

Plans of management provide long term planning strategies with works commencing as funding becomes available.

The proposed upgrades for the Reserve are contained in a conceptual masterplan (p. 32) which will be subject to more detailed design work as the need arises.

Lake Park Oval Reserve **North Narrabeen**

Plan of Management

Prepared under the Crown Lands Act, 1989 & Local Government Act, 1993

Prepared by Pittwater Council

15 November 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan of management (PoM) applies to Lake Park Oval Reserve; also known as Lakeside Park, which is a regional reserve of 3.2 hectares that is situated on the northern shores of Narrabeen Lagoon.

The study area comprises Council owned land and Crown land including Crown reserve (R61854) and part of Crown reserve (R49115). The Crown land is reserved for public recreation, and in broad terms, managed for the social, economic and environmental benefit of the people of NSW.

This PoM contains a range of recommendations that form part of a long term planning process with works commencing when funding becomes available. The key recommendations include:

- Improved ecology with plantings of local indigenous vegetation
- Improved amenity through landscaping and shade trees
- Upgraded facilities including additional exercise equipment, seating and playground equipment
- Two new picnic shelters with tables, seating and barbecues
- Upgraded parking areas with sealed surfaces, line marking, curb and gutter and landscaping.
- Formalised parking on Lake Park Road including 90 degree angle parking to the southern side and parallel parking to the northern side. Further investigations to be carried out in regard to trailers, buses and caravans.
- Lighting for 'Pelican Walk'
- The football club has applied to install a digital scoreboard (located on the Clubhouse gable) and to upgrade the floodlights.

Note: A full list of recommendations is contained in the Masterplan (p. 32) and Recommendations Table (p. 33).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Land to which this Plan of Management Applies

This plan of management (PoM) applies to Lake Park Oval Reserve; also known as Lakeside Park, which is a regional reserve of 3.2 hectares that is situated on the northern shores of Narrabeen Lagoon. The park is located on the corner of Pittwater Road and Lake Park Road, North Narrabeen.

The study includes the parkland, foreshore, and its frontage to Pittwater Road and Lake Park Road. See Figure 1. The study area comprises both Council owned land and Crown reserve (R61854) as well as part of Crown reserve (R49115). Information on land ownership is contained in Chapter 4, Legislation.



Figure 1. Lake Park Oval Reserve – the study area is outlined in yellow.

1.2 What is a Plan of Management?

A plan of management (PoM) is the principal guiding document that directs the future planning and management of public open space. PoMs are prepared by council in consultation with the community. They identify the important features of the land; clarify how council will manage the land; and indicate how the land may be used or developed. A PoM is generally accompanied by a masterplan which shows the proposed landