

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR COMMUNITY LANDS

(Part 2, Division 2 of the
Local Government Act, 1993)

SANGRADO PARK
Sangrado Street, Seaforth



Prepared by the
Environmental Services Division

2. CONTEXT

2.1 Plans of Management Objectives

The land comprising Sangrado Park is classified as community land under the Local Government Act, 1993. It is categorised as Natural Area - Bushland, Watercourse, and Foreshore, and General Community Use and Park.

2.2 Other Applicable Legislation

- Manly Local Environmental Plan 1988 : Zoning - Open Space
- SEPP 19 (Urban Bushland) refers to:
 - i) the remnant bushland area
 - ii) properties adjacent to SEPP 19 Bushland (Clause 9).

2.3 Reports and Studies

- Landscape Study, 1977
- Recreation Study, 1978
- Manly Heritage Study, 1986 (mentions aboriginal sites likely to occur).

3. STATEMENT OF FUNCTION AND VALUE

3.1 Values and Function of the Land

(see table below)

3.2 Conclusions

Sangrado Park can be described as a natural area of district significance.

Sangrado Park has a significant environmental and visual value in terms of it being one of the last small rainforest areas remaining in the district. This contributes to the Park's scientific value and significance.

With the presence of a childrens playground, scout hall, sailing club, baths and walking tracks, Sangrado Park can offer high recreational benefits to the local community, sailing clubs as well as tourists. This level of use can largely be associated with the park's proximity to Middle Harbour. This access to the harbour foreshore provides users with a unique experience.

Sangrado Park has a significant impact on the catchment of Middle Harbour. With the recent implementation of silt, sediment and nutrient control devices, the impact of urban runoff has been reduced on its receiving waters. The Park's steep embankment however, creates a high risk of erosion from stormwater activity. This concern will require careful management throughout the revegetation stage of the erosion control bank and ongoing maintenance.

It is also important to note the significance of the local community in terms of their strong involvement and support for Sangrado Park. Any future direction will require local consultation and participation. The state of Sangrado Parks bushland is largely due to the on-going bush regeneration program presently being undertaken by the local community.

VALUE AND FUNCTION	SIGNIFICANCE						
	Local	District	Regional	Metropolitan	State	National	International
Natural	■	■					
Visual	■	■					
Social	■						
Recreational	■	■					
Cultural	■						
Educational	■	■					
Future Generational	■	■					
Heritage	■	■					

Values and function of the land
Sangrado Park

The part of the reserve between the playground and Powder Hulk Bay consists of very steep terrain which is highly susceptible to erosion and is heavily vegetated in its natural condition. A major cascading watercourse dissects the site. Large rock boulders protrude down the slope. This area of the park has recently undergone extensive erosion control measures and as a result a significant amount of vegetation has been removed particularly from the steep embankment.

On the waterline there is a sailing club and a salt water swimming pool.

Vegetation along the creek banks in the upper part is particularly heavily weed infested. The lower part consists of gully flora with the dominant species including Coachwood (*Ceratopetalum apetalum*) and Cabbage Tree Palms (*Livistona australis*).

1.3 Links to Other Areas, Adjacent Land

Public access is provided to Powder Hulk Bay via a path from either Sangrado Street or Lancaster Avenue. Adjacent land includes public road on 3 sides and Powder Hulk Bay. Sangrado Park has the potential to become a key linkage connecting harbour and foreshore areas to other open space.

1.4 Reserve History

On the 1st September 1966, Manly Council began leasing the Scout Hall which currently exists within the Reserve.

In 1981, the National Trust of Australia (NSW) recommended the park worthy of rehabilitation and conservation both for its educational and recreational values. By 1991, however, the bushland had become degraded with the intrusion of lantana, privet and other exotics and Council discussed the possibility of undertaking the restoration of the park with the aid of community volunteers. Subsequently, the Sangrado Park Volunteer Rainforest and Bushland Regeneration Group was established.

In 1995 the Bush Regeneration Group was awarded a \$93 400 grant from the Rivers Reborn Scheme to launch an erosion and drainage control plan for the reserve, as well as pollution control in Powder Hulk Bay.

4. MANAGEMENT

4.1 Means of Achieving Objective:

The draft plan of management for community land is based on 15 objectives. Those applicable to Sangrado Park are indicated on the following tables starting on page 6.

4.2 Issues for the Master plan

Issues, Concerns, Opportunities

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The process of bush regeneration on steep slopes is highly sensitive to mass erosion, heightening the risk of waterway pollution.
Response: Address specifically in Master plan. ▪ Revegetation of the grassed area surrounding the Scout Hall.
Response: Address specifically in Master plan. ▪ To further develop the walking trails to link the playground and Scout Hall to the swimming and sailing facilities with equal access in mind.
Response: Address specifically in Master plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote Hall & Park for special occasions/events - weddings.
Response: Address this issue in the Master plan. ▪ Reinstate viewing area along Seaforth Crescent.
Response: As above ▪ Eradication of Weeds & Exotics via local bush regeneration group.
Response: Address specifically in Master plan. ▪ Funding the local bush regeneration group.
Response: Requires further discussion with Regeneration Group. ▪ The establishment of a minimum level of training for volunteers involved in bushland management.
Response: Requires further discussion with Regeneration Group. ▪ Future status of the Lancaster Lane access way.
Response: Examine this issue in consultation with relevant parties. ▪ Relocation of existing Sailing Club to a more appropriate site.
Response: Examine this issue in consultation with Sailing Club. |
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1**OBJECTIVE**

Look after our bushland and comply with the legislative requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Make all persons working in bushland areas aware of the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas and the areas to which it applies.
2. Make all neighbouring residents aware of the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 and seek co-operation to achieve good management of urban bushland areas.
3. Utilise contemporary skills and knowledge of bushland conservation, regeneration and management.
4. Determine the bushland plant community appropriate to the environment.
5. Include actions for the conservation and regeneration of bushland in the Master plan.
6. The Master plan should specifically address encroachment issues including:
Definition of property boundary lines, rubbish removal, exotic weed infestation, drainage issues, including erosion and sediment control.
7. The Master plan identifies areas for replanting with indigenous native plants.
8. Identification and prioritisation of areas requiring regeneration.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Workers in bushland area are made aware of the legislation and its responsibilities
- 2.1 Information is made available to neighbours on the issues relating to urban bushland under SEPP 19.
- 2.2 Follow up inspections confirm good neighbourly practice.
- 3.1 Workers maintain liaison with other practitioners and researchers in the field of urban bushland management.
- 3.2 New skills are disseminated to workers and utilised in day to day maintenance and management.
4. Lists of appropriate plant communities are determined and included in the Master plan.
5. Master plan implemented by workers in urban bushland areas.
6. The Master plan identifies encroachment issues. Confirmation that encroachment issues have been addressed.
7. Progress on areas being regenerated recorded.
8. Priority areas are addressed.

2

OBJECTIVE

To manage our open spaces on a sustainable basis by addressing ecological systems and bio-diversity in conjunction with user needs and demands.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Liaise with Council's Community Environment Committee and the Manly Environment Centre in the preparation of the Master plan.
2. Ensure Master plans are reviewed in the light of additional environmental knowledge from time to time as appropriate.
3. Conserve and/or recreate native habitats where possible.
4. Encourage mulching, drainage and other water conservation techniques in the maintenance and design of reserves.
5. Balance an overall emphasis on indigenous native plant types with the need to maintain traditional cultural plantings in some reserves.
6. The Master plan should allow for a general increase in vegetation cover for shade, cooling and oxygen replenishment.
7. Modify the use of fertilisers where there is risk of polluting bushland areas or water courses.
8. The Master plan should identify causes of bushland degradation and include a bushland rehabilitation programme.
9. The Master plan should include the bushland reserve in a corridor strategy to link remnants of bushland in Manly.
10. The Master plan should identify a requirement for locally indigenous species to be used when replanting of bushland reserves is required.
11. Develop and implement community awareness and education programmes involving bushland reserves.
12. The Master plan should establish means of documentation and reporting on the progress of implementation.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. The Draft Master plan is referred to the Community Environment Committee and Manly Community Environment Centre for input.
2. Master plans are reviewed when required in the light of new knowledge and need.
 - 3.1 Knowledge of the native habitats and their potential for conservation and/or re-creation should be gathered.
 - 3.2 Include relevant information and action in the Master plan.
4. The Master plan and work programmes include mulching, drainage and other specific water conservation techniques where appropriate.
5. Preferred plant species relevant to the Reserve included in Master plan.
6. An annual increase in the number of trees and shrubs is considered compatible with other objectives.
 - 7.1 Fertiliser use addressed in the Master plan.
 - 7.2 Leases or licences contain similar requirements relating to fertiliser use.
8. A bushland management programme is undertaken for the reserve.
9. The bushland reserve is included in a strategy to establish a corridor linking bushland remnants in Manly.
10. The Master plan identifies appropriate indigenous species for replanting when required.
11. Community awareness and education programmes are implemented.
12. A reporting process established in the Master plan confirms progress in achieving the objective.

3

OBJECTIVE

Integrate local drainage needs into park design and bushland management.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. The preparation of the Master plan should include consultation on neighbourhood drainage requirements and design proposals where appropriate.
2. Ensure all drainage designs address: bushland maintenance; erosion; siltation and pollution controls; flooding issues; penetration for water table improvement and compatibility with recreational and aesthetic interests.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Drainage issues included in the preparation of the Master plan.
2. Drainage issues are addressed in park design and bushland management; and reviewed in relevant reviews of environmental factors.

7**OBJECTIVE**

To manage all open space land in a flexible manner and ensure local needs are met.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Liaise with the local neighbourhood when assessing future facilities for reserves to determine needs which may include play areas, dog areas, toilets, picnic and barbeque area and space for ball games.
2. Include identified needs in the Master plan.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Liaison with local groups undertaken during the planning process.
- 2.1 Identified needs if assessed for compatibility, demand and availability of resources.
- 2.2 Appropriate facilities included in the Master plan.

8

OBJECTIVE

Provide a major open space connection between harbour and ocean foreshores, creek and lagoon edge, and the national parks.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Provide appropriate paths and signage in each applicable reserve.
2. Identify the walkway route in each applicable Master plan as one particular function for that reserve.
3. Work to bring private land on the harbour foreshores into the connection, either by public ownership or other agreement.
4. Liaise with National Parks and Wildlife Service to obtain connections into national park lands.
5. Publish a guide to the circuit walkway once the connections are substantially in place.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Paths and signage installed as required.
2. Publicise linkages.
3. Master plans include walkway function and location.
 - 3.1 Continue negotiation with private land holders.
 - 3.2 Land brought into public use within a reasonable time preferably for inclusion in Project 2000.
4. Connections with national park lands obtained within reasonable time by the Year 2000.
5. A guide published and distributed.

11**OBJECTIVE**

To manage each open space area to recognise its role within the wider community in terms of other objectives, statutory requirements, and functions.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Ensure Master plan for each reserve contains reference to particular statutory obligations and non-statutory reports and other relevant matters.
2. Ensure Master plan for each reserve assesses the functions of the park and the needs of the local community in relation to the wider geographical area to avoid duplication or repetition of facilities.
3. Ensure other objectives in this Plan make reference to particular statutory obligations, non-statutory reports or other relevant matters.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Master plans include reference to statutory obligations as well as non-statutory matters of relevance.
2. Master plans reflect local needs.
3. Objectives refer to statutory obligations and other non-statutory matters which have relevance.

12 OBJECTIVE

To encourage local participation in design, development and management.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Continue liaison with local Precinct Committees and other groups prior to undertaking works in reserves other than day to day maintenance.
2. Continue where appropriate to hold on site gatherings with neighbours and other relevant groups or individuals as part of any exercise to plan the future form and use of a reserve.
3. Continue with joint Council and community maintenance and improvement teams like the C-Scheme for particular reserves and projects.
4. Consider inviting neighbourhood groups or individuals to be directly involved in ongoing planning and management of reserves.
5. Publish guides and educational pamphlets to Council's reserves and the activities available therein, possible topics being harbourside access, botanic gardens walk, circuit linear park and North Head Walk.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Evidence of liaison undertaken to the satisfaction of local groups without undue delay and inefficiency for Council programmes.
2. On-site meetings held where appropriate.
3. Joint Council and community works teams continued and expanded.
4. Confirm efforts to invite neighbourhood groups or individuals to directly participate in on-going planning and maintenance of reserves.
5. Guides and educational pamphlets published providing information on Council's reserves.

13**OBJECTIVE**

Provide for user health, safety and enjoyment.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Determine any necessary control on undesirable activities.
2. Production of competent designs for reserves prior to major works being undertaken.
3. Regular assessment of maintenance needs to ensure minimum public safety risk from the facilities.
4. Ensure that leases and licences include adequate provisions to minimise public risk as well as insurance cover.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Undesirable activities controlled.
2. Greater public use of reserves and reduced vandalism.
3. Minimum accidents from use of facilities.
4. Leases and licences include adequate provision to minimise public risk as well as insurance cover.

14 OBJECTIVE

Retain opportunities to use open space for special events or projects and for future activities or structures if need becomes apparent.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

- 1. Consider the making or renewal of leases, licences or any other estate or permit, as appropriate.
- 2. At each lease, licence or permit renewal consider the need to continue the activity.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- 1. Periodic assessment of whether community recreation needs are met by current lease arrangements.
- 2. Confirmation that consideration is given of the need to continue the particular land use activity at the time of lease, licence or permit renewal.