Wedgewood Crescent Playground see items L1-L3	Council (S/ C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	see items F1-F2
L6	Dresden Avenue Playground Address adequacy of existing safety fall areas/ conflict points at rock outcrops, safety fall surfacing, re-location of existing slide, replace seat and re-direct surface water flows [see item E6]	Council (C&M/ EM)	2001	\$3,000.00	ex
L7	Derna Crescent Playground see items L1-L3	Council (S/ C&M/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	see items F1-F2
M1	Conduct review with National Parks/ Aboriginal Land Working Group and specialist staff to establish the location of any sites [see item B5].	Council (S/ EM)	ongoing	n/a	ex

Summary Works Sheet:

(5-years: Capital & Recurrent Works)

Unit Management Action	Works Period Expenditure (\$)										Unit Management Totals (\$)	
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		Capital	Recurrent
	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent	Capital	Recurrent		
Land Management												
A1-A7											n/a	ex
Development & Licenses/ estate												
B1-C3											n/a	ex
Biodiversity Management												
D1-D8	\$15,000.00		\$25,000.00								\$40,000.00	ex
Catchment Management												
E1-E7	\$9,000.00		\$5,000.00	\$800.00	\$28,000.00	\$1,100.00		\$2,100.00		\$2,100.00	\$42,000.00	\$6,100.00
Weed Management/ Bush Regeneration												
F1-F8		\$40,000.00		\$40,000.00		\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00	n/a	\$230,000.00
Bushfire Management												
G1-G7											n/a	ex
Visitor Management												
H1-H10 (generic)											n/a	ex
I1- I3 Clearview Pl - Dresden Ave Track	\$50,000.00		\$37,000.00	\$3,100.00		\$4,600.00		\$4,600.00		\$4,600.00	\$87,000.00	\$16,900.00
J1-J2 Derna Cres - Waterfall Track					\$12,000.00		\$15,000.00	\$500.00	\$60,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$87,000.00	\$1,500.00
K1 Sydney Water/ Owen Stanley Track							\$20,000.00			\$1,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$1,000.00
L1-L3 Playgrounds (generic)											n/a	ex
L4 Earl Street Playground					\$5,000.00						\$5,000.00	ex
L5 Wedgewood Cres Playground											n/a	ex
L6 Dresden Ave Playground	\$3,000.00										\$3,000.00	ex
L7 Derna Cres Playground											n/a	ex
Cultural Heritage Management												
M1											n/a	ex
Totals (\$)	\$77,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$67,000.00	\$43,900.00	\$45,000.00	\$55,700.00	\$35,000.00	\$57,200.00	\$60,000.00	\$58,700.00	\$284,000.00	\$255,500.00

Notes:

"ex" refers to sourcing from existing budgets/ staff costs.

"n/a" cost not applicable

"capital cost" includes design/ documentation, construction and supervision costs.

All costs are inclusive of GST.

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Allenby Park: Vegetation Communities (2000), Warringah Council GIS Branch

Allenby Park: Brookvale Creek Catchment (2000), Warringah Council GIS Branch

Appendix I

- (a) Summary of Meeting Issues*
- (b) Exploring Issues Papers*
- (c) Community Issues Discussion Paper*
(Issue Date: 15 March 2000)

Allenby Park: Public Meeting/ Workshop

Community Issues: Summary of Comments

Venue: The Allambie Heights School Community Centre
Date: Thursday 10th February 2000
Time: 6.30pm - 8.45pm

The public meeting/ workshop was opened at 6:45 by Kylie Walshe, Principal Strategy Co-ordinator-team leader for Warringah Council. She introduced Daniel Lovett, Principal Strategy Co-ordinator for Allenby Park Plan of Management and the consultants from Landarc Noel Ruting (Partner) and Celia Magennis. Kylie gave a brief introduction to the Plan of Management Process. This overview was then followed by a brief presentation of overheads and slides of Allenby Park by Noel Ruting. The three overheads included the following:-

- ☐ Topography;
- ☐ Vegetation;
- ☐ Public Access & Recreation.

The meeting was then opened for public discussion, questions and comments on the issues affecting Allenby Park as follows:-

1. Dept. Urban Affairs & Planning Land (DUAP)

- concern was expressed over the ownership of DUAP land (far north-west corner of the park) in light of the fact that DUAP want to build 56 000 new dwellings in the Warringah Area;
- question asked: "What legislative protection is there to prevent this?"

Geoff Dyer, Resident.

Kylie Walshe stated that the DUAP land is not suitable for development due to the steep topography. She explained that Council manages Crown reserves as trustee and these lands are protected by the Crown Lands Act, while Community Land owned in fee simple and managed by Council, is protected under the Local Government Act. Council has had discussions with DUAP to divest the land with Council. It is envisaged that this will be recommended in the Allenby Park Plan of Management.

Question raised: "What is Council's current plan for this land?"

Ray Jackson, Resident.

Kylie Walshe stated that Council is working on this now with the Plan of Management which will develop strategies for protecting this land.

2. Owen Stanley unmade road

- question asked: "Will the unmade road be included in the Plan of Management?"

Ross Yates, Resident

Noel Ruting stated that this will be included in the Plan. As requested by the attendees a brief overview of the park's land owners was given with Council, Crown, DUAP, Sydney Water and private land identified.

3. Bushland on Private Land

- question asked: "Does the bushland on the privately owned industrial land (far south-east corner of the park) have a reservation?"

Alan Blackmore, Resident

Kylie Walshe confirmed that Council cannot purchase privately owned land unless the land goes up for sale/ auction or the owners come forward to sell it directly to Council.

4. Plan of Management: Parameters

- question asked: "What are the parameters for this plan? What is the terminology of this area in the plan. This area can be described as "wilderness", therefore is calling it a park correct?"

Meredith Goulding, Resident

Noel Ruting stated that the aim of this Plan is to protect the park's values. He encouraged the attendees to express their concerns and issues. It was pointed out that the park's values are threatened by its large boundary area and exposed edge conditions. The park cannot be considered "a wilderness" in its metropolitan context and small size. It is urban bushland.

5. Landswaps

- question asked: "Are there any land parcel trade-offs?"

Unidentified participant

Noel Ruting stated that there were no land trade-offs being considered.

The meeting broke into workshop groups to discuss what each group valued about the area and the three most important issues for Allenby Park. The presentations from each group were as follows:-

Table 1

Park should be conserved in its entirety:

1. Long term purchase of the DUAP land;

2. Weed Strategy:

- co-ordination with bush regenerators and volunteer workers;

- improved fire management as lengthy delays in controlled burning and pile burns;

- action on rubbish dumping particularly on the edges;

- dumping of grass, building materials, spoil, encourage responsibility within the park;

- would like to see the car wrecks removed;

3. Protect the existing natural beauty and enhance the passive beauty.

Bryn Russell, Resident

Table 2

A beautiful Park

1. Public access:

- paths to be upgraded a little with a few extension;

- paths still to follow the creek-line;

2. Keep it as it is

- this statement received considerable support by attendees

Bruce Carlisle, Resident

Table 3

1. Ensure the unmade section of Owen Stanley Road is included in the Plan of Management;
2. Keep it as it is;
3. Ensure its protection.

Ross Yates, Resident

Table 4

1. Expressed concern over urban development in the bushland, particularly because of the Ardell site, which was Crown land sold for development;
2. Protect the land;
3. Libya Crescent cave:
 - local teenagers use it as a "local den" with lounges, cups & saucers, etc;
 - a lot of rubbish lying around which needs to be cleaned up;
 - return it to its original state;
4. Public Access:
 - thought that there could be a track off Allenby Park Parade which connects to Old Pittwater Road/ Warringah Mall. Suggested it was investigated to see if a path does exist there and if it is used by locals.

Councillor Forrester

Table 5

1. Owen Stanley Avenue unmade road:
 - in the past residents have always mowed it, but recently Council has started maintaining it;
 - many truck drivers think it's a road (it is shown on maps) and keep driving through and get regularly bogged;
 - suggested signage, bollards to make it obvious that Owen Stanley Ave is a closed road.

Jane Backhouse, Resident

Table 6

1. Sewer lines follow the creek and in heavy downpours the lids on the sewer vents come off leading to overflow into the creek. This needs to be addressed.

David Parsons, Save Manly Dam Catchment Committee

Table 7

1. Agreement with what has been said;
2. Need a water tight guarantee that the DUAP land is not developed.
 - Question asked: "What is the arrangement between Council and DUAP in regard to Council maintaining it?"

Unidentified Participant

Daniel Lovett responded by saying that it is an informal arrangement, however the land is designated as public reserve which means the land owners cannot develop it. Under the latest LEP Council has highlighted these parcels as reservation land and if the private land holders choose to put the land up for sale Council is obliged to purchase it.

Table 8

1. Bush regeneration:

- it was stated that the residents would like to be consulted when bush-regeneration work is carried out (the portion of Owen Stanley Avenue between Larissa Road and Ethie Road was highlighted);
- work on the park boundaries can obscure the ocean views;
- residents asked if they could be consulted before works were carried out.

- this statement received considerable support by attendees

Tom Greally, Resident

Open public discussion, questions and comments followed on from the workshop with issues affecting Allenby Park including:-

6. Bush Regeneration

- a participant (Melanie Ledgett) stated that she had been involved with rehabilitation work on the park's boundaries;
- it was stated that neighbouring views would not be interrupted as the rehabilitated area was a heath vegetation rather than a forest community. Rehabilitation planting would grow no higher than surrounding vegetation. It was stated that residents should accept that this is a natural area.

7. Sydney Water Site

- it was suggested that public pressure would make Sydney Water clean up the area;
- it was too expensive to remove stripped sandstone, topsoil and rubble spoil so it was left along the vehicular access road within Sydney Water's land. This mounded spoil now has very good regeneration with some annual weeds.

Melanie Ledgett, Resident/ Bush Regenerator (Issues 6-7)

8. Playgrounds

There was little discussion regarding playgrounds and the need for these facilities along the park's boundaries. However, it was acknowledged by the group that there were no representatives present at the meeting from this demographic group which would use these facilities.

9. Fire Management

- question asked: "Is there a tug between the Fire Brigade and Council. Who is responsible for fire management in Allenby Park and why is there less controlled burning?"

Ray Jackson, Resident

Daniel Lovett stated that the request to burn an area is a very extensive and thorough exercise. In permitting a burn ecological & environmental (fuel load, moisture content), weather and safety conditions have to be considered and these conditions may not have been right in Allenby Park. The Warringah/ Pittwater Rural Fire Service (WPRFS), through public requests address the need for hazard reduction burning for each specific location. The issues are then discussed with Council and further assessed. The WPRFS is working towards a more regional, integrated

approach to fire hazard management.

Noel Ruting stated that fire management will be addressed in the Plan of Management with site specific strategies developed.

10. Bush Regeneration Programmes

- it was stated that the success in bush regeneration is dependent on fire as it controls weeds;
- many hours of bush regeneration have been lost through weed invasion;
- waited three years for Council to pile burn a gully so re-vegetation could start;
- Council's weed disposal policy involves disposal of weeds on site in "plastic compounds" which then turns into compost;
- the greatest threat to the bushland are stormwater drainage lines (spread of weeds/ nutrients), in particular Owen Stanley Ave and Moresby Place;
- Allenby Park is the second largest park in Warringah and out of 450 bush regeneration volunteers only 3 work in this park.

Bruce Paterson, Resident/ Bush Regenerator

Noel Ruting confirmed that Catchment Management is a key issue and will be addressed in the Plan of Management.

11. Community Consultation with Industrial Area

- question raised: "What consultation has been carried out with the Clearview Place industrial area?"

Daniel Lovett stated that there had been invitations sent to them as well as 5000 letter drops in the area. It was noted that further effort should be made to involve the industrial area stakeholders in the community consultation process.

12. Community Ownership

- comment that community ownership should be encouraged through strategies such as "Adopt a Park";
- nearby industrial workers should be encouraged to take on a "stewardship role";

13. Plan of Management's Lifespan

- question asked: "How far down the track will this plan take us and what are the limits of the plan?"

Anne Howard, Resident (Issues 11-13)

Noel Ruting informed the attendees that a Vision Statement is designed for 20 years and a detailed Works Programme over the next 5 years.

14. Fauna

- question asked: "What fauna exists in the park?"
- suggested that an animal survey/ inventory be carried out.

David Parsons, Save Manly Dam Catchment Committee

Noel Ruting confirmed that the plan will address flora, fauna and habitat issues. He informed the community that Warringah Council employed Smith & Smith ecological consultants to look at vegetation and habitat values, but at this stage there has been no detailed inventory for Allenby Park.

15. Aboriginal Sites

- question asked: "Are there any aboriginal sites identified in Allenby Park?"

Anne Howard, Resident

Noel Ruting stated that while Aboriginal heritage issues will be addressed in the plan, it will not provide detailed site investigations or inventory.

Kylie Walshe informed the meeting that Council has allocated funding to Aboriginal site investigation. The Allenby Park Plan of Management will identify whether there is a need for a full Aboriginal site survey.

16. Funding

- question asked: "Where will the funding come from? Are there any grants? How does it accommodate increases in costs?"

Unidentified Participant

Kylie Walshe stated that as yet there has been no funds set aside, however this Plan of Management will outline funding priorities in its Works Programme. A plan of management will assist in attracting grant funding for projects.

Noel Ruting re-confirmed that the Management Strategies will be prioritised for funding.

Daniel Lovett confirmed that grant funding for bushland areas is more likely if a Plan of Management has been done as it looks at bushland management from a strategic viewpoint.

17. Urban Bushland

- it was highlighted that Allenby Park is categorised as a significant area and Category 1 Bushland Reserve within Warringah Council.

Ray Jackson, Resident

18. Grant Application

- it was stated that a grant application submitted on behalf of Friends of Allenby Park asked for a \$35 000 grant to regenerate the escarpment. The application was not successful and Friends of Allenby Park folded. It was stressed that there is a need for community group backup and support.

Bruce Paterson, Resident/ Bush Regenerator

The meeting/ workshop was formally brought to a close at 8.45pm after all comments from participants appeared to have been raised. It was requested that further written comments on the Exploring Issues Paper be returned to Warringah Council or LandArc by 17 February 2000.

Meeting/ Workshop Attendees Registered for Mailing List: 54

Distributed Items: Council's Principles of Community Land Management in Warringah
Council's Brochure: "What are Community Land Plans of Management?"
Exploring Issues: Written Comments

Exploring Issues - Yellow Papers

Distributed at public meeting/ workshop on 10th February 2000.

For return to LandArc by no later than 17th February 2000.

Total Responses: 49

Summary Sheets:

Sheet: 1 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: M/F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ the variety of plants, trees, birds and animals
- ISSUE 1
 - ☐ removal of weeds and foreign plants so as to conserve the natural environment;
 - ☐ want legislation to declare as an national park;
- ISSUE 2
 - ☐ improved access;
 - ☐ removal of lantana and weeds where park backs onto houses;
- ISSUE 3
 - ☐ bushfire control;
 - ☐ stay as it is as bushland.

Sheet: 2 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ urban bushland and green space;
- ☐ preservation of native flora and fauna;
- ISSUE 1
 - ☐ to protect this park from *any* development (commercial, residential or industrial);
 - ☐ to get DUAP to divest/ relinquish its hold over its section;
 - ☐ Allenby Park should be for community use and totally protected;
- ISSUE 2
 - ☐ "How can the Crown land be protected as the Crown land adjacent to the Ardell site was not protected?"
 - ☐ "How can you make sure this type of thing does not happen again?"
- ISSUE 3
 - ☐ pollution control;
 - ☐ protection of weeds, vandals and dumping.

Sheet: 3 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "Have lived in the immediate area for 31 years and have always appreciated its beauty and tranquillity, the bird life and walking tracks."
- ISSUE 1
 - ☐ the need for the park to be fully accessible for recreational use- ie. family picnics/ bush walking etc;
 - ☐ tracks to be maintained and rest areas provided and sign posted;
- ISSUE 2

- ☐ the Council is aware that the community is against further residential development that would involve using Allenby Park;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ no comment.

Sheet: 4 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "took my children walking in the park when they were little. Look forward to taking my grandchildren, when they arrive, walking in the park along the creeks and waterfall."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ keep out weeds and grow natives;
☐ keep some adventure for the little ones eg. Log crossings over creeks not just bridges;
☐ stop the sewerage and stormwater overflows;
☐ sign posts in different areas to direct people;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ obtain a commitment from DUAP that their land will remain part of the park;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ confirm that Owen Stanley Avenue will not be extended to connect both ends by sealing over the grassed area;

Sheet: 5 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ the peaceful surroundings and varied bird life;
☐ it is a touch of the country in the middle of a town;
☐ a green oasis.
- ISSUE 1 ☐ that the park be maintained as a park and not encroached on;
☐ that Owen Stanley Avenue (unsealed part) is definitely included in the park;
☐ that the green strip running from Owen-Stanley Avenue, Darmour, -Sanananda to Owen Stanley Avenue be kept clear. It is fire break and a lot of people walk along it;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ public access should be allowed in the park;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ the park should be protected by zoning so no building can ever take place.

Sheet: 6 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "Allenby Park should be left completely untouched as that the few remaining native animals have somewhere to live, as well as people have somewhere to go for recreational activities. I've lived next to the park for 31 years and I wish to see the area preserved forever."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ no housing or factory development;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ eradication of weeds and non-native plants;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ prevent dumping of household rubbish;

Sheet: 7 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ one of the last remaining bush areas that has been left untouched, needs to remain that way;
- ☐ value the natural habitat;
- ☐ feel that the current track record with developing bush areas leaves this park vulnerable to commercial development - Ardell.

ISSUE 1

- ☐ natural ecosystem that has been there long before people have developed the area;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ no selling off public land to developers;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ growth of urban sprawl, new use of local amenities;

Sheet: 8 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ natural buffer between industrial and residential development for people, flora and fauna;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ no encroachments through further industrial development;
- ☐ the area is a heritage issue held in trust by us for future generations and it is being nibbled away;
- ☐ it is not land for further development;
- ☐ pollution entering the natural watercourse;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ the area could form part of the proposed Allambie Heights war memorial suburb and could be incorporated into the charter for the Manly Dam reserves and surrounding areas;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ above all the area must be insulated against any development encroachment either within or adjacent too;
- ☐ any areas of bushland not included in the Plan of Management should be included and any current encroachment removed;
- ☐ ensure Owen Stanley Avenue is not joined together where currently a fire break.

Sheet: 9 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M/F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We like having the bush and the greenery around. We like having the wildlife. We like the fact that it is untouched and that there is no development."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ "we wish no more development in Allenby Park or in any of the reserves. This is the highest priority and our most important issue. This includes the unmade road section of Owen Stanley Avenue;"
- ☐ "no better public access points are required as we think this will impact wildlife too much. The locals know where they are."

ISSUE 2

- ☐ keep the waterways as clear as possible to help the natural environment ie. flora and fauna;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ maintain management of fire risk as being conducted by fire department, and the bush regeneration project;

Sheet: 10 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ environmental sustainability in an increasingly urbanised environment;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ no encroachment;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ preservation of flora and fauna;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ need for long term planning to prevent environmental deterioration;

Sheet: 11 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "we need to maintain as much natural bushland as possible and improve degraded areas. Warringah has already lost so much already- Red Hill development is an example."

- ☐ "What is important to me is that we keep as much of our natural heritage for future generations. Do not develop - keep it pristine."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ "Can Council work to ensure that legislation is passed so that no part of the current park including DUAP land is earmarked ever to be developed;"

ISSUE 2

- ☐ no comment

ISSUE 3

- ☐ no comment

Sheet: 12 of 49

Age Group: 35-50

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is very important to keep these bushland areas for residents enjoyment, for visitors appreciation- especially in areas like this where higher density living means many families do not have backyards or local parks or live too far away from natural bushland outside Sydney to ever appreciate it."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ it is vital to protect it as naturally as possible without children's parks and barbeque areas;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ taking care of the natural watercourses against pollution;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ bush regenerators should be employed who know how to care for it and protect it.

Sheet: 13 of 49

Age Group: 35-50

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ it is an important bushland oasis which should be preserved and protected in its natural state;
- ISSUE 1
☐ bushland should be conserved and habitat protected;
- ISSUE 2
☐ water quality must be conserved;
- ISSUE 3
☐ weeds must be eradicated;
- ISSUE 4
☐ leave it in a natural state.

Sheet: 14 of 49
Age Group: >65
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ all remaining urban bushland areas need to be preserved;
- ☐ Allenby Park is unique with its relatively large size and diversity of flora;
- ☐ existing walking tracks take one past freely flowing creeks and an impressive waterfall;
- ☐ walking along the mown reserve between the houses and bush in Owen Stanley Reserve is a delight;

ISSUE 1
☐ preservation of the park in its entirety;

ISSUE 2
☐ regenerate the park restoring it to its native flora state;

☐ the few individuals who do this either on a voluntary basis or under contract need continuing with ongoing support from Council;

ISSUE 3
☐ consulting the public means listening to what they have to say and not just proceeding with Council's own pre-conceived plans;

Sheet: 15 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ it will be a park of note when the water is drinkable;
- ☐ leave it in its natural state;

ISSUE 1
☐ no more development of the community, Crown DUAP and private land not built on;

☐ purchase all the land not built on in the factory area off Old Pittwater Road;

☐ dedicating the park so no more building upon it;

☐ take Owen Stanley Avenue unsealed road section off maps;

ISSUE 2
☐ fix the water quality problem from the top of the park at the water entry and work down to Old Pittwater Road;

☐ fix up the sewerage line so no overflows occur;

☐ the water flows into Manly Lagoon, the most polluted water on the east coast of Australia;

ISSUE 3
☐ smaller and less paths results in less erosion, less weeds and less damage.

Sheet: 16 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ bushwalking in a natural bushland setting;
- ISSUE 1
- ☐ control of weeds
- ISSUE 2
- ☐ care of walking tracks (plus signage);
- ☐ old track off Allenby Park Parade (close to Allambie Road) down to the industrial area. "I've walked down a couple of times. Is this track an official track?"
- ISSUE 3
- ☐ large cave near Libya Crescent should be cleaned up.

Sheet: 17 of 49

Age Group: 35-50

Sex: M/F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We purchased the house because we wanted the peaceful location and views."
- ISSUE 1
- ☐ assure residents of leaving park in its entirety, adjoining road in Owen Stanley should be left as a walking path;
- ☐ feral cats and foxes are in residence and should be exterminated to allow the native animals and birds to live;
- ISSUE 2
- ☐ weed control and fire control to be addressed;
- ☐ bush regeneration work now being done is appreciated;
- ☐ at the meeting a member of the contractor's assured a neighbour that only low shrubs were used, however at the bottom of Sanananda Street and Owen Stanley Avenue people have lost their views with very tall shrubs;
- ISSUE 3
- ☐ the council has put up signs warning about stormwater drains going to the lagoon, however a re-introduction program of tadpoles and crayfish would be great.

Sheet: 18 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is important to preserve as much natural bush as possible and I enjoy walking through the area when possible."
- ISSUE 1
- ☐ weed and pollution control;
- ISSUE 2
- ☐ restoration of existing tracks and entry signposts;
- ISSUE 3
- ☐ no comment

Sheet: 19 of 49

Age Group: >65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It represents an area of bushland which is important to the environment and should be maintained in as pristine condition as possible without being developed for residential or commercial purposes;
- ISSUE 1
- ☐ control of exotic weed invasion from surrounding urban development;
- ISSUE 2
- ☐ suitable signage at access points to the various walking tracks and maintenance of

ISSUE 3 paths to prevent erosion;
☐ no comment

Sheet: 20 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ native remnant bushland;
- ☐ native flora and fauna;
- ☐ creek and creek-lines;
- ☐ passive recreation;
- ☐ amenity.

ISSUE 1

- ☐ the encroachment of industrial area from Brookvale escarpment;
- ☐ "Why is there a 'break' in the corridor along Allenby Park Parade?"
- ☐ "Why is continual 'cutting into' the cliff permitted for industrial development and who are the owners of that land? How can it be guaranteed it will never be developed?"

ISSUE 2

- ☐ residential encroachment eg. Derna Crescent residences backing onto bushland;
- ☐ potential for weeds and pollution;
- ☐ fire risk;
- ☐ "Why signpost park if it leads to vandalism as has happened near Clearview?"

ISSUE 3

- ☐ impact of non-native animals: dogs and cats, non-native birds, termites;
- ☐ "What happens when older residents who have time for weeding and regeneration move on and are replaced by younger people with less time and commitment?"

ISSUE 4

- ☐ don't want a repeat of Ardell;
- ☐ an "Adopt a Park" scheme for local industries at the back of Clearview;
- ☐ "Where have the picnic facilities at the back of Clearview come from? This seemed nice, but lead to vandalism."

Sheet: 21 of 49
Age Group: >65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is an important barrier between industrial Brookvale and domestic Allambie Heights and Allambie."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ the condition of the creek running through could be improved in regard to dumping of waste, etc as the water ultimately flows through to the lagoon and sea;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ prepared to enjoy the area as it is;
- ☐ the topography of the park lends itself to maintaining its natural state;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ no comment

Sheet: 22 of 49
Age Group: 36-50
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is of immediate value to me because I live in Canea Crescent adjoining the

- ISSUE 1 ☐ reserve/ park. I am a keen bushwalker and nature lover of both flora and fauna."
- ISSUE 2 ☐ "What is the plan for the park?"
- ISSUE 3 ☐ "Is development an option?"
- ☐ "Which parts of the park are Crown land and Council Land?"

Sheet: 23 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ Allenby Park provides a "green barrier" between several densely populated areas;
☐ is a wonderful nature reserve for plants and animals;
- ISSUE 1 ☐ maintain as it is, that is a natural barrier;
☐ there should be no encroachments from housing or roads;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ weed control particularly around the edges where access makes it easier to control;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ no comment.

Sheet: 24 of 49
Age Group: >65
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is important to me because it offers a completely different environment from the surrounding district. I value this park for its beauty and it offers an interesting and challenging walking track as well as an ideal place for picnics."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ the fact that the park is virtually unknown;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ there are no access signs;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ there are no maps indicating where the walking tracks are which need to be upgraded.

Sheet: 25 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is isolated, virgin land that needs to be kept that way. It has value in its virgin condition."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ pollution from waterways (mainly Larissa Road, Owen Stanley Avenue Drain);
☐ fit pollution traps;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ weed growth to be kept under control;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ open up limited walkways (for fit people only);
- ISSUE 4 ☐ native animals to be protected.

Sheet: 26 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We were told it was Crown Land and would always be there and protected. We love the green area."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ "Please could there be a prominent sign at the bottom end of the tarred section of Owen Stanley Avenue (Allambie Road end) to inform carriers etc how to find the other numbers off Mortain Ave;"
- ☐ during wet or damp weather vehicles keep getting bogged and causing big ruts which makes it difficult to mow;
- ☐ "it is very sad to see these poor souls getting bogged when they are strangers to the area and trying to deliver parcels etc;"
- ☐ some of the maps (including street directories) show wrongly that the tarred road goes nearly to Sanananda Ave.

ISSUE 2

- ☐ "Thank you for sending your dear lady to help keep the grassed area of Owen Stanley Ave mowed, I've been doing it for about 39 years in front of my place and I am getting on a bit now. There is a lot of people who enjoy the walk around the park. The only other problem I see is the Lantana. How do I get rid of it?"

ISSUE 3

- ☐ no comment

Sheet: 27 of 49
Age Group: 35-50
Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ relatively undisturbed values with a full range of heathland and rainforest species;
- ☐ fairly unfrequented and generally unknown by the community has helped preserve its value (ie. litter etc);
- ☐ waterways are still in good condition despite urban encroachment on periphery;
- ☐ "I value it as a good example of what Sydney landscape once looked like;"
- ☐ a good fauna refuge;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ **weed management:** park topography and boundaries means weeds are encroaching along edges;
- ☐ funding for bush regeneration needs to be increased substantially due to size of the park and the excellent condition of the core area before it succumbs to exotics;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ **stormwater runoff:** is causing erosion and weed plumes;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ **urban encroachment:** factories on Old Pittwater Road are chipping away at the escarpment over the last thirty years;

ISSUE 4

- ☐ **fire regime management:** none, it is left to chance.

Sheet: 28 of 49
Age Group: 50-65
Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We live opposite, one very good reason;"
- ☐ important some native bush was retained in an area;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ preservation of the bushland in the size it is at present;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ improve signs and tracks for access, but not make more tracks;
- ☐ signs not large;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ Council to acquire land, DUAP to divest land with Council

Sheet: 29 of 49
 Age Group: 50-65
 Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "Our home in Owen Stanley Ave adjoins and overlooks the park;"
- ISSUE 1 ☐ no comment;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ no comment;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ no comment;

Sheet: 30 of 49
 Age Group: >65
 Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "It is a real breathing space with its creek and waterfall and the wild flowers are glorious. The rocks too. Visiting Allenby Park we go home refreshed."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ no comment;
- ISSUE 2 ☐ no comment;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ no comment.

Sheet: 31 of 49
 Age Group: 35-50
 Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "I value the fact that it is bushland, home to many flora, fauna and reptiles. We need virgin bushland which must not have any development on it. We need to balance development (note factory sites) with beauty."
- ISSUE 1 ☐ "Will it be built on. Will it form part of the urban village";
- ISSUE 2 ☐ protection of wildlife;
- ISSUE 3 ☐ removal of non-native plants;
- ☐ bush regeneration.

Sheet: 32 of 49
 Age Group: 50-65
 Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ natural bushland and wildlife;
- ☐ peace and quiet;

☐ "We have lived in the area because of its natural beauty."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ the area does not mean any management;
- ☐ no housing development;
- ☐ the fire brigade are the only service required;
- ☐ no sporting areas;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ no development re: Ardell;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ weed eradication.

Sheet: 33 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ natural bushland;
- ☐ preserving the natural flora, fauna and habitat;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ not to be developed for urban housing;
- ☐ no high-rise building;
- ☐ passive development only;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ to preserve the natural bushland and its native plant and animals species;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ upgrading of walking tracks and access points;

ISSUE 4

- ☐ weed control management;
- ☐ control of dumping;

Sheet: 34 of 49

Age Group: >65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "Our property overlooks the park and is separated from it by only about 4 metres of adjoining property. A watercourse runs through our property into the park. We value the views, flora, fauna and bird life the park contains;

ISSUE 1

- ☐ preservation of the natural environment of the park eg. weed control, litter entering the park from the road drains, clean water courses;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ repair of the major walking tracks;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ incorporation of peripheral areas into the park ie. Owen Stanley Ave Road reserve, DUAP land, private land.

Sheet: 35 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ comments as above (34 of 46)_

Sheet: 36 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "Allenby Park is a unique area of natural bushland, as a bush regenerator I am aware of the plant and bird life whose habitat is being diminished;"
- ☐ "To be able to walk through the park and enjoy the free feeling of nature away from the concrete jungle."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ for the park to remain in its natural state without any encroachment from development;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ eradication of weeds particularly from the rear of the houses backing on to the park;
- ☐ the education of house-holders not to dump garden refuse in the bush;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ a watertight guarantee that all the land now in the park remains free of development.

Sheet: 37 of 49

Age Group: 20-35

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "I have been working in the reserve as a bush regenerator for 6 years and have many concerns regarding the parks future management. It has large areas of intact vegetation communities which are very important to the local areas heritage."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ **Stormwater Management:** lack of communication between engineers and bushland managers;
- ☐ issues include velocity, quality and flow;
- ☐ sedimentation is leading to infestations of serious weeds such as *Ludwigia peruviana*;
- ☐ no maintenance of stormwater structures;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ **Fire Management:** the difficulty of organising ecological burns for the benefit of sustaining the various vegetation communities;
- ☐ having to wait up to 3 years or more is ludicrous it not only costs money in needless maintenance, but also disheartens volunteers who have performed primary weeding;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ **Public Access:** lack of proper track network;
- ☐ the current track network is uncontrolled, hard to manage and very degraded in parts, it is unsafe;
- ☐ due to maintenance difficulties it is very weedy in places, has diversions into "good" bush and suffers erosion;
- ☐ a good quality track network (especially connecting Owen Stanley Ave with Clearview Place) would really enhance peoples enjoyment and knowledge of the park;
- ☐ access tracks eg. Sydney Water maintenance tracks along the water main need to be maintained by the authority, not funded by Council.

Sheet: 38 of 49

Age Group: <65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ open space which is diminishing at an alarming rate in this area must be maintained;
- ☐ views which once again are becoming a thing of the past;
- ☐ privacy: houses one side of the road only.

ISSUE 1

- ☐ clearance of unwanted scrub in vicinity of reserve through burning off to reduce fire risks;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ co-operation between Council, Sydney Water and residents as to plantings etc which at the moment is missing;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ no comment

Sheet: 39 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: M/F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We have lived on the fringe of Allenby Park for 37 years, to us it is a little piece of paradise, abundant bird life, and just a beautiful place to live."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ "we would like to see the park remain as is, untouched;"

ISSUE 2

- ☐ there could possibly be more walkways;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ no comment.

Sheet: 40 of 49

Age Group: 35-50

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "The area is one of the few areas of natural vegetation, unspoiled by development. We use the area for recreation (bush-walking) and enjoy seeing skinks, water-dragons etc in their natural environment."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ that the area is not restricted in size;
☐ that the area is not developed in any fashion;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ that there are no pollutants that affect the flora and fauna in any adverse way;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ that groups of youths do not trash the area using it for partying and possibly drug dealing as they appear to be doing;

ISSUE 4

- ☐ that the roads marked on the park boundary that are yet undeveloped remain just that way and that a guarantee is given to this effect;

Sheet: 41 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ it provides a natural breathing space from surrounding residential areas essential in creating the overall atmosphere of the area valued by residents;
☐ it provides an area for bushwalking, enjoying native plants and animals (especially valued by our children) and for general enjoyment and education about a natural area;
☐ its main feature is that it is a natural area undeveloped to any extent;

ISSUE 1:

- ☐ the unmade road area that appears as Owen Stanley Ave on maps should be part of Allenby Park and never developed as a road;
☐ one of the existing sections should be renamed to avoid confusion that now exists.

ISSUE 2:

- ☐ that the whole area of Allenby Park be retained as natural bushland;

- ☐ rid the area of introduced species;
- ISSUE 3:
☐ "Council to remove Coral Trees that are growing at the end of Darmour Ave which grew from a rotten Coral Tree that was removed by Council and dumped there;"
☐ the whole area around the creek in this area needs to be cleaned up;
- ISSUE 4:
☐ any future plantings leave an appropriate fire break between homes and the bush;
☐ some recent plantings have resulted in large trees close to homes.

Sheet: 42 of 49
 Age Group: 50-65
 Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "The view, which Council in its wisdom has denied us due to over vegetation. Why trees not small native shrubs;"
☐ "I want to maintain what is existing no more development."
- ISSUE 1
☐ "Space for us: recreation and peace";
☐ the park is for locals, restore the park;
☐ maintain grounds in an attractive manner;
- ISSUE 2
☐ traffic control;
☐ fire control (burn off);
- ISSUE 3
☐ acknowledgement sign identifying origins of the park;
☐ "Any indigenous connection?";
- ISSUE 4
☐ tank side of park residents used to keep it well;
☐ now under another care group with very poor management;
☐ no consultation with ratepayers re: what we want;
- ISSUE 5
☐ trim tops of the trees to restore views;
- ISSUE 6
☐ "What is not controlled, free from development, move to control it."

Sheet: 43 of 49
 Age Group: 35-50
 Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "We would like to keep the view we had. Keep vegetation to a low shrub and not plant more tall growing gum trees."
- ISSUE 1
☐ keep it quiet and peaceful;
☐ before planting of trees etc takes place inform or consult the residents before planting them;
- ISSUE 2
☐ back burning has not taken place for over 5 years. Should be looked into and do something about it before its too late;

Sheet: 44 of 49
 Age Group: 50-65
 Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ "When we purchased our property 20 years ago the area and its peaceful setting

was why we purchased this property, this included distant water views etc."

ISSUE 1

- ☐ at present the view is overgrown;
- ☐ no reduction of bushfire hazards has taken place for a while;
- ☐ Council has never approached us at any stage to ask us about bush-regeneration;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ "Of concern is the through traffic via Warringah Road to Allambie Road using Owen Stanley and adjoining streets. Also the speed that these cars travel at."

Sheet: 45 of 49

Age Group: 50-65

Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ it is a relatively unspoilt area of bushland in an area where our open spaces and bushland are fastly disappearing;
- ☐ it is a habitat for what few of our native animals, birds and flora remain.

ISSUE 1

- ☐ it be kept in its natural state;
- ☐ it perhaps could do with some weed control and bush regeneration;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ management and control of any industrial pollution from the factory area on the eastern boundary;

ISSUE 3

- ☐ Council obtain assurances from DUAP that the land owned by them will remain as parkland.

Sheet: 46 of 49

Age Group: 35-50

Sex: M/F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ natural environment;
- ☐ bird life and animals;
- ☐ walkways.

ISSUE 1

- ☐ conserve natural bushland environment;
- ☐ have walkways with signage;
- ☐ buy back DUAP land;
- ☐ incorporate unbuilt Owen-Stanley Avenue;

ISSUE 2

- ☐ weed control and erosion recovery;
- ☐ controlled group work to avoid weeds being brought back by stormwater;
- ☐ controlled burn-offs;
- ☐ consultation.

