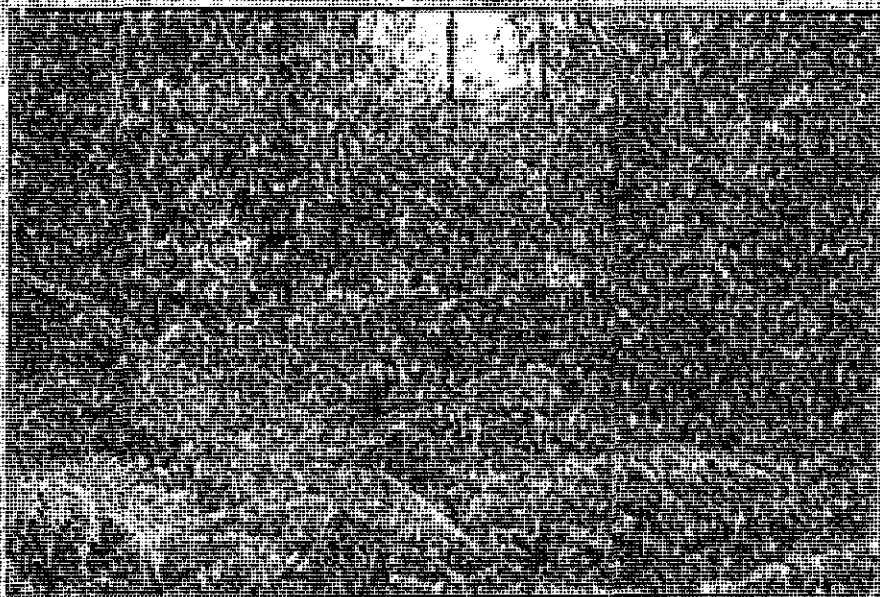




Manly Council

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR COMMUNITY LANDS

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



PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR COMMUNITY LANDS

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

Date of Adoption - *June*.....1996



Prepared by the
Environmental Services Division



Contents

1.0	STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1993	1
2.0	WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT ABOUT?	2
3.0	THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS AT MANLY	4
4.0	THE PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL RESERVES	7
5.0	FITTING 'COMMUNITY LAND' INTO THE BIGGER OPEN SPACE PICTURE	8
6.0	LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT	9
7.0	LAND TO WHICH THIS PLAN APPLIES AND CATEGORISATION UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1993	10

1. STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1993

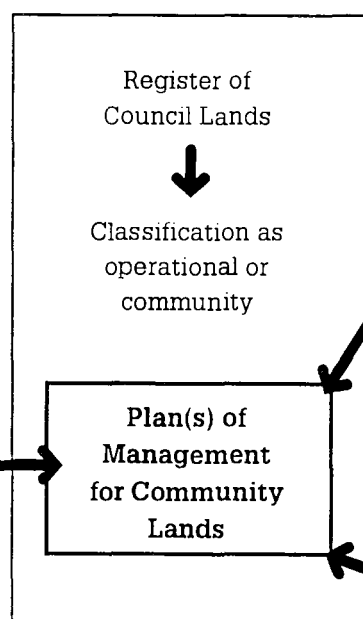
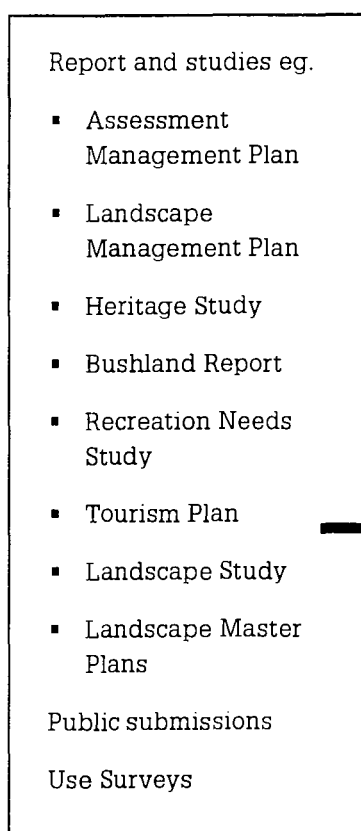
- 1.1 This document contains the statutory Plan of Management for 'Community Land' as required under Division 2 (Use and Management of Community Land) under the Local Government Act, 1993.
- 1.2 The Plan was publicly advertised between and, 1996 and adopted by Council (with amendments arising out of the consultation process) on, 1996.
- 1.3 This Plan is available for public inspection and purchase at the Council's office during ordinary office hours.

2. WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT ABOUT?

- 2.1 Under the Local Government Act, 1993, Council is required to prepare 'Plans of Management' for certain lands ('Community Land') under its control. Community Land must be used and managed in accordance with the Plan of Management.
- 2.2 This is all part of a larger process of managing all public land. A component of this is to classify public land vested in or under control of Council as either 'operational' or 'community'. Broadly, community land is that which is to be kept for use by the general public and would ordinarily comprise land such as a public park. Operational land on the other hand can be bought and sold and would ordinarily comprise land held as a temporary asset or as an investment and which facilitates the Council to carry out its functions and/or land which may not be open to the general public (eg a works depot). Plans of Management are not required for operational land (see Figure 1).
- 2.3 A Plan of Management provides the opportunity for the community to state what it wants to see done with the land, and the ways in which this can be achieved.
- 2.4 This will include placing the role of an individual parcel of land into a context - the objectives of the community and the Council.
- 2.5 In a legislative sense, these objectives will come from Council's overall Management Plan, and State of the Environment reporting processes and the requirements of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.
- 2.6 These objectives are also drawn from various plans and studies that have been produced from time to time and are relevant to the piece of land.
- 2.7 The Local Government Act does not set out a detailed format for the production of Plans of Management other than requiring that they state:
- (i) the category of the land
 - (ii) objectives and performance targets
 - (iii) means of achieving these
 - (iv) ways Council intends to assess its performance.
- 2.8 The categories set out in the Act are:
- natural area
 - sportsground
 - park
 - general community use.
- An area of community land could comprise more than one category. Also, 'natural area' is to be further categorised as one or more of:
- bushland
 - wetland
 - escarpment
 - watercourse
 - foreshore.
- 2.9 Councils must consider public comment and submissions prior to adopting a final Plan of Management.
- 2.10 Councils throughout New South Wales have adopted differing approaches to Plan of Management format, content and process. Some have one broad plan applying to all community land; some have specific detailed plans for particular single or groups of reserves; some have broad plans for groups of reserves having common characteristics. The NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation has produced a manual as a guide for the production of Plans of Management - this manual recommends a range of broad-based (generic) and particular plans to cover the community lands within a Council area.

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Non-statutory inputs



Statutory inputs

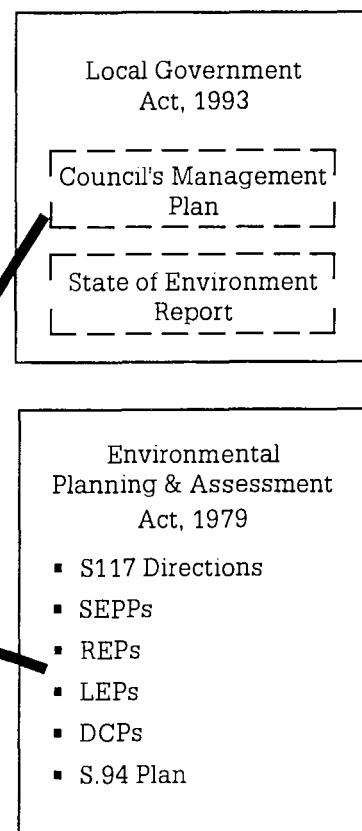


Figure 1: The Public Land Management Programme and its Inputs

3. THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS AT MANLY

- 3.1 A single Plan of Management covering all community land in Manly has been prepared to provide the framework for future ongoing planning of individual parks.

Master Plans for all parks and reserves will be completed after adoption of the Plan of Management for Community Land by Council.

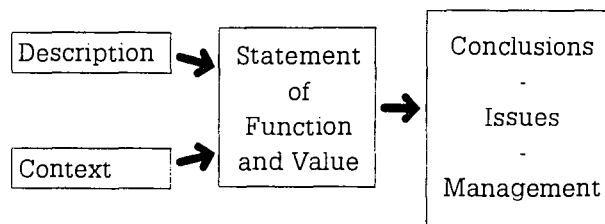
- 3.2 This single Plan of Management complies with the provisions of the Act by setting out:

- the objectives and performance targets adopted for the management of community lands.
- the individual actions whereby these can be achieved.
- how success in meeting the objectives can be ascertained.

- 3.3 The Plan contains fifteen objectives. These cover natural environment, cultural environment and administration (operation and finance) matters. Some objectives are broad-based; others are locality or project specific when it was considered fruitful to give emphasis to particular matters.

- 3.4 The plans for individual reserves are intended to provide a useful tool for the short to medium term management of these public lands and to enable further public consultation leading to the preparation of a detailed Master plan for each reserve.

These plans are structured in the following manner:



- 3.5 It is also anticipated that individual work programmes (to guide day-to-day maintenance activities) will be produced for each reserve as part of the Master plan.

3.6 **Figure 2** illustrates how these various components of Council's community lands management fit together.

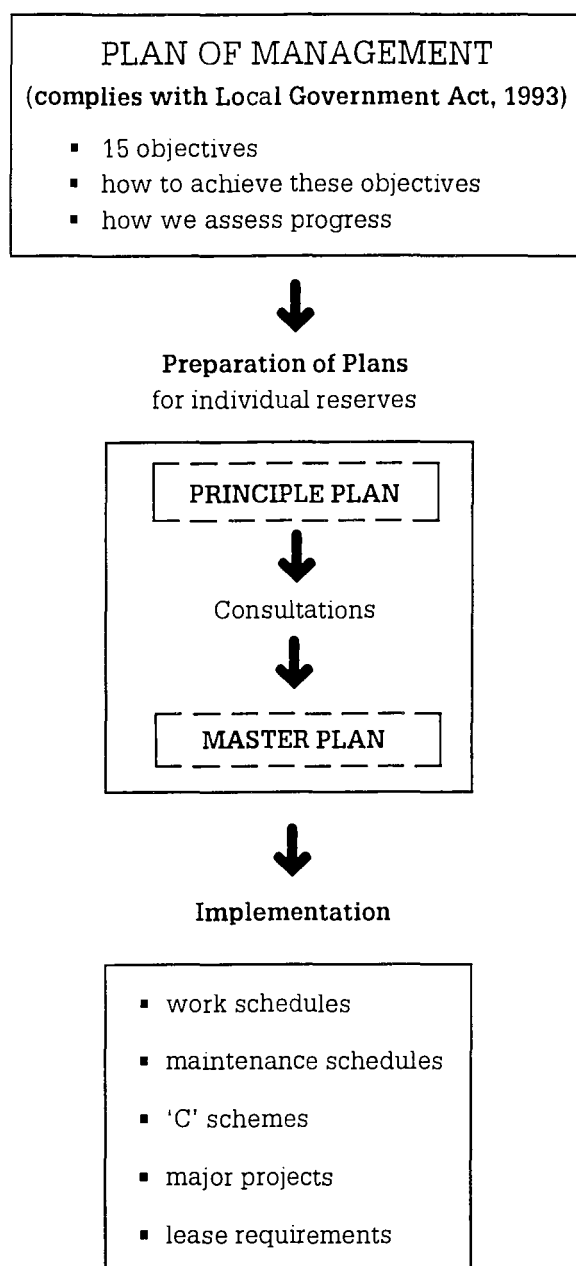


Figure 2:
Managing Community
Lands in Manly

3.7 The reasons for adopting this approach are:

- (i) Concern that the grouping of reserves into 'generic' plans will mean that the content of such plans becomes too generalised - the particular characteristics and importance of each reserve within the grouping can become lost. It is also then all too easy to 'forget' about smaller, less-used reserves in the allocation of management resources - and this would only perpetuate an existing concern.
- (ii) Concern that the important functional connections, networks, hierarchy of open spaces in the Council area and region may be missed.
- (iii) It is not possible to undertake detailed plans of management for each reserve separately. The resources required are just too great for an organisation the size of Manly Council, particularly if (as it should) the 'plan' is seen not so much as an 'end product' but as a 'process' to resolve issues.
- (iv) If the 'plan as process' approach is adopted, there is good argument for this to comprise a system whereby the detailed futures for each reserve are built up step by step as resources allow and need arises. If, alternatively, all this work is done 'up front' there is the risk that some of the work undertaken will be irrelevant or dated at the time of implementation (and therefore a questionable use of limited resources).

4. THE PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL RESERVES

- 4.1 The plans for individual reserves (or groups of related reserves) are intended to address the more localised issues for these areas - more so than the wider contextual objectives of the statutory Plan of Management. It is in these plans where the individual design, recreation needs and other concerns are resolved.
- 4.2 The process of resolution and documentation involves, naturally, extensive consultation and, very often, design work to resolve competing issues and/or to produce effective layouts and reserve planning.
- 4.3 This takes time, but this should be seen as an advantage; a valid consequence in developing well-resolved, usable and accepted plans. As part of this process it is intended to prepare 'principles plans' for each of the reserves for public exhibition in conjunction with the exhibition of the statutory Plan of Management - they are broad statements of intent and illustration of initial understandings of issues, problems and opportunities.
- 4.4 These plans will be resolved into 'master plans' for implementation by the Council and the community following an appropriate consultation process. This process will differ according to the needs of the reserve and/or locality and the issues involved - sometimes the work could be mainly done by Council and simply exhibited, sometimes (as has already occurred for some reserves in the past) on-site meetings and barbeques could be organised to better discuss needs and solutions as input to the process.
- 4.5 Not all reserves can be addressed in this way at the same time - it is likely that priorities will come from the local community itself.
- 4.6 As part of this process, two points are worth remembering:
 - (i) the final Master Plans will always still need to comply with Council's adopted Plan of Management - that is, the 15 objectives and the listed means whereby it is intended to achieve these objectives.
 - (ii) many works in reserves will still require development consent under the Manly Local Environmental Plan, 1988 which includes a statutory advertising requirement and the particular 'tests' of Clause 16, ie. Council must make an assessment of:
 - (a) the need for the proposed development on the land;
 - (b) the impact of the proposed development on the existing or likely future use of the land; and
 - (c) the need to retain the land for its existing or likely future use.

5. FITTING 'COMMUNITY LAND' INTO THE BIGGER OPEN SPACE PICTURE.

5.1 What might appear, from a simple visual or even functional appraisal on the ground, to be 'community land' - may not be.

5.2 Public open space land can have many different status and ownerships. It could be (in Manly):

- Crown Land (owned by the State, generally with responsibility for care, control and management to Council)
- Public road (owned by Council; not necessarily constructed as a vehicular road)
- 'Community' land (owned by Council)
- 'Operational' land (owned by Council - may be used as parkland or the like on a semi-permanent basis).
- National Park
- Land owned by other Government Departments, eg Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (Little Manly Point and some foreshore land); or Roads and Traffic Authority (freeway reservations)
- Privately owned, eg St Patrick's College tolerates public access to part of its property. Also some foreshore land remains as undeveloped bushland (though it is not legally accessible).

The accompanying map illustrates Manly's 'community land'.

5.3 The lands to which this Plan of Management applies (ie 'community land') is only a small proportion of total public open space land in Manly.

5.4 However, the objectives in this Plan can be considered and applied by Council when making decisions about non-'community land' (though without the same statutory obligations). This will be particularly evident for instance when Council exercises its function of 'care, control and management' of Crown land; when it undertakes bushland care (since bushland can occur on many different categories of land, and also what happens on neighbouring land is often critical to this); and when progressing the Circuit Linear Park (refer Objective 8) which will utilise Crown land, National Park, other Government land, road reserves and possibly rights through private foreshore land.

5.5 The Council's Landscape Management Plan of 1989 in particular provides an overall view of Manly's open space without being constrained by categories and ownership. This Plan also establishes the role of Manly's open space within the regional and sub-regional context and Council's ongoing Landscape Management Committee provides an impetus to maintain this broader outlook. The Recreation Needs Study currently in preparation will compliment this overall perspective by concentrating on assessing recreation needs and suggesting 'best-fits' between recreation demand and open space resources.

6. LEASES AND LICENCES UNDER THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

- 6.1 Leases and licences formalise the use of community land by groups such as sporting clubs and schools, or by commercial or non-commercial organisations and individuals providing facilities or services for public use.
- 6.2 The Local Government Act also refers to the granting of 'any other estate' in community land although this is not defined. Section 68 of the Local Government Act lists some of these possibilities and the circumstances whereby they would require Council approval.
- 6.3 The Act requires that any lease, licence of or other estate in community land must be authorised by a plan of management. The plan of management may limit the granting of a lease or licence by use; whether public purpose or otherwise; 'or by reference to other matters'.
- 6.4 Objective 14 of this Plan of Management intends to give this authorisation. It does not intend to limit the possible activities - rather the intention is to establish a process. This process relies on the existing statutory provisions of the Manly Local Environmental Plan, 1988 and consistency with the other objectives of this Plan to allow determination of the suitability of the proposal for its location and at the particular time it is proposed.
- 6.5 The Manly Local Environmental Plan, 1988 through its zoning provisions sets out permitted uses and activities on open space land (Clause 10) and also establishes an assessment procedure (Clause 16) in addition to that required normally for development applications.
- 6.6 It is considered that the statutory advertising provisions of the Manly Local Environmental Plan, 1988 (Clause 27), of the Local Government Act (Section 47) and Manly Council's Precinct Committee system will provide sufficient mechanisms to make the granting of leases and licences publicly accountable.
- 6.7 Specific mention is made in the objectives to this Plan of the need to consider a proper commercial basis for commercial leases (refer Objective 15) and that any licensee or lessee has sufficient public risk insurance (refer Objective 13).
- Further, some leases may require that the lease-holder produce their own 'management plans' to best organise their activities to achieve the terms of the lease agreement. Such plans would likely be similar to 'business plans' given that the raising and organisation of finance will be a particular issue in lease management.

7. LAND TO WHICH THIS PLAN APPLIES

7.1 This Plan of Management applies to all land classified as 'community' under the Local Government Act, 1993.

Reference numbers to Council's Assets Register are given.

8. THE OBJECTIVES

Natural Environment

- 1** Look after our bushland and comply with the legislative requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 (Urban Bushland).
- 2** Manage our open spaces on a sustainable basis by addressing ecological systems and biodiversity in conjunction with user needs and demands.
- 3** Integrate local drainage needs into park design and bushland management.

Cultural Environment

- 4** Include heritage conservation and cultural identity matters in design criteria when designing and maintaining our reserves.
- 5** Allocate extra resources to our high profile areas: Manly Cove, the Ocean Beach, Clontarf and Little Manly.
- 6** Choose planting types consistent with the idea of a future Manly-wide 'Botanic Garden'.

Recreation

- 7** Manage all open space land in a flexible manner, and ensure that local needs are met.
- 8** Provide a major open space connection between: harbour and ocean foreshores, creek and lagoon edges, and the National Parks.
- 9** Maintain our active sporting areas and manage them to maximize choice. Consider L.M. Graham Reserve and Keirle Park as an opportunity to provide major new recreation activities.
- 10** Make Ivanhoe Park a true, multi-use 'town park' for the Manly Town Centre.

Operation and Finance

- 11** Recognize the role of each open space within the wider community and in relation to other objectives.
- 12** Encourage local participation in design, development and management.
- 13** Provide for user health, safety and enjoyment.
- 14** Retain opportunities to use open space land for special events or projects and for future activities or structures if need becomes apparent.
- 15** Improve management of open space in Manly in order to achieve the objectives of this plan.

1

OBJECTIVE

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

One of the characteristics of Sydney - and particularly of Manly - is the retention of natural vegetation within its urban area. The values of Sydney's bushland are many and varied - as part of its natural history, as retention of native habitat, as 'passive' recreation space and visual interest and as enhancement of environmental quality (air temperature, pollution levels, erosion control, etc).

The best quality remnant bushland areas are now so valued - and so threatened - that they are protected by legislation (SEPP No. 19). Council, as a landowner and an approval authority, is responsible for ensuring compliance with this legislation.

A particular threat is from encroachments - and as such the joint effort and co-operation of neighbours is essential to bushland maintenance.

As the environment changes (eg. a city's climate gets hotter and there are changes in rainfall patterns), so too does the typical makeup of bushland plant communities - bushland is not static. There are now more species typical of hotter and wetter bushland communities and changes to upper and under storey patterns when compared to the early days of settlement. Recently there has been substantial die-back of upper-storey plants in some areas. Manly's early reputation as a haven for wildflowers (basically under-storey species) is now lost. Refer also to discussion on objective 6. Council's policies will need to determine how such changes will be addressed.

Techniques for bushland maintenance have been around for some time, but tend to still be under review, research and experimentation. For example the use of herbicides for cleaning large areas of weed infestation, and the use of controlled fire to encourage regeneration. Many areas of remnant bushland are isolated from one another - linkages are now seen to be important, but this would seem to require further study as to how best to provide such links and how effective they might be.

Retention and stewardship of natural drainage systems and landforms would also appear to be an integral part of bushland maintenance.

References:

National Trust Bushland Survey
Manly Landscape Management Plan
Landscape Study
Manly Heritage Study.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Make all persons working in bushland areas aware of the provisions of SEPP No. 19 and the areas to which it applies.
2. Ensure all neighbours are aware of these provisions and of good management practices.
3. Utilise contemporary skills for bushland conservation and regeneration.
4. Determine the bushland plant communities appropriate to the particular locality (soils, aspects etc) whilst recognising contemporary climate and drainage aspects.
5. Prepare Master Plans for each bushland area.
6. Each Master Plan to address encroachments - property boundaries, rubbish, exotics (weeds) and drainage (erosion, spread of exotics, nutrients) issues.
7. Identification and prioritisation of areas requiring regeneration.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Workers are aware of the legislation and responsibilities and this awareness is ascertained at the annual staff performance reviews.
2.
 - (i) Relevant letters sent to all neighbours.
 - (ii) Follow-up inspections reveal 'good neighbourly' practices.
3.
 - (i) Ongoing liaison with other practitioners and researchers.
 - (ii) New skills disseminated to staff and utilised. This ascertained at annual performance reviews.
4. List of relevant plant communities determined and included in relevant Master Plans.
5.
 - (i) Master Plans prepared for each bushland area within parks and reserves.
 - (ii) These Master Plans include the other matters listed here.
 - (iii) Master Plans being implemented by bushland workers.
6.
 - (i) Encroachment issues included in Master Plans.
 - (ii) Encroachment issues advised to relevant neighbours.
 - (iii) Ongoing review confirms achievement.
7. Areas being regenerated recorded.

2

OBJECTIVE

Manage our open spaces on a sustainable basis by addressing ecological systems and biodiversity in conjunction with user needs and demands.

Concern about environmental degradation has progressed well beyond the simple control of pollutants and restoration of degraded areas, to now address these matters on much larger scales - the geographical and time scales of ecosystems, and environments sustained for equal, if not better, use for future generations.

To achieve this objective, Manly's underlying 'natural' environment needs to be understood - the climate, drainage systems, soil and vegetation types, the existence of bird and animal corridors. Given that our awareness and knowledge of some of these aspects, and of the whole 'sustainable' concept, is still developing, management actions will need to be flexible to be receptive to new needs and policies.

In 1992 the Commonwealth Government became a signatory to the Agenda 21 Convention dealing with the worldwide association between environmental damage and economic development. This convention was developed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 (the "Rio Earth Summit"). It adopted the following definition of Ecologically Sustainable Development:

"using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes on which life depends are maintained, and the total quality of life now and in the future can be increased" (National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development). One component of the convention calls for each local authority to produce a 'Local Agenda 21' for their area to deal with sustainability. There will need to be consistency between this Plan of Management and any Local Agenda 21 produced by the Manly community.

The State of the Environment Report prepared annually by Council since 1994 provides the community with a thorough information base. The State of the Environment Report also provides assessments on a range of environmental indicators which assists in Council's decision making, and the long-term, sustainable use and conservation of resources.

A particular matter needing to be addressed in Manly is how to adapt our often heritage-listed cultural environment to these new criteria; and to what extent incompatibilities will be tolerated for cultural and heritage reasons. For instance, exotic plant types which require more water and other maintenance resources may need to be continued in some heritage areas, as would labour intensive construction methods, eg. split-stone edgings. On another angle, lawn areas in high wear areas may need to be eventually replaced with gravel (not unlike parks in Mediterranean areas) to reduce water and fertilizer demands.

References:

Landscape Study
Manly Heritage Study
State of Environment Report
Local Agenda 21: Managing the Future - A Local Government Guide
(Department of Environment, Sport and Territories, 1994)

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Liaise with Council's Community Environment Committee and the Manly Environment Centre in the preparation of Master Plans.
2. Ensure Master Plans are reviewed in light of additional environmental knowledge from time to time.
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. Utilise underground water resources in park maintenance where possible (eg via bores).
6. Include preferred plant species lists in Master Plans. Balance an overall emphasis on indigenous native plant types with the need to maintain traditional cultural plants in some reserves.
7. General increase in vegetation cover for shade, cooling and oxygen replenishment compatible with other objectives.
8. Modify the use of fertilizers where there is risk of 'polluting' bushland areas or watercourses.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. All draft Master Plans referred to the Community Environment Committee and Manly Community Environment Centre for input.
2. Master Plans reviewed when required in light of new knowledge and needs.
3.
 - (i) Knowledge of native habitats and their potential for conservation and recreation obtained.
 - (ii) Relevant information and actions included in Master Plans.
4. Master Plans and work programmes include specific water conservation techniques.
5.
 - (i) Investigation of presence of underground water resources and costs of utilisation.
 - (ii) Use of such resources where practical and cost effective.
6. Preferred plant species included in relevant work programmes.
7. An increase in the number of trees and shrubs compatible with other objectives, where appropriate.
8.
 - (i) Fertilizer use by Council determined following assessment of pollutant issues.
 - (ii) Leases or licences containing similar requirements.

3

OBJECTIVE

Integrate local drainage needs into park design and bushland management.

Typically, urban development has tended to have a detrimental impact on natural drainage patterns: absorption area is decreased and natural flow lines are often interrupted. Flooding, concentration of water flows, removal of scenic qualities and pollution of waterways result. Past engineering practice concentrating on hard runoff surfaces and piping is now seen as inappropriate.

Remaining open space areas provide opportunities to rectify past mistakes through more contemporary solutions - retention of water courses, absorption areas, retention basins, sediment and pollution traps.

Future planning of reserves will need to allow for such functions, but designs should be imaginative enough to allow for multi-usage in order to continue to accommodate other park activities.

References:

Soil Conservation Service of NSW - Manual for Sediment and Erosion Control

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Preparation of Master Plans to include consultation on neighbourhood drainage requirements and design proposals if appropriate.
2. Utilise contemporary skills in designing multi-function drainage areas.
3. Ensure all drainage designs address: bushland maintenance; erosion; siltation and pollution control; flooding issues; penetration for water table improvement; and compatibility with recreational and aesthetic interests.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Drainage issues included in the preparation of all Master Plans.
2.
 - (i) Relevant staff trained in contemporary skills.
 - (ii) Relevant knowledge included in drainage designs.
3. Drainage issues addressed in park design and bushland management; reviewed in relevant review of environmental factors.

4

OBJECTIVE

Include heritage conservation and cultural identity matters in design criteria when designing and maintaining our reserves.

Manly has a distinctive landform; it has an equally distinctive cultural identity which is reflected in the appearance and use of its open spaces.

The definition of this cultural identity is not always easy. It includes both historical and contemporary aspects, and can be defined in both small scale (eg single reserves) and larger scale (locality, Council-wide) perspectives.

As such, the layout of garden beds, choice of plant species, and other landscaping detail (eg. materials, type of construction) can be as important in maintaining the identity as the broader usage patterns, size of open space areas and relationship to buildings. The difficulty in sometimes defining the identity is no excuse for ignoring this criteria or in applying only individual judgments of taste.

A number of documents now give guidance on Manly's particular character and on appropriate responses. Note particularly the Manly Landscape Management Plan and the introductory sections of the Manly Identity Programme. Some areas are also now covered by statutory heritage provisions which is indicative of the community's recent valuing of these matters. The Heritage Study, National Estate and National Trust listings give explanations of these values.

There will always be some conflict between achieving this objective and other objectives relating to environmental sustainability (Objective 2) and sometimes cost effectiveness (Objective 15). These will always have to be resolved at the time and in relation to the particular reserve.

The Heritage Study includes reference to Aboriginal history and potential heritage sites. Few traces of Aboriginal occupation remain and the National Parks and Wildlife Service is reluctant to make known those which have been located due to concerns about preservation. However, the individual Master Plans should record where there are potential sites.

References:

Manly Heritage Study, 1986 Manly Identity Programme "What is Social Value" :
Australian Heritage Commission Manly Landscape Management Plan Manly Tourism
Plan of Management

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. All actions to comply with the statutory heritage provisions of the Manly Local Environmental Plan, 1988 and Regional Environmental Plan No. 23 (Sydney and Middle Harbours).
2. Make all persons working in Manly's reserves aware of the particular heritage, conservation and cultural character of those reserves as identified in the various studies and listings which have been undertaken.
3. Works in cultural reserves to maintain the particular identified character of these reserves unless there is a community consensus for an alternative approach. Application of the principles of the Burra Charter are applicable here.
4. Adherence to the principles and standards in the Manly Identity Programme in respect to furniture, signage, colours, etc.
5. Aboriginal heritage sites recorded in relevant Master Plans.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Compliance with statutory provisions achieved.
2. Master Plans to include information on heritage, conservation and cultural matters and disseminated to relevant workers.
3. Designs to be consistent with the particular identified character of each reserve.
4. Manly Identity Programme principles and standards adhered to.
5. Aboriginal sites recorded where appropriate.

5

OBJECTIVE

Allocate extra resources to our high profile areas: Manly Cove, the Ocean Beach, Clontarf and Little Manly.

Some areas of Manly have had the status of a 'resort' for the people of Sydney since the first days of European settlement. In respect to the Town Centre area of Manly this function now has both national and international status and is often utilized to publicize Australia overseas. This status contributed to the listing of the Ocean Beach as part of the National Estate in 1992.

Little Manly Point was developed into a 'regional' harbourside park in 1992 by the State Government utilizing monies collected from all metropolitan Councils.

Manly locals utilize these areas just as much as our visitors; these areas put Manly 'on show' to the wider world. They therefore deserve, even with the community's limited budget and extensive areas of other reserves to look after, extra effort to ensure good presentation, robustness of materials and vegetation (to handle the large crowds) and proper provision of facilities.

Part of this extra effort should also be orientated to obtaining financial assistance from the wider community in recognition of their use of these areas.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan
Manly Tourism Plan of Management
Manly Town Centre Study.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Consideration within Council's Corporate planning of priority to implementing Master Plans for these areas.
2. Continual effort within Council's Corporate planning to obtain additional financial resources through: grants, fees and charges and commercial activities.
3. Commit resources to ensure a high standard of contemporary design to create stimulating and robust spaces.
4. Commit resources to ensure a high level of maintenance, cleaning and rubbish collection.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Input into the Corporate planning process each year.
2. Actions to obtain additional financial resources undertaken each year.
3. Particular design exercises undertaken for each high profile area without an existing design.
4. Acceptable level of maintenance, cleaning and rubbish collection achieved.

6

OBJECTIVE

Choose planting types consistent with the idea of a future Manly-wide 'Botanic Gardens'.

This is a major new concept for the management of Council's reserves and as such is nominated as an objective in order to give it exposure.

It comes from an initial suggestion to create a botanic garden in Ivanhoe Park as an educational and tourist feature. On analysis (contained in a separate report to Council in 1994) it was considered there would be greater success in meeting these aims if the concept was extended to include the wide variety of plant habitats available in reserves throughout Council's area. They could be connected by a 'botanic walk' with an appropriate guide booklet and identification labels in planting areas. Existing natural and cultural plantings would need to be complemented by new plantings to emphasise the educational component and to create appropriate grouping of plant species.

One reference point for this proposal is the 'wildflower shows' which were held in Manly in the 1880s and which were, in part, a celebration of the profusion of wildflowers in Manly at the time. It may be possible, in conjunction with Objective No. 1 to restore some of these plantings. The location of the shows was in a pavilion in Ivanhoe Park immediately to the west of the oval. It might be possible to commemorate this location as the commencement point for the Botanic Walk with explanatory information.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan
Landscape Study, 1977
Manly Heritage Study, 1986

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Determine appropriate locations and plant types and include in Master Plans and work schedules for relevant reserves.
2. Design and install appropriate identification labels.
3. Produce a guide book explaining and publicizing the botanic walk.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Appropriate plant types and locations chosen and included in Master Plans and work schedules.
2. Identification labels designed and installed.
3. Guide book produced and distributed.

7

OBJECTIVE

Manage all open space land in a flexible manner and ensure that local needs are met.

The local community generates an on-going demand for open space for needs unable to be met within their own properties. Socialisation within the larger community is one such function in addition to the simple provision of physical space and outlook. The local community also provides most of the resources for open space maintenance.

Manly has a relatively good distribution of open space in its residential areas - many of these open spaces cater also for a regional, metropolitan and even national hierarchy of users. In such areas, the concurrent neighbourhood needs should not be forgotten. Fortunately, these will rarely be incompatible with the demands of other user groups; where there is potential incompatibility, tolerance and negotiation in their resolution will be necessary.

The Manly Landscape Management Plan emphasises the continuing problem of 'free' open space being usurped by facilities and buildings; and emphasises the need to thoroughly test the demand for new and existing facilities and to encourage flexible and multi-purpose developments.

The legitimate demand for facilities and buildings by particular user groups must be recognised and provided for if at all possible. There is the potential for a paradox if such proposals are simply not provided for on the basis of 'alienation' of open land able to be used by all - the community invariably forms itself into particular interest and user groups and many sports require group or team participation. If these are not catered for we can end up not providing for a considerable proportion of the community after all. It should also be recognised that these particular groups (clubs, societies, etc) form part of the 'social glue' holding a community together.

Needs and interests change over time. At the time of the Manly Landscape Management Plan in 1989 there were perceived demands for women's hockey, touch football and golf driving ranges. Now there is an expressed need for basketball, boules (French bowls), skateboarding and rollerblading.

The Landscape Management Plan provides a useful reference point for further discussion on recreation needs in general, also on children's playground facilities in particular, and also on the need to think regionally - certain facilities may be better located in other Council areas in the region, or may already be provided there.

Coming out of the work being done on producing the Recreation Needs Study for Manly is the suggested need for a 'community park' for the Seaforth area. This needs to be further researched and resolved.

References:

Recreation Study, 1979
Manly Landscape Management Plan.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Liaise with local neighbourhood when assessing future facilities for reserves to determine real needs which could include play areas, dog areas, toilets, picnic and barbeque area and space for ball games.
2. Include such needs in relevant Master Plans.
3. Identify a community park for the Seaforth area.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Liaison with local groups undertaken during planning process.
2.
 - (i) Identified needs examined for compatibility, real demand and availability of resources.
 - (ii) Appropriate facilities included in Master Plans.
3.
 - (i) Real need for a community park in Seaforth identified.
 - (ii) Function included in Master Plan for nominated reserve.
 - (iii) Facilities established in a reasonable time.

8

OBJECTIVE

Provide an open space connection between harbour and ocean foreshores, creek and lagoon edges and the National Parks.

It is now common practice to look at the potential to link open space areas in order to enhance and increase potential recreation experiences. The Manly Scenic Walkway between Manly Wharf and Spit Bridge completed in 1988 is a successful and very popular example.

The Manly Landscape Management Plan, 1989 recommends a substantial extension of this Walkway by introducing the idea of a 'Circuit Linear Park' which would connect the many open spaces on the perimeter of the Manly Council area. A large variety of experiences would result.

There is opportunity to extend this experience further: across Spit Bridge into Mosman; into Manly Dam reserve; into the Garigal National Park, potentially all the way to the Great North Walk (Project 2000 sponsored by Manly Council); and link with the Coastal Walk in Warringah and Pittwater Council areas.

Council has continued to obtain either foreshore dedications or rights-of-way around Manly Point in conjunction with redevelopment of private property. It will be some time before continuous access is possible - and may have to be in the form of a boardwalk below high water mark. This difficulty, plus a more recent concern about undesirable disturbance to colonies of Fairy penguins creates some doubt about the future of this link.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan
Manly Scenic Walkway brochure
Manly Scenic Walkway Management Plan
Feasibility Study for the Great North Walk Link

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 Middle Harbour into the connection, either by public ownership or other agreement.
4. Liaise with the 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.
6. Consideration of the future of the proposed foreshore walkway is required.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Paths and signage installed as required to create linkages.
2. Master Plans include walkway function and location.
3.
 - (i) Continue negotiation with landholders.
 - (ii) 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 (preferably by the Year 2000).
5. Guide published and distributed.
6. Refer to North Head Section 22 Committee for comment.

9

OBJECTIVE

Maintain our active sporting areas and manage them to maximise choice. Consider L.M. Graham reserve and Keirle Park as an opportunity to provide major new recreation activities.

As principal managers of open space lands, local Councils have always been subject to demands to allocate space for active and/or organised recreation activities. Latterly this has generated concern about alienation of open, flexible spaces (often termed 'passive') to more restricted usage and groups. The validity of this is not always easy to determine: some Court judgements have been made, but do not answer the question fully; and the benefits of 'active' and/or 'group' uses in an era of Government-sponsored 'Life Be In It' campaigns must be recognised.

Local Government must allocate its resources within the cultural and political context of the time, while recognising its role of stewardship for all time. The Landscape Management Plan provides some guidelines (Section 3.4.4) and the Manly LEP, 1988 has similar statutory assessments.

This objective accepts the active sporting areas which currently exist and supports their maintenance. It also seeks to have them utilized by more than one group; and to encourage resources other than just public monies to be allocated to their continued provision of maintenance.

L.M. Graham reserve and Keirle Park are identified as being open space resources for more intensive use if the need arises, with benefits to be derived from agglomerating more than one activity. Both of these reserves were originally purchased (and/or landfilled) by Council with sports facilities in mind.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Maintain active sporting area to a standard acceptable for optimum use.
2. Enter into leases, licences or other collaborations to assist in obtaining resources to achieve optimum use.
3. Continue to participate with the Manly Warringah Sporting Union in respect to annual allocation of sporting areas to relevant codes.
4. Discuss, negotiate and enter into arrangements with sporting groups to allow multi-use of facilities where possible.
5.
 - (i) Conduct relevant needs studies from time to time.
 - (ii) Consider results of such studies using the processes of the Manly LEP, 1988 (Clauses 10, 16 and 27) as a guide.
6. Prepare Master Plans for the future use of L.M. Graham reserve and Keirle Park.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Optimum use of sporting area obtained throughout the year at affordable cost.
2. Suitable resources available each year for sporting area maintenance.
3. Reasonable levels of satisfaction regarding allocation of sporting areas obtained each year.
4. Reasonable levels of satisfaction regarding provision of sporting areas to different groups obtained.
5.
 - (i) Recreation needs studies undertaken at sufficient intervals to determine current community recreation patterns and demands.
 - (ii) Strategies for allocation of resources (following such studies) adopted.
6. Plans for L.M.Graham Reserve and Keirle Park produced prior to major decisions on new or existing facilities.

10

OBJECTIVE

Make Ivanhoe Park a true, multi-use 'town park' for the Manly Town Centre.

Ivanhoe Park was one of the first reserves in Manly - certainly the first active recreation area with the establishment of a cricket ground. Then, areas to the west were added, one part being developed as a War Memorial reserve. There have been numerous ad-hoc additions - both in terms of landscaping, sporting facilities and various memorials. It is not untypical of the piecemeal development of town parks for various community needs.

Whilst some see the various buildings and sports areas as undesirable encroachments, it is possible to view them in a more positive manner - as providing facilities which bring various community groups together, assisting the 'meeting place' functions of the Town Centre.

The location of the Oval and other sporting facilities so close to the Town Centre contributes to the 'charm' of the locality.

Improvement works to the park are needed - and should be based on this more positive view: enhance the buildings, assess the ability to use them more flexibly by different groups and users, make facilities more visible, spruce up the surrounding garden and lawn areas.

Part of the reserve is currently leased to a new management trust (Manly Oval Trust) with which on-going liaison will be necessary to ensure consistency between the Trust's actions (to be expressed in a 'Lease Management Plan') and the ideas suggested here for a multi-use 'town park'. The performance of the Trust will provide a good guide to the applicability of its principles elsewhere to assist in achieving many of the objectives of this Plan (particularly Objective 16).

References:

Manly Heritage Study Manly Landscape Management Plan Manly Town Centre Study

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Support continuation of existing uses on the basis of future multi-use of existing buildings and open membership of organisations and clubs.
2. Re-design landscaping in the eastern part of the reserve to appear more connected to the Town Centre.
3. Consider introduction of more neighbourhood facilities to increase range of local uses and activities.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Multi-use of existing buildings and open membership of organisations and clubs negotiated in relation to lease renewals.
2.
 - (i) Landscaping to eastern part of reserve re-designed and included in relevant Master Plans and lease arrangements.
 - (ii) Landscaping implemented in conjunction with Manly Oval Trust, Tennis and Bowling Clubs within a reasonable time period.
3. Neighbourhood facilities determined in conjunction with local groups and implemented within a reasonable time period.

11

OBJECTIVE

Recognise the role of each open space within the wider community and in relation to other objectives.

Local Government open space management has often failed to consider the inter-relationships between individual pieces of land. More recent planning orientated studies have emphasised the importance of connections, hierarchies and broader spatial qualities, and the influence of the environmental movement has shown the importance of thinking on the basis of ecosystems. However, there has often still been limited linking of all activities within a Local Government authority, and indeed within the community as a whole, towards open space goals. This new plan of management process intends, in part, to address this issue.

Manly Council has commenced this process through its Landscape Management Plan of 1988 and subsequent Manly Landscape Management Committee. The current statutory requirements of Corporate Management Plans for the Council organisation and the annual reporting processes (which include management performance as well as state of the environment reporting) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Sections 402 and 428) will also assist in meeting this objective.

The interconnections and responsibilities under various legislation are also included here in this Plan within other Objectives as relevant. It is still worthwhile stating the need to think about the wider connections as a separate objective in this Plan to give emphasis to this point.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan, 1988

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Ensure Master Plans for each reserve contain reference to particular statutory obligations and non-statutory reports or other matters relevant to that reserve.
2. Ensure Master Plans for each reserve assess 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 and non-statutory reports or other matters relevant to that objective.
4. Continue to convene the Manly Landscape Management Committee as recommended by the Manly Landscape Management Plan. Review periodically the functions and membership of this Committee.
5. Establish a Working Group of senior staff within the Council, representing relevant Divisions, to ensure proper co-ordination of matters affecting open space.

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 relevant to the objective.
4. Maintenance of the Landscape Management Committee.
5. Ongoing co-ordination of open space issues via a working group of senior staff.

12

OBJECTIVE

Encourage use of Council's reserves and local participation in design, development and management.

Quite often those reserves which are away from the main visitor destinations have low usage levels. This does not mean they still do not provide a useful function of maintaining open area and 'breathing space' amongst private landholdings; however often where new facilities have been added in conjunction with local participation, usage levels have increased indicating possible latent demands.

Manly Council has successfully operated on-site planning meetings (often associated with a barbeque) and the 'C Scheme' (Council and Community Co-operation) which has resulted in better facilities through local participation. Attempts should be made to continue these initiatives and the 'Master Plan' process which is running parallel with this statutory Plan of Management is intended to encourage this on-going community consultation and management so that there is a proper 'fit' between community needs and Council/community actions.

Perhaps incentives to encourage greater local effort in maintaining reserves (given Council's limited budgets available for this) can also be investigated and might include growing of fruit or flowers and such facilities as BBQs which may not be available within private spaces as residential densities increase.

Such proposals must of course meet other provisions of this Plan - particularly to maintain flexibility and future choice in the activities.