ISSUE 3

- ☐ control dumping;
- ☐ Sydney Water access road;
- ☐ define boundaries and place signs stating bush regeneration as at Dee Why Lagoon;
- ☐ remove wrecks.

Sheet: 47 of 49

Age Group: >65

Sex: M

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ aesthetic values.

- ISSUE 1
☐ no comment;
 ISSUE 2
☐ no comment;
 ISSUE 3
☐ no comment.

Sheet: 48 of 49
 Age Group: 50-65
 Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ protection of the existing park lands so no further encroachment takes place;
☐ no gross incursions near the park, in a landslip area, such as the 47 metre hack into the escarpment permitted to Hanimex, massive tree clearing as in Clearview etc;
☐ important urban bushland, visually and also a buffer against noise, for air purity etc;
☐ should be enjoyed as passive recreation area.
 ISSUE 1
☐ industrial audit: is it completed?
☐ industrial area's fire threat to park.
 ISSUE 2
☐ What is the history of the park's boundaries? Was some land given to industrial development?
 ISSUE 3
☐ can Council consider amenity of park users by monitoring appearance, sound emission, air quality of nearby adjacent industrial sites? eg. green rooves, walls etc;
☐ trees replacements after massive clearing that's permitted.

Sheet: 49 of 49
 Age Group: unknown
 Sex: F

WHY IS ALLENBY PARK IMPORTANT TO YOU? WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT THE AREA?

- ☐ scenic backdrop - Brookvale escarpment;
☐ range of vegetation communities including rainforest area;
☐ bushwalking tracks;
☐ Brookvale Creek and tributaries;
☐ natural beauty of the area.
 ISSUE 1
☐ protecting the integrity of the park;
☐ the bushland on the escarpment was once considerably more extensive;
☐ a lot of the land on all sides of the park has been developed;
☐ the impacts on the park should be minimised;
 ISSUE 2
☐ low impact use of the park;
☐ the size of the park and the encroachment on all sides means that a passive recreational use is preferred compatible with the care of the natural environment;
☐ pressures from within, as well as from without, should not be allowed to spoil park;
 ISSUE 3
☐ to minimise impacts;
☐ care for the edges and buffer areas and surrounding natural features;
 ISSUE 4
☐ further excavation of escarpment below the park should be avoided;
☐ the artificial cliff and highly visible impact of some industrial development below the site is unfortunate as is the loss of rainforest;
☐ values of the park: its bushland, escarpment, creeks and visual amenity are very important features in Warringah.

APPENDIX 1(c):

Community Issues Discussion Paper

A.1 Community Consultation

Introduction

Community consultation is a vital component in the preparation of the Draft Plan of Management as well as in the Public Exhibition/ submission period following release of the Draft. The purpose of the public meeting/ workshop is to assist Council and the community to identify the important values attached to this park and to provide a forum for discussion of community issues. These issues form the basis for the following Community Issues Discussion Paper and will help to ensure the protection of identified values in a way which best meets the recreational and other needs of the community.

The initial public meeting/ workshop for Allenby Park was held as follows:-

Venue: The Allambie Heights School Community Centre
Date: 10 February 2000
Time: 6.30pm - 8.45pm

Distributed Items:

- ▶ Council's Principles of Community Land Management in Warringah;
- ▶ Council's Brochure: "What are Community Land Plans of Management?"
- ▶ Exploring Issues: Written Comments.

Publicity

The public meeting/ workshop was advertised in the local press, Warringah Council's libraries and Allambie Heights Community Centre. More than 5000 invitations were distributed to local residents, schools, councillors, stakeholders and members of local community groups. In particular, residents in the streets immediately surrounding the park's perimeter were targeted with a letter drop advising of the meeting/ workshop.

Scope of Study

Originally reserved for public recreation in 1919 with a further western portion attached in 1928, Allenby Park is now comprised of Crown, Community and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (DUAP) land. Allenby Park is recognized as a significant area of natural bushland covering a steep valley area of approximately seven hectares within the suburb of Allambie Heights.

The centre valley is bordered to the west by the Sydney Water Board site, Owen Stanley Avenue (including the unmade road reserve) along the ridge-line and to the east by the low-lying industrial development of Brookvale's Clearview Place and Old Pittwater Road. Both the northern and southern edges of the park consist of steep sided arrow-shaped narrow valley parcels of land. The northern-most point at Earl Reserve (included within the park) almost reaches to Warringah Road. Allenby Park Parade and Derna Crescent form much of the park's southern boundary. A further lineal corridor of bushland extends to the south-east bordered by industrial sites and Lyly Road. Although this area contains a contiguous strip of bushland, the portions of public land are separated by a number of parcels of private land. (Refer to Figure 1: Location Plan).

The area has been largely protected from development by its steep topography and now provides a natural buffer zone between the industrial area of Brookvale and surrounding ridge-line residential development of Allambie Heights and Beacon Hill. However, the irregular boundary of Allenby Park, together with surrounding residential and industrial development within its local catchment boundaries have exposed the park to many deleterious edge effects (eg. boundary clearing, water pollution, nutrient enrichment and weed invasion). Furthermore, the park has been affected by a range of internal developmental impacts including overhead power-lines, fire-trails and maintenance access roads for Sydney Water sewer and water supply pipelines.

Presentation and Discussion

The public meeting/workshop was opened with an introduction to the Community Land Plans of Management Process by Kylie Walshe, Principal Strategy Co-ordinator/ Team Leader for Warringah Council. This overview was followed with a brief presentation by Noel Ruting, senior partner of LandArc. A series of overheads and slides were used to highlight the park's significant values, the threats and impacts affecting these values and opportunities to better manage the park. The meeting was then opened for public discussion (refer to A.2 Community Issues).

The meeting/ workshop was formally brought to a close at 8:45pm after all comments from participants appeared to have been raised. It was requested that further written comments on the Exploring Issues Paper be returned to Warringah Council or LandArc by 17 February 2000.

There was a total of 57 attendees who registered at the desk for the Mailing List. A total of 48 written submissions were received on the Exploring Issues Papers (ie. 84% return rate). Table A1: Exploring Issues Demographics shows a simple breakdown of respondents' age group and sex.

TABLE 1: EXPLORING ISSUES DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE GROUP	SEX	
	Male	Female
Years		
< 20	-	-
20-35	-	1
36-50	8	10
50-65	13	12
> 65	6	2
Total	27	25

A.2 Community Values and Issues

A. Protection of Community Values

Allenby Park is a highly valued remnant parcel of urban bushland retaining many of its natural qualities, ecological processes and a diverse range of natural vegetation communities and wildlife habitats. The area is Classified as a Category One Bushland Reserve by Warringah Council (ie. reserves of national/ regional significance in generally good condition and/ or those that offer a high diversity of recreational opportunities.) It has significant ecological, recreational, educational, historic and scenic importance at a local and regional level. The value and significance of this natural bushland reserve to the local community was highlighted in the public meeting/ workshop and the "Exploring Issues Papers".

Although highly valued by the local community, the park remains largely unknown by many Warringah residents or other visitors beyond this immediate area. The natural environment and relaxed informal character provides unique recreational opportunities in a relatively pristine and idyllic setting located in the centre of a highly urbanised environment. The physical nature and shape of the park, together with the range of exposed edge conditions and fragmentation, altered hydrology and run-off, presence of feral and domestic animals, rubbish dumping and extent of adjoining developments have seriously compromised many of the parks natural and environmental values. Nevertheless, Allenby Park retains significant vegetation communities and vital habitat for fauna and flora species and possibly rare and threatened species worthy of further investigation and conservation.

The park is now effectively isolated within an ever-growing urban context of residential and industrial development so it is vital that the park's values are protected and managed effectively. This means that present recreational uses, public access and surrounding developments should not in any way compromise identified values or potentially limit opportunities for future generations.

The community workshop/ meeting defined a strong sense of community ownership in this parkland with the desire to ensure the protection of natural, ecological, scenic and recreational values. It was strongly expressed that there should be appropriate management and protection measures for this significant area. The following points identify the values and importance attached to this land by the participants at the public meeting/ workshop:-

- ❖ a relatively large green oasis, "virgin bushland" in the middle of a highly urbanised and altered environment;
- ❖ a natural buffer between the industrial development of Brookvale and residential suburbs of Allambie and Allambie Heights for people, flora and fauna;
- ❖ one of the last remaining bushland areas that has been left untouched and not spoiled by development;
- ❖ a peaceful, tranquil environment with impressive waterfalls and mossy boulders along the creeklines;
- ❖ bushwalking in a natural setting with spectacular views and ideal places for picnics;
- ❖ relatively undisturbed natural environment with a full range of heathland and rainforest species;
- ❖ the area provides valuable and threatened habitat for a range of native birds, mammals, reptiles, frogs and invertebrates;
- ❖ significance of flora and fauna and their conservation.

The public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers highlighted a number of community issues and identified the need for management and protection of these values as follows:-

- ❖ to protect the park from any commercial, residential and industrial development or encroachment;
- ❖ the park to be conserved and managed in its entirety, including the unmade road reserve of Owen Stanley Avenue;
- ❖ to minimize existing and possible pressures upon the bushland and address outstanding environmental issues;
- ❖ to acknowledge the park's environmental fragility, particularly with respect to development along its edges, altered hydrology and nutrient enrichment, habitat fragmentation, weed invasion, water quality and so on;
- ❖ to ensure that any additional recreational activities or facilities do not lead to over-use and/ or over-development of this significant area;
- ❖ to protect and restore valuable and threatened habitats and ensure the long-term viability of the park's biodiversity;
- ❖ to protect faunal corridors with the long term acquisition of peripheral bushland including the DUAP parcels and bushland on privately owned industrial land.