Opportunity exists to complement existing pamphlets and guides produced by Council advising of the facilities available in Council's open spaces - particularly when new initiatives are undertaken.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan, 1988

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 activities).
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 look after reserves perhaps in return for particular facilities, eg. BBQs, fruit trees, cut-flowers.
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. Liaison undertaken to the satisfaction of local groups without undue inefficiency for Council programmes.
2. On-site meetings held where appropriate.
3. Joint Council and community works teams continued and expanded.
4. Evidence of ongoing community involvement with particular reserves.
5. Publication of a range of brochures on Council's reserves.

13

OBJECTIVE

Provide for user health, safety and enjoyment.

One role of open space is to provide recreation space for the community. Facilities to increase the enjoyment of the space, regulation to ensure health and safety and good design and maintenance to achieve acceptable levels of public risk, are all necessary to assist in achieving this role. Individual Master Plans are intended to identify many of the matters needed for particular reserves.

Where required, regulation of activity is available to Council under the Local Government Act, 1993: Sections 629-633 (controlling the behaviour of users and animals and the use of vehicles) and Section 68 (approval for activities and events).

Preferably, good design which is responsive to community needs will minimise the need for regulation: open, visible and well-used spaces can reduce security concerns; properly designed and well-maintained structures can reduce safety concerns; good provision of facilities (eg toilets, dog areas, drainage) can reduce health concerns; and facilities which respond to real community needs can encourage greater public use and less vandalism.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Determine any necessary control on undesirable activities.
2. Determine any necessary controls on dogs within reserves. Dog-toilet areas provided if necessary.
3.
 - (i) Production of competent designs for reserves prior to major works being undertaken.
 - (ii) Inclusion of local neighbourhood and user groups in future design and management of reserves.
 - (iii) Refer to the design guidelines in the Manly Landscape Management Plan, 1988 (particularly Section 2.1.7) when preparing designs or undertaking works.
4. Regular assessment of maintenance needs to ensure minimum public safety risk from facilities.
5. Consider the provision of additional activities, where permitted and consistent with other objectives to increase recreational experiences.
6. Make facilities and access to reserves generally suitable for those with mobility impairments.
7. Ensure that leases and licences include adequate provisions to minimise public risk as well as insurance cover.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Undesirable activities controlled.
2.
 - (i) Park users not threatened by dogs.
 - (ii) No scattered dog excrement within reserve.
3.
 - (i) Greater public use of reserves and reduced vandalism.
 - (ii) Local community needs are being met when consideration is given to this objective.
4. Minimum accidents from use of facilities.
5. Additional facilities provided.
6. Access issues considered and where appropriate provided.
7. Review confirms that leases and licences include adequate provisions to minimize public risk and insurance cover.

14

OBJECTIVE

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

Demand for open space land and facilities cannot ever be expected to remain static. This demand can be for both temporary, short term, longer term and permanent proposals. Demands can become evident via needs studies and via specific proposals put to Council by groups or individuals. Cross reference can be made to Objectives 7 (flexible use) and 9 (active sporting uses) in this regard.

Often reserve land is seen as 'free' space which can gradually be appropriated for use by specific interest groups. This is a reason why the preparation of a Plan of Management for community lands is now a requirement upon Councils. However, it is not feasible for Council to foresee all the activities which may be required and devise appropriate lists - rather the establishment of a process is preferred. The 'tests' in Clause 16 of the Manly LEP, 1988 provide a useful procedure and should be utilised even when there may not be any statutory obligation to do so.

Sections 45 and 46 of the Local Government Act, 1993 require the leasing, licensing of, or granting of 'any other estate' in community land to be authorised by and/or in accordance with a plan of management. Objective No. 14 is intended to give this authority and establish the appropriate process for determining suitability.

The statutory responsibilities of Section 68 (Approvals) and Sections 629-633C (Public Places) of the Local Government Act, 1993 and Clause 10 (Permissible Uses) and Amendment No. 15 (Temporary Uses) of the Manly LEP, 1988 need to be remembered.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Conduct needs studies from time to time to ascertain demand for facilities.
2. Consider the results of such studies, and any requests which may be received, using the processes of the Manly LEP, 1988 as a guide and in conjunction with the other objectives of this Plan.
3. Consider the making, or renewal, of leases, licences or any other estate or permit as appropriate.
4. At each lease, licence or other permit renewal consider the need to continue the landuse activity.
5. Comply with the other statutory processes which may be applicable, particularly under the Local Government Act, 1993 and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Whether needs are properly assessed as they become known.
2. Whether opportunities remain available to meet such future needs within the Council area.
3. Leases, licences or other permit or estate are entered into or renewed.
4. Periodic assessment of whether community active recreation needs are met by current lease arrangements.
5. Review confirms compliance with legislative requirements

15

OBJECTIVE

Improve management of open space in Manly in order to achieve the objectives of this Plan.

Council's overall 5 year Management Plan (which includes a 3-year Corporate Plan and Budget) sets priorities, money and staff availability to achieve the Land Management Programme and the objectives of this Management Plan within the broader context of all other Council responsibilities and community expectations.

This Objective addresses the various possibilities within a Land Management Programme to generate capacity to achieve the other objectives. Primarily it has to do with the financial resources available: both in raising additional funds, and in placing responsibility for costs back onto particular user groups where appropriate, and in developing cost-efficient designs. It also has to do with ensuring efficient use of resources within Council and the wider community - a holistic approach to decision making to ensure actions fit into the overall objectives of this Plan and that there is co-ordination with expenditures in other parts of the Council organisation and the community.

The Manly Landscape Management Plan in its 'Implementation Strategy' and 'Finance' sections also addresses these issues and is a useful reference point.

References:

Manly Landscape Management Plan, 1988

MEANS OF ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVE

1. Continue to convene the Manly Landscape Management Committee as recommended by the Manly Landscape Management Plan. Review periodically the functions and membership of this Committee.
2. Establish a Working Group of senior staff within the Council, representing relevant Divisions, to ensure proper co-ordination of matters affecting open space.
3. Maintain commercial leases, licences and other approvals and permits on a proper commercial basis to allow a financial return for such use of public land.
4. Continue to establish leases to clubs, management trusts, business plans and the like where appropriate to encourage best use of public and private resources and sharing of costs between the public and specific user groups.
5. Continue to establish relationships between the Council and local community groups and individuals in order to harness local resources for open space works.
6. Continue to pursue financial assistance by way of grants from State and Commonwealth Governments.
7. Produce simple, low maintenance designs for open space areas in order to reduce costs, as far as compliance with other objectives of this Plan will allow.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Landscape Management Committee is retained. Functions and membership periodically reviewed.
2. A working group of senior staff is established to co-ordinate open space matters.
3. Commercial leases, licences and approvals and permits are maintained on a proper basis.
4. Continue to establish leases to clubs; management tenants; business plans; where appropriate to achieve these objectives.
5. Continue to develop the relationship between Council and the community to encourage involvement in open space planning and management.
6. Pursue financial assistance by way of grants upon State and Federal Government.
7. Designs are simple and low maintenance.



Appendix

TABLE 7

MANLY COUNCIL - PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNITY LAND

16-Jun-94

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
1	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	ADDISON RD	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 2 DP 564246 VOL 12225 FOI 232	1438	COMMUNITY	RESIDENTIAL
2	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	ADDISON RD	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 9 DP 10356 VOL 4343 FOI 246	7475	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
6	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BALGOWLAH RD	BALGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 1 DP 218142 & FOI 1 DP 213489	14460	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
11	BRIMBECOM PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	BEACH ST	BALGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 6 DP 25542 & FOI 10349 & 5524	7126	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
12	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 3 DP 622591 VOL 14705 FOI 248	29438	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
13	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 4 DP 567843 VOL 12498 FOI 138	3225	COMMUNITY	RESIDENTIAL
14	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BOWER ST	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 1 DP 438724	6604	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
15	FORESHORE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	CASTLE CIR	NORTH SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 55 DP 200638	18470	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
20	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CUTLER RD	CLONTARE	OPEN SPACE	FOI 9 DP 25439 VOL 6866 FOI 248	9864	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
21	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CUTLER RD	CLONTARE	OPEN SPACE	FOI 3 DP 25654 VOL 6891 FOI 13	1720	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
25	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	FRENCHS FOREST RD	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 1 DP 508590 VOL 9839 FOI 43	5311	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
29	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CR	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 88 DP 11214 VOL 6036 FOI 190	24130	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
30	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	HOPE ST	BALGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 30A DP 311219	2656	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
33	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	KEMPBRIDGE AV	SEAFORTH	OPEN SPACE	PT FOI 45 (A) DP 17451 & 4819 FO 232	1075	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE

REFER TO ITEM.....

34	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	KING AVE	BAWGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 9359 VOL 12/27 LOT 205	120.5	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
35	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	LAURA ST	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 2 DP 2406 VOL 12/29 LOT 128	49.5	COMMUNITY	RESIDENTIAL
36	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	LINKMEAD AV	BAWGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 21 DP 64938 VOL 14/6 LOT 204	950.1	COMMUNITY	RESIDENTIAL
37	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	OFF STUART ST	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOTS 16 DP 13242 VOL 13/34 LOT 173	510.8	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
38	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	PITT ST	BAWGOWLAH	VACANT	PT LOTS 15 & 16 DP 2472 LOT 16 (15)0	1600.000	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
39	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	PITTWATER RD	MANLY	RESERVE	LOTS 5 & 6 DP 1177	293.2 295.2	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
40	SNR CITIZEN CTR & MNI CROQUET CLUB	MANLY COUNCIL	PITTWATER RD	MANLY	AGE CENTRE & RECREATIONAL	LOT 1, LOT 2, LOT 3 & 4 SEC 6 DP 977 PT LOT 2 DP 928762 LOT 1 DP 93006	5250.8	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
40	SNR CITIZEN CTR & MNI CROQUET CLUB	MANLY COUNCIL	PITTWATER RD	MANLY	AGE CENTRE & RECREATIONAL	LOT 1, LOT 2, LOT 3 & 4 SEC 6 DP 977 PT LOTS 1 & 2 DP 1177 VOL 1742 P6 125 & LOT 1 DP 931708 LOT 16 (25)002	4113 4112	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
41	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	QUIRK RD	MANLY	VACANT	LOT 6 DP 9386 VOL 7/47 LOT 108	2686	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
45	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	RIGNOLD ST	NORTH SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 83045 VOL 11/08 LOT 36	1605	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
46	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	RIGNOLD ST	NORTH SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 60002 VOL 11/20 LOT 55	736.7	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
50	SANGRADO PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	SANGRADO ST	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 183 DP 4889	703.8 923.8	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
51	SANGRADO PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	SEAFORTH CR	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 182 DP 4889 VOL 5/57 LOT 97	9105	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
54	COUNCIL'S WHARF	MANLY COUNCIL	SEAFORTH CR	SEAFORTH	WHARF	LOT 22A DP 4889	151.8	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
55	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	STUART ST	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	PT LOT 52 SEC 17 VOL 1877 P437	193	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
56	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SUWARROW ST	FAIRLIGHT	MANLY GOLF CLUB/ BOWLING GREEN	LOT 30 SEC 1 DP 939916	224.9	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
59	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	WANGANILLA ST	NORTH BALGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 9 DP 222912 VOL 9939 LOT 66	9675	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
61	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	WEST ST(SOUTH)	BALGOWLAH	VACANT	LOTS 203/204 DP 537569 VOL 11355 LOT 75	25834	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
63	CROSS ST RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BALGOWLAH RD	BALGOWLAH	RESERVE & TENNIS COURT	LOT 1 DP 90171 VOL 7439 LOT 181	3111	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
73	KEIRLE PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	PITTWATER BL	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 2 DP 537569 LOT 1 LOT 112	11960	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
67	FISHER BAY RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	LINKMEAD AV	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 537569 LOT 112 LOT 116	9168	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
75	MANLY WEST PK	MANLY COUNCIL	QUEEN ST	BALGOWLAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 537569 LOT 112	11960	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
78	SANGRAO PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	SANGRAO ST	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE & SCOUT HALL	LOT 1 DP 4889 VOL 2353 LOT 72	4889	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
79	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	STUART ST	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 304765 VOL 3373 LOT 119	1112	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
80	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	STUART ST	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	COR LOTS 2/4 & LOT 6 & LOT 15 SEC 13 BK 623 NO 201	6100	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
85	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BAREENA DR	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	POR 1424 10586 3000	2032	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
92	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	CARLETON DR	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 118470	1560	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
102	PT OF FORTY BASKET RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HEIGHT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1/3 DP 350345 VOL 5525 LOT 167	19	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
103	PT OF FORTY BASKET RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1/8 DP 350345 VOL 5525 LOT 167	3716	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
104	PT OF FORTY BASKET RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1/9 DP 350345 VOL 5525 LOT 167	3718	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
105	PT OF FORTY BASKET RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 2/3 DP 350345 VOL 5525 LOT 167	1584	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
106	PT OF FORTY BASKET RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST	BALGOWLAH HT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 2/13 DP 350345 VOL 5525 LOT 167	2927	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
108	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	BOWER ST (ADJ TO SHELLY BEACH RES)	MANLY	REST KIOSK	LOT 36A DP 390597 VOL 6979 LOT 205	1834	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
111	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	STUART ST (SPRING COVE)	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 544297 VOL 11531 LOT 15	5002	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
109	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	ELIZABETH PARK (E OF MARGARET ST)	FAIRLIGHT	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 125068	23	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE

112	LITTLE MANLY RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	CRAIG AVE (OFF)	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 11 DP 552122 VOL 11815 FOI 101	16,374	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
113	LITTLE MANLY RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	CRAIG AVE (OFF)	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 11 DP 574989 VOL 13142 FOI 209	34,111	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
114	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SUWARROW ST (CLOSED)	FAIRLIGHT	FUTURE ADDITIONAL TO PARK	FOI 11 DP 821350	40,552	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
115	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	MANLY ROAD (NEAR SPIT BRIDGE)	SEAFORTH	VACANT	FOI 11 DP 231331 VOL 19484 FOI 171	18,114	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
119	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRESCENT	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 16 DP 11214 VOL 3542 FOI 230	34,297	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
120	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 17 DP 11214 VOL 5836 FOI 28	40,008	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
121	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 18 DP 11214 VOL 4918 FOI 14	41,602	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
122	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 19 DP 11214 VOL 5479 FOI 64	35,507	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
123	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 20 DP 11214 VOL 5479 FOI 64	35,507	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
124	PUBLIC RESERVE	COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 31 DP 11214 VOL 5479 FOI 65	37,805	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
125	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 52 DP 11214 VOL 3613 FOI 144	37,004	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
126	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GURNEY CRE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 53 DP 11214 VOL 5474 FOI 212	39,000	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
127	BLIGH PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	ALTO AVE	NORTH SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 352 DP 11162 VOL 15118 FOI 231	59,000	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
128	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	AVONA CRE (OFF MANLY RD)	SEAFORTH	OPEN SPACE	FOI 37 DP 9521 VOL 3641 FOI 208	41,402	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
129	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	GEDDES ST (NEAR FISHER ST)	BALGOWLEAH	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOI 72 DP 9202 VOL 5236 FOI 5	4,300	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
132	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SANDY BAY RD (MEET PERRONE AVE)	CLONTARE	PUBLIC RESERVE	PT 101 61 DP 9745 VOL 6215 FOL 135	1154	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
133	BRIMBECOM PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	BEACH ST	BALGOWLAH	ACCESS TO PUBLIC RESERVE	101 103 DP 555215 VOL 12088 FOL 175	2426	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
134	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	PITT ST	BALGOWLAH	VACANT	LOT 1 14 60402 (2/21/2022)	1944	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
136	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CLONTARE RES (NEAR WAIRF RD)	CLONTARE	RESERVE	101 57 DP 9745 VOL 3063 FOL 133	6139	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
138	PT OF SANGRADO PARK	MANLY COUNCIL	SANGRADO PLACE	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	101 11 DP 399883 VOL 1214 30433	2726	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
139	PT OF CLONTARE RES	COUNCIL OF MANLY	SANDY BAY RD	CLONTARE	PUBLIC RESERVE	101 A DP 134649 VOL 6215 FOL 136	1628	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
140	PT OF CLONTARE RES	COUNCIL OF MANLY	MONASH CRES	CLONTARE	PUBLIC RESERVE	101 1 DP 519063 VOL 6215 FOL 136	1119	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
142	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	ADDISCOMBE RD	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	101 4 DP 818957 101 1 DP 818957	2312	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
144	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	MANLY RD (NTH OF ETHEL ST)	BALGOWLAH	VACANT	101 2 DP 231330 VOL 10541 FOL 221	1531	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
150	PUBLIC RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BAREENA DR	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PUBLIC RESERVE	FOR 1127	2013	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
154	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CAREY ST (SOUTH END - CLOSED)	MANLY	PUBLIC RESERVE	101 28 DP 823994 2851/823994	3004	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
156	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	OFF BURTON STREET	BALGOWLAH	OPEN SPACE	101 1 DP 115707 1/115707	1751	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
159	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	FRENCH FOREST RD	SEAFORTH	PUBLIC RESERVE	LOT 50 14 811201 50/811201	411	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
161	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	BELGRAVE STREET	MANLY	OPEN SPACE	PT 14 68569 & 3889-3000	3668	COMMUNITY	SPECIAL OPEN SPACE
162	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	TOWER STREET	MANLY		LOT 1 14 60402 1/60402	1087	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE
163	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	FROMELLES AVE	SEAFORTH	DRAINAGE RESERVE	WITHIN 14 15377	8409	COMMUNITY	OPEN SPACE