The following provides a more detailed discussion of the community issues.

B. Environmental Issues

Natural Landscape Character

Allenby Park is an area of significant urban bushland supporting a variety of vegetation communities and habitats for threatened flora and fauna species. The participants at the public meeting/ workshop stressed the important link between the quality and health of the natural environment and the recreational opportunities it provides for the community. Furthermore, the community consistently stated that the protection of natural values were of paramount importance.

The steep topography of Allenby park lends itself to maintaining its natural state where the bushland and creek-line environment provides a place for relaxation and recreation amidst a highly urbanized environment. It was stressed that Allenby Park should be maintained in its natural state, allowing these values to take precedence over issues of recreation and developmental pressures. The management of current passive recreational activities was considered desirable in order to reduce points of conflict and environmental damage.

Recreational Impacts

The conservation, sustainable management and enhancement of the park's natural character and biodiversity were believed to be the park's primary management objectives and major considerations in determining the future land use of the park. Moreover, it was stressed that these values should determine the appropriate recreational uses for the park. Furthermore, concerns were expressed that the park should be preserved in its entirety and questions were raised over the need for changing its natural state, but rather "keep it as is." These points essentially were aimed at the need for protection of natural values rather than a comment on the application of appropriate management practices.

Scenic Quality

The public meeting/ workshop confirmed the visual and scenic significance of the vegetated valley slopes and ridge-line of Allenby Park. The bushland of this prominent ridge provides a natural buffer and foil to the industrial development in Brookvale and the residential development along the Allambie Heights ridgeline. The natural character of these slopes reinforces the "sense of place" of "what was once" the overall character of the Manly and Warringah areas. It also serves to highlight the important relationship with the Manly Dam Catchment area and Garigal National Park.

Protecting Biodiversity

The meeting also discussed the importance of the park's Coachwood Rainforest, Forest Oak Forest, Coastal Sandstone Heath, Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest and Ridgetop Woodland, some of which are not well represented within the Sydney reserves system. These areas provide valuable habitat for a diverse range of faunal and floral species, including some which are threatened. The native vegetation, although severely weed infested in some sections, is generally in good condition and capable of bush regeneration. The major weed infestations are confined to the edges of Allenby Park, creeks and drainage lines.

Furthermore, the regional significance of the Coachwood Forest and Forest Oak Forest (*Allocasuarina torulosa*) as a threatened and poorly represented habitat was highlighted. Similarly, the conservation values of significant Peppermint-Angophora Forest, Bloodwood-Scribbly Gum Woodland and Sandstone Heath are all threatened by a range of developmental impacts. These environmental values and the issues affecting each of these areas are discussed in detail in later sections of the Plan.

Air Quality

Located within a highly urbanised area, largely cleared since European settlement, Allenby Park's bushland makes a significant contribution to surrounding air quality. With the adjoining industrial area of Brookvale, located on the park's lower eastern boundary, this issue is particularly important with strong odours being produced at times from these factories. It is important to note that air quality appears affected even within the core area bushland areas of the park, as pollutants may be trapped within the valley floor. The public meeting/ workshop confirmed that this issue should be further investigated. Allenby park also provides an important buffer against noise created within the neighbouring industrial area and surrounding roads.

Water Quality

The surrounding urban development along the ridgelines of Allambie Heights and Beacon Hill has significantly altered the pattern of local hydrology and adversely affected the water quality of the creeks. There were some mixed opinions at the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Paper in regard to the water quality. Some people believed the waterways to be in good condition despite the urban encroachment, whilst others thought they were highly polluted. Proper water quality tests should be conducted to confirm the pollution levels of the water in the creek-lines. In 1993, local bushland contractors, Total Earth Care Pty Limited, stated that the gross pollutant levels were high, despite the surprisingly clear appearance of the water.

It was noted that there are sewer pits and pipelines running along both creek-lines of the park. During heavy downpours and sustained rain periods the pit lids on the sewer-lines can be blown off, leading to un-treated sewage overflowing and contaminating the creeks. The system is designed with these overflow requirements at these points. It was further highlighted in the public meeting workshop/ Exploring Issues Papers that the creeks flow from Allenby Park into Manly Lagoon. A statement was made that this lagoon system is the most polluted waterway on the east coast of Australia.

At present, the problem is being exacerbated by breaks and leakages in old sewer pipes as well as illegal connections allowing stormwater to discharge directly into sewer lines. This causes greatly increased flows during storm events and subsequent contamination of waterways. Sydney Water has targeted the Manly Lagoon Catchment (including the upper catchment of Allenby Park) as a high priority within the northern beaches. It is proposed that sewer lines will be systematically surveyed for leakages and broken pipes and the problems rectified. This initiative will in time significantly reduce peak flows in sewer lines and reduce the occurrence of sewage contamination in this catchment.

Stormwater Management

A range of pollutants, sediments and nutrients continue to be flushed into the system through urban run-off, including illegal flushing of swimming pools into the reserve and stormwater outlets further exacerbating pollution, sedimentation, erosion and weed infestation problems. Some people at the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers believed that the greatest threat to the bushland in Allenby Park are the stormwater drainage lines. Participants identified the following stormwater drainage lines which are in need of constant maintenance and some are highly degraded:-

- ▶ Larissa Road/ Owen Stanley Avenue drain and sediment basin;
- ▶ junction of Moresby Place and Owen Stanley Avenue drain;
- ▶ Derna Crescent which is almost totally dominated by weeds including Willows and other exotics, however these weeds are acting as a nutrient sink above the main waterfall, thus protecting the quality of the creek-line below;
- ▶ Doulton Avenue sediment basin and;
- ▶ Wedgewood Crescent water detention basin.

Some participants at the public meeting/ workshop suggested that there was a lack of communication between engineers and bushland managers regarding issues such as water velocity, quality and flow and stormwater structure maintenance. The community supported measures to reduce nutrient loading and control stormwater discharge entering the park from adjoining urban development. It was suggested that these measures should include education programmes, monitoring the dumping of garden refuse and weeds, local volunteer involvement in weed control and improved nutrient catchment management.

Bush Regeneration

As discussed, the integrity and long-term viability of the park's bushland is threatened by a range of urban impacts with weed management an important issue affecting the park. Since 1991 bush regeneration has been carried out by a number of contractors including the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and Total Earth Care Company. Bush regeneration has been carried out in the following areas (1996/97 Allenby Park Annual Report for Warringah Council prepared by Total Earth Care Company):-

- ▶ Clearview Place and main creek-line;
- ▶ Wedgewood Crescent;
- ▶ area around the Sydney Water Board Reservoir;
- ▶ Lyly Road and Corkery Crescent;
- ▶ Derna Crescent and main creek-line;
- ▶ Owen Stanley Avenue/ Larissa Road north, middle and south basins; and
- ▶ Doulton Avenue.

It was highlighted in the meeting that Allenby Park is the second largest park in Warringah Council, yet out of 450 bush regenerators working in the Council area only three people regularly work in Allenby Park. It was also stated that funding for bush regeneration programmes needs to be increased substantially due to the park's size and the fact that the area contains a large core area of natural vegetation in good to excellent condition. It is believed that the park is therefore worthy of a long-term

management commitment to ensure its protection and sustainability from further weed invasion.

During the public meeting/ workshop it was suggested that there was a need for increased co-ordination between bush regenerators and volunteer workers. It was stated that community involvement could be further encouraged and supported by Council through volunteer "bushcare" community programmes. Increased community awareness of regeneration projects was also raised as an issue with appropriate signage suggested as a contributing solution.

There is also a need for Sydney Water to take a more active role in integrated bush management and regeneration in areas which have been disturbed. In particular, old vehicular maintenance tracks and storage areas were highlighted at the public meeting/ workshop. Following co-ordination with Allenby Park's bush contractors, the stockpiled fill site along the Sydney Water access road (off Owen Stanley Avenue) has excellent regeneration with only some annual weed growth. It was suggested that public pressure may encourage Sydney Water to address their poorly constructed, highly eroded access track below the tower. In the past, this un-sealed track was constructed directly down slope to large bunker-style pits containing water pipes and a material storage area which remains derelict. These and other areas throughout the park need to be addressed with co-operation between Council, Sydney Water, bush regenerators and local volunteers.

Bush regeneration efforts by the Council and contractors, Total Earth Care Company were widely appreciated by participants at the meeting/ workshop and respondents in the Issues Papers. However, improved community consultation with residents in regard to regeneration work carried out along boundaries was raised as an issue as residents felt their views were being threatened. View protection remains an important issue to be addressed. Priorities for contract and volunteer bush regeneration programmes were also discussed with the need for these to be clearly defined, working towards habitat conservation priorities and managed on a more integrated basis with catchment/ stormwater and fire management policy.

Fire History

Bushfires are an integral component of the Australian landscape, shaping vegetation communities and habitats, species composition, structure, diversity and regeneration strategies. The last major wildfire which swept through the park was over 20 years ago. The only fire throughout the park has been controlled hazard reduction burns in the following areas:-

- ▶ Wedgewood Avenue 1991 & 1992;
- ▶ Owen Stanley Ave/ Larissa Rd southern basin July 1992 (Lantana piles);
- ▶ Corkery Crescent and Lyly Road single piled hazard reduction burn February 1994;
- ▶ Doulton Avenue & Track 1995;
- ▶ hazard reduction burn through the park which allowed easy access to parts of the site which were overgrown April 1995.

The public meeting highlighted that the success of bush regeneration is dependent on fire as it controls weed growth with many hours being lost through continual weed invasion. Council was criticised for its perceived lengthy delays in carrying out hazard reduction burns and pile burns, stating that on one occasion they waited three years for a pile burn so re-vegetation could start. This waiting period costs money in needless maintenance, but also disheartens volunteers who have carried out primary weeding in these areas.

It was expressed that there was a need for improved fire management, however the difficulty of organising ecological burns for the benefit of sustaining the various vegetation communities was recognised by the community. The NSW Rural Fire Service through a request system note areas that need burning which requires extensive research into the environmental, weather and safety conditions. To date these conditions have not been ideal in Allenby Park for the Warringah Pittwater District of the NSW Rural Fire Service to carry out these controlled burns. As mentioned, fire management policy needs to be properly integrated with the objectives of bush regeneration programmes, catchment/ stormwater management and habitat management.

Fire Management

The NSW Rural Fire Service, while acknowledging the importance placed on the park's bushland values, stress that under the Rural Fires Act precautions must be taken to minimise the level of bush fire risk to residents and dwellings along the park's boundaries. Residents appreciate the cleared grassed strip along Owen Stanley Avenue as a fire break and for people to walk along. The need for a permanent fire break beside the factories at Clearview Place along Pittwater Road, requiring ongoing maintenance, was also highlighted. Residents expressed concern that there had been no back burning for over five years.

Fire management needs to be well researched and co-ordinated to ensure the best frequency and intensity of fire on natural vegetation and regeneration patterns. It was acknowledged that fuel levels need monitoring and management, but if fires are too frequent or too hot, plant diversity and habitat values may be seriously compromised. It was suggested that fire management should aim to create a "patchwork of areas" burned at different times to ensure a diversity of edge conditions, refuge and food for fauna during and after any burn.

Rubbish Dumping

Rubbish dumping was raised as an important issue in the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers. The topography of the park facilitates the dumping of garden refuse and rubbish along the edges of the park, behind houses and over rock ledges (ie. out of sight.) In the past, old cars have been dumped and it was suggested that these be removed.

The community expressed the need for action to be taken on rubbish dumping. However, it should be noted that an improved level of regulatory controls and Council ranger enforcement of environmental issues needs careful consideration with respect to associated costs versus return to the community. Alternative methods of community

education and awareness were suggested with pamphlets addressing garden refuse dumping and bush regeneration delivered to local residents. Responsible use of the park and an understanding of its vulnerability to urban edge disturbances should be encouraged through community ownership.

Aboriginal Archaeological Sites

The community expressed interest in the identification of any Aboriginal sites in Allenby Park. As there are many large rock outcrops and overhangs it could be highly likely that there are aboriginal sites located through the park. Warringah Council has allocated funding to carry out Aboriginal site investigation and this Plan of Management will identify whether there is a need for a full Aboriginal sites survey for Allenby Park. Beyond the park the protection of Aboriginal rock carvings and sites around Allambie Park and Beacon Hill needs to be monitored carefully.

Unleashed Dogs & Companion Animals

Companion animals, particularly cats and uncontrolled dogs, belonging to owners in adjoining properties, is another issue requiring attention. These domestic pets have a continuing negative impact on small native animals and birds in the park. It was suggested that greater controls and even prohibition of pets in adjoining properties be considered by Council.

C. Public Access

Park Access

Public access to Allenby Park was highlighted in the community meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers as a particularly important issue. Its location in the centre of a highly built up industrial and residential area make its accessibility highly valued by the local community. However, due to the lack of signage and limited recreational facilities Allenby Park is largely unknown or visited by people outside the locality. Although there are no carparks provided for users of Allenby Park there is plenty of street parking available. Although Clearview Place is crowded during the week on the weekends it is largely empty. The residential streets of Allambie Heights also provide unrestricted parking.

Informal Tracks

Public access to and throughout Allenby Park is very limited and poorly connected. Entry points are not readily identifiable to the public and there is no directional or locational signage. The two main tracks which extend through the valley run beside each creekline with timber bridges constructed over the creeks. The Sydney Water access track, which runs straight up the contour is highly eroded making it unsafe. There are some other minor tracks which are only used or known by the locals which includes a track which runs down the valley to Old Pittwater Road/ Warringah Mall. There was a general consensus in the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Paper that the tracks need to be upgraded, maintained and properly networked throughout Allenby Park to enhance peoples enjoyment and knowledge of the park.

The park's steep topography has largely determined the development of its existing tracks. Surface upgrading of tracks would need to be sensitively designed, address local hydrology and ensure a minimal level of site disturbance. Improved pathway circulation would require detailed site-specific planning and ecological assessment of route options.

Equitable Public Access

The ability for people from all parts of the community to access and enjoy the park should be maintained and improved wherever possible. Opportunities to improve disabled access off Clearview Place to the creek-line area should be investigated.

Multiple Tracking

Other areas of concern included multiple tracking and subsequent erosional damage along the main creek-line and valley tracks. This problem has been exacerbated by people seeking alternative tracks through the bushland to overcome eroded tracks and access the creek-line to a water-hole or landscape feature. Unformed tracks exist around the east side of Earl Reserve and around the Water Board site. The community expressed a need for consolidation and definition of existing tracks and to close tracks in sensitive or inappropriate areas. Alternate views were expressed that the community should be allowing and accepting of such behaviour, particularly regarding the opportunities for children's play "off-track" within the bush and crossing of creeks over logs. It was further stated that the park's bushland offers important developmental play opportunities for children and it should be largely free of restrictions and controls.

Bush regeneration practices by volunteers in some areas have also provided greater accessibility into sensitive habitats. Participants at the public meeting and respondents in the Exploring Issues Papers stressed that these sensitive areas should be managed carefully to ensure they are protected for future generations.

D. Recreational Linkages & Faunal Corridors

The meeting/ workshop and Issues Papers highlighted the community's support for creating a continuous bushland corridor link. A number of areas where linkages could be reinforced were discussed. Opportunities include the following:-

- ▶ rationalize minor bush tracks and reduce opportunities for multiple tracking, particularly within sensitive habitat areas;
- ▶ bushland on private industrial land near Old Pittwater Road and DUAP land (provide a guarantee that this land is protected from development);
- ▶ provide a recreational connection and enhanced faunal corridor to Manly Dam Reserve. It was suggested that Allenby Park could form part of the proposed Allambie Heights War Memorial suburb and incorporated into the charter for the Manly Dam reserves and surrounding areas;
- ▶ enhanced faunal corridors would provide opportunities for isolated "island" habitats, such as Allenby Park and Manly Lagoon to be enriched with a much larger gene pool in Garigal National Park;

- ▶ create a well-designed and integrated system of directional, interpretive and educational signage throughout the park.

E. Existing Recreation Facilities & Amenities

It was highlighted in the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Paper that the recreational facilities within Allenby Park are very limited. The community recognised that the park needs to provide the local and regional community with a range of active and passive family-based recreational opportunities. These activities could range from bushwalking, picnicking, bird watching, or simply appreciating the bushland and views. The opportunities for combining recreational activities were considered important (eg. bushwalking and picnic).

As previously discussed, Allenby Park is considered an important community asset which should be protected. The recreation activities within the park are dependent upon the quality of the natural environment in which they occur, however not all recreational activities are compatible with the long term viability of the asset base. As in the issue of upgrading the bush tracks the low key and informal character of recreational facilities was considered by most participants as the most appropriate solution. Most contributions to discussion reaffirmed protection of these desired qualities with a marked preference to "keep [the park] it as is" and for it to be "left in its natural state", free of formal pathways and other facilities. It was stressed that any additional recreational facilities, in particular the upgrading and networking of the tracks, sign posting, upgrading of picnic sites with tables and shelters should continue to reflect these natural qualities.

Picnic Areas

There are limited picnic facilities throughout Allenby Park with only three timber tables provided in the rainforest area off Clearview Place. This area is subject to vandalism with one of the tables burnt, young Coachwoods snapped off and extensive littering of bottles and paper throughout the under-storey. This area is untidy and visually obtrusive. Opportunities for enhancing the recreational experience of this park should be investigated with picnic facilities sensitively sited in appropriate locations which encourage a diverse range of recreational activities.

Litter Bins

Litter near the picnic area off Clearview Place was identified as a problem requiring attention. At present there are no litter bins located here or throughout any part of the park. Comments were made that litter bins should be sited in conjunction with picnic facilities and spread evenly throughout the park. This would have obvious management difficulties in terms of collection in the more remote areas. Rubbish dumping is discussed in B. Environmental Issues: *Rubbish Dumping*.

Upgrading Facilities

At the public meeting/ workshop, it was suggested that there were opportunities to improve recreational facilities throughout the Allenby Park. Apart from Clearview Place

there are no recreational facilities such as picnic tables, seating, water, litter bins or shelter. Opportunities exist along Owen Stanley Reserve and at the Waterfalls/ Cascades to enhance the recreational experience. The community expressed that new facilities may create further pressure on the natural qualities of the park and that any facilities would need to be site-sensitive and low key.