MANLY COUNCIL ASSETS

17-Jun-94

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
3	PATHWAY	MANLY COUNCIL	ADELAIDE ST	BALGOWLAH	PATH	FOI 1 DP 450177 VOL 9863 FOI 172	151.8 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
4	PATHWAY	MANLY COUNCIL	ALMA ST	CLONTARE	PATH	FOI X DP 397454 VOL 7288 FOI 21	151.8 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
5	COUNCIL DEPOT	MANLY COUNCIL	BALGOWLAH RD	BALGOWLAH	DEPOT	FOI 3 5/7 & 11/13 DP 9879 VOL 2606 FOI 248	8713 ¹	OPERATIONAL	INDUSTRIAL
16	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CASTLE CIR	NORTH SEAFORTH	RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY	FOI 7 DP 250986 VOL 12937 FOI 117	1496 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
17	FUTURE CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	CONDOMINE ST SOUTH	BALGOWLAH	HOUSE	FOI 1 DP 331143	755.5 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
18	BALGOWLAH CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	CONDOMINE ST SOUTH	BALGOWLAH	CARPARK	PEI FOI 7 DP 5203 VO 3466 FO 223	1225 ¹	OPERATIONAL	SPECIAL USES
22	COUNCIL'S LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	ERNEST ST/CURBAN ST	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	VACANT	PEI 11 7 DP 12817 VO 3662 FO 116 117	139.5 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
23	SEAFORTH OCCASIONAL CARE	MANLY COUNCIL	ETHEL ST	BALGOWLAH	CHILD CARE	FOI 11 DP 597990 VOL 13735 FOI 154	135.1 ¹ 538.2 ¹	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
24	FISHER PATHWAY	MANLY COUNCIL	FISHER ST/CONCISE ST	BALGOWLAH HEIGHTS	PATH	FOI B2 DP 449843	252.4 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
28	COUNCIL'S NURSERY	MANLY COUNCIL	GRIFFITHS ST	BALGOWLAH	NURSERY	FOI 1 DP 310565	595.2 ¹ 886.1 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
42	FORMER MANLY WOMENS BOWLING	MANLY COUNCIL	QUIRK RD	MANLY	DISUSED	FOI 5 8/10 DP 9879 VOL 6589 FOI 229	261.5 ¹ 2591 ¹	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
43	NEW LIBRARY SITE (PART)	MANLY COUNCIL	MARKET PL	MANLY	LIBRARY	FOI 1 DP 653606 VOL 11153 FOI 41	310 ¹	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
47	STATE & LOCAL GOVT GARBAGE DEPOT	MANLY COUNCIL	ROSEBERRY ST	BALGOWLAH	DEPOT	FOI 17/ SEC D DP 975160	1143.7 ¹	OPERATIONAL	INDUSTRIAL
48	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	PERONNE AVE TO SANDY BAY RD	CLONTARE	DRAINAGE	FOI 1 DP 964124 VOL 6595 FOI 123	225.4 ¹	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL

REFER TO ITEM.....50

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
49	GARBAGE DEPOT	MANLY COUNCIL	ROSEBERRY ST	BALGOWLAH	DEPOT	LOTS 18/19 SEC D DP 975160	1,102	OPERATIONAL	INDUSTRIAL
52	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SEAFORTH CR	SEAFORTH	VACANT	COR LOT 2 DP 586842 VOL 13198 FOL 177	450.9	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
53	PATHWAY	MANLY COUNCIL	SEAFORTH CR	SEAFORTH	PATH	LOT 1A 2 DP 543657	1,550 657	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
→ 58	UNDERGROUND CARPARK UNDER	<i>lease only</i> MANLY COUNCIL	SHORT ST	MANLY	CARPARK	NO REFERENCE <i>lease with road reserve to 2F 4 & 150</i>	2,554 284	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
60	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	GRANDVIEW GROVE	SEAFORTH	DRAINAGE	LOT 1 DP 327734 1327734	1,000	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
64	FORMER BALG W MENS BOWL CLUB	MANLY COUNCIL	BURTON ST	BALGOWLAH	DISUSED CLUB	DP 84651 DP 85609 VOL 5672 FOL 130 185609	5,575 223	OPERATIONAL	OPT 15 SPORT
65	HENRIETTA HENRIETTA LANE CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	CENTRAL AV	MANLY	CARPARK	LOT 1 DP 70002 & LOT 2 DP 74150 LOTS 38A 39 SEC C DP 192310	2,200	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
66	COUNCIL'S LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	LAUDERDALE AV	FAIRFIGHT	VACANT	LOT 1 DP 184789	632	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
68	MARKET PL CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	MARKET PL	MANLY	CARPARK	LOT 2 DP 585060 2585060 DP 903169 LOT 3 DP 549603 VOL 11798	1,490	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
68	MARKET PL CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	MARKET PL	MANLY	CARPARK	LOT 1 DP 232595 VO 10738 FO 114 LOT 12 DP 88385 12: 88385		OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
68	MARKET PL CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	MARKET PL	MANLY	CARPARK	LOT 1 DP 63097 168097		OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
69	NEW LIBRARY SITE (PART)	MANLY COUNCIL	MARKET PL	MANLY	LIBRARY	LOT 28 DP 822227	1107	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS
70	COUNCIL'S LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	OFF BLIGH CR	SEAFORTH	VACANT	LOT 1 DP 219783 VOL 9817 FOL 216	575 834	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
71	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	OYAMA AV	MANLY	DRAINAGE & ACCESS	LOT 112 DP 604520	675 1740	OPERATIONAL	OPT 15 SPORT
72	MANLY EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRE	MANLY COUNCIL	CNR PITTWATER RD/ RAGLAN ST	MANLY	CHILD CARE	LOT 1 DP 933364	206 244	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS

74	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	EDGECLIFFE ESP TO BATTLEBVOLE	SEAFORTH	DRAINAGE	6/3/2013 - 15/11 NO REFERENCE	115.490	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
76	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	ROSS ST	SEAFORTH	VACANT	12/10/12 DP 801211	35.3144	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
77	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	ROSS ST	SEAFORTH	VACANT	12/10/12 DP 801211	10.14889	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
81	BABY HEALTH CENTRE	MANLY COUNCIL	SYDNEY RD	BALGOWLAH	HEALTH CENTRE	10/11 DP 701218	232.7	OPERATIONAL	BUSHLAND
82	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SYDNEY RD	BALGOWLAH	RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY	10/11 DP 701218	16.8	OPERATIONAL	BUSHLAND
83	COUNCIL CHAMBERS	MANLY COUNCIL	THE CORSO	MANLY	CELTIC	25/11/2013 - 14/01/2014 CORP PLOTS 43/45 SEC 16 DP 68369	11.4244318	OPERATIONAL	SPECIAL USE
84	WENTWORTH ST CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	WENTWORTH ST	MANLY	CARPARK	10/11 DP 805728	7085	OPERATIONAL	BUSHLAND
101	PATHWAY/ DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	LAUDERDALE AVE TO ESP PARK	FAIRFIGHT	PATH	10/11 DP 949689 VOL 2582 FOL 6	11.12	OPERATIONAL	ROAD
107	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	CNR MONASH CRE & ALLENBY LN	CLONTARE	CORNER SPAY	10/11 DP 367512 VOL 6164 FOL 142	11.7	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
110	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	MANLY RD (SH 101 ETHEL ST)	SEAFORTH	VACANT	10/12 DP 529409 VOL 10912 FOL 131	12.6	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
117	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	SYDNEY RD (EAST OF CONDOMINE ST)	BALGOWLAH	RIGHT OF CARRIAGEWAY- PATHWAY	10/11 DP 310879 VOL 4629 FOL 164	279	OPERATIONAL	INCORRECT ZONE
118	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	ADRIAN PLACE	CLONTARE	VACANT	10/12 DP 240567 VOL 11620 FOL 133	88.5	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
130	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	BEATTY ST (TO FORTY BASKET	BALGOWLAH HIS	DRAINAGE	10/13A DP 9202 VOL 7785 FOL 131	310	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
131	PATHWAY	MANLY COUNCIL	OFF KANGAROO ST/ CRESCENT AVE	MANLY	PATH	25/11/2013 10/11 DP 958953 OFF CRESCENT AVE	1.1	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
141	COTTAGE	MANLY COUNCIL	STUART ST	MANLY	COTTAGE	BE 3274 NO 977	1088	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
135	AMENITIES	MANLY COUNCIL	CONDAMINE ST	BALGOWLAH	AMENITIES	[LOT] 11/10/2012	328.8	OPERATIONAL	BUSHLAND

Cnl's Ref	Name/Status	Owner Name	Street Name	Suburb	Land Usage	Title Reference	Area (sqm)	Classification	Zone
143	COUNCIL LAND	MANLY COUNCIL	MANLY RD (S111 OF ETHEL ST)	STAFORTH	VACANT	LOT 1 DP 231330 VOL 40541 FOL 223	1204	OPERATIONAL	RESIDENTIAL
145	DRAINAGE RESERVE	MANLY COUNCIL	JACKSON ST (SOUTHERN END)	BALGOWLAH	DRAINAGE RESERVE	LOT 1 DP 231330 VOL 40541 FOL 223	5725	OPERATIONAL	OPEN SPACE
164	CARPARK	MANLY COUNCIL	CENTRAL AVE	MANLY	CARPARK	LOTS 135-430, S1113245	3212	OPERATIONAL	BUSINESS