Information & Signage

Allenby Park contains very little identification and directional signage, in particular the entry points. The main entry to the park at Clearview Place has no signage and is designed in a manner which inhibits and discourages public access. The lack of signage stating Owen Stanley Avenue as an unmade road was also highlighted as an area where signage and bollards could be used to prevent vehicles from driving along the grass.

An integrated system of identification, interpretive and directional signage could be sensitively designed and sited to improve access and knowledge of the area and its systems. It could be used to highlight the recreational opportunities and linkages within the reserve and connections to other local reserves. There are opportunities for encouraging safer and more sensitive use of the park, particularly in locations where there has been damage caused by ignorance. The bush regenerators highlighted the need for interpretive and educational signage which explains the process and activities of bush regeneration work that is being carried out. There are opportunities to strengthen both local and visitor awareness and values through a signage system.

Playgrounds

There are a number of neighbourhood playgrounds located along the park's boundaries which contain a small range of traditional styled play equipment with either a slide, or a swing, or see-saw. These facilities are located at:-

- ▶ Earl Reserve;
- ▶ Wedgewood Reserve;
- ▶ Derna Crescent; and
- ▶ Dresden Avenue.

These playgrounds contain no safe fall areas, shade structures or child safety fencing around the playground. Issues were raised in relation to the playground's proximity to the roads and the suitability/ safety standards of the play equipment which has been in these locations for a very long time. These playgrounds require substantial expenditure by Council to upgrade them to the required standard. Under Council's playground rationalisation scheme the ongoing maintenance costs of these areas and public liability issues needs to be addressed. It is important to note that there were no representatives from the demographic group that would utilise these facilities.

Youth Orientated Facilities

It is important to note that the younger age groups were poorly represented at the public meeting/ workshop and in the Exploring Issues Papers. The youth were widely blamed for many of the problems affecting the park including vandalism, alcohol substance abuse, starting fires, littering and smashing bottles. The information shelter

and picnic tables near in from the Clearview entrance has attracted vandalism and trashing. It was suggested that the information board be moved to the entrance off Clearview Place and that park ownership and responsibility is encouraged. It was also highlighted that a rock cave off Libya Crescent is used as a "local den" with lounges, cups and saucers, and lots of rubbish around it. It was suggested that this area be tidied up and restored to its original state. There is a need for a more pro-active approach with a greater emphasis on youth-based recreational opportunities.

F. Adjoining Development

Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) Land

The public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Paper expressed concerns over protecting Allenby Park in its entirety. The Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) has directed many metropolitan councils to develop housing strategies with increased numbers of dwellings and housing choices. In view of this policy, local residents are concerned that the 13 hectare parcel of DUAP land in the park's north-west corner would not be safe from development.

Due to the very steep topography of the land this parcel has not been developed for housing in the past and although DUAP still owns the land it is maintained by Council. This Plan of Management will recommend that DUAP divest the land with Council, an issue that has already been raised with DUAP. During the public meeting/ workshop it was expressed that Allenby Park should remain entirely as public land and that the community was fundamentally opposed to any boundary changes or development/ encroachment within the park.

Industrial Development

The Brookvale industrial area is the major adjoining development on the eastern side of the park. Over the years these industries have progressively cut and benched into the rock face, leaving the elevated remaining bushland in very good condition. This bushland still forms a contiguous strip connecting parcels of Crown and community land within this southern corner of Allenby Park. The community raised the issue of possible future industrial encroachment and expressed concern over the potential loss of this bushland on privately-owned land. They also questioned the guarantee that it was safe from the continual "chipping away" of the escarpment over the last thirty years. It was believed that this remnant bushland should be protected against possible future incremental development of these sites and consolidated within Allenby Park. Opportunities for Warringah Council to purchase this land should be investigated under Council's Reserves Acquisitions Review.

Residential Encroachment

Participants in the public meeting/ workshop and Exploring Issues Papers expressed concerns over the attitudes of some property owners adjoining Allenby Park. It was believed that residents should be discouraged from treating the park as an extension of their backyard, particularly along Owen Stanley Avenue, Earl Reserve, Derna

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Crescent and Doulton Avenue. Continual clearing, dumping of garden refuse and mowing of the natural understorey along the park edges leads to greater weed infestation and reduces habitat values. It was further suggested that residents be encouraged to grow locally indigenous plants and employ conservation techniques to better protect the parks biodiversity, while still addressing fire management concerns.

Appendix II

Bush Fire Risk Management

Bush Fire Risk Management

Background

The Rural Fires Act, 1997 requires the Bush Fire Coordinating Committee to establish a Bush Fire Management Committee in each local government area containing a rural fire district or fire district with a bush fire risk. One role of the bush Fire Management Committee is to prepare a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) for its area of responsibility.

Bush fire risk is defined as the chance of a bush fire igniting, spreading and causing damage to assets of value to the community. Assets of value to the community include life, property (including buildings, stock, crops and forests) and our natural and cultural heritage.

Bush fire risk management involves identifying the level of risk posed by bush fires to assets and establishing strategies to protect these assets from the adverse effects of bush fires. The purpose of bush fire risk management is to protect the community and its values from the adverse affects of wildfire. The outcome sought is to achieve better integration of community preparedness and prevention strategies as key elements of bush fire management.

This Bush Fire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been prepared by the Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Management Committee in accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*. The Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Management Committee comprises representatives of major land management agencies such as NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), Warringah and Pittwater Councils, fire fighting authorities and community representatives.

The plan identifies the level of bush fire risk across the Warringah and Pittwater Local Government Areas and establishes strategies that the responsible land managers will implement to manage the bush fire risks identified.

The strategies established in the bush fire risk management plan address the bush fire hazard, the vulnerability of assets to fire, the safety of the community and fire fighters, the protection of the land and environment from fire, and recognises that biodiversity can be managed through the application of appropriate fire regimes upon the landscape.

Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Warringah Pittwater bush Fire Risk Management Plan is to provide for the coordinated prevention, mitigation and management of bush fires for:

- The protection of life, property and the environment within the community; and
- The protection, maintenance and wherever possible the enhancement of the natural and cultural values of the area through the management of appropriate fire regimes.

To give effect to this aim, the committee has developed appropriate risk management objectives and strategies.

Bush Fire Risk Management

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Risk Management Objectives

The objectives of the Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Risk Management Plan are:

- To ensure that the community is well informed of bush fire protection measures and is well prepared for bush fire events;
- To reduce the impact of bush fire smoke on the community;
- To reduce the risk of bush fire damage to life, property and the environment;
- To maintain an effective network of fire trails;
- To ensure the long-term conservation of threatened species, populations and communities and remnant bushland (in relation to fire management);
- To establish effective and efficient local fire fighting resources;
- To effectively manage bush fires for the protection and conservation of the natural, cultural, scenic and recreational features of the area;
- To minimise the risk to the safety of fire fighters and the public by reducing the potential for severe bush fires;
- To minimise soil erosion and sedimentation; and
- To encourage full and open community consultation and participation in the prevention of arson and unplanned fire.

Bush Fire Risk Management Strategies

This plan contains a number of strategies that are directed at addressing the risk to community and environmental assets. This is generally achieved through addressing those factors which comprise the risk being the bush fire hazard (principally the fuel), the sources and pattern of ignitions and the vulnerability of the assets at risk.

Risk management strategies within the District will generally include a combination of individual property protection, boundary assets protection zones, strategic fire management activities and broad ecological and hazard reduction measures. These strategies when combined should provide an appropriate level of asset protection whilst still achieving broad ecological objectives.

Bush fire risk management priorities have been allocated according to the bush fire risk ratings. Those areas faced with an extreme bush fire risk have been given the highest management priority, while those areas with an insignificant risk have the lowest management priority.

The bush fire risk management priority influences:

- When the risk is likely to be treated – high priority areas will be addressed first;
- The resources allocated to the treatment – more resources will be allocated to manage the risk in high priority areas, as more work will be needed to reduce the risk; and
- The range of treatment strategies required to manage the risk – a greater range of management strategies will be implemented to manage the risk in high priority areas, as more factors contribute to the risk.

Bush Fire Risk Management

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Based on the results of the bush fire risk analysis in the Warringah Pittwater Bush Fire Risk Management Plan, a series of bush fire management zones have been identified.

Bush fire management zones identify those areas where the bush fire risk management strategies will focus on the management of the bush fire hazard (or fuel). The type of bush fire management zones identified in this plan reflects those described in the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan, and which are detailed below:

Asset Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets
Strategic Fire Advantage Zone	To provide strategic areas of fire protection which will reduce the speed and intensity of bush fire
Land Management Zone	To meet relevant land management objectives in areas where Asset Protection or Strategic Fire Advantage Zones are not appropriate
Fire Exclusion Zone	To exclude fires (both bush fire and hazard reduction burning) due to the presence of fire intolerant assets

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Based on the results of the Bushfire Risk Analysis in the Warringham Forward Bush Fire Risk Management Plan, the following areas have been identified:

These areas are identified as being at high risk of bushfire. The management strategies will focus on the management of the bushfire hazard to reduce the risk of bushfire. Management actions identified in this plan reflect those identified in the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan and are outlined below.

Area 1: Protection Zone	To protect human life, property and highly valued public assets.
Area 2: Strategic Bush Management Zone	To manage the bushfire hazard in areas of the protection zone which will reduce the bushfire hazard to a level that is acceptable.
Area 3: Bush Management Zone	To manage the bushfire hazard in areas which are not in the protection zone or strategic bush management zone.
Area 4: Exclusion Zone	To exclude bushfire from areas which are not in the protection zone or strategic bush management zone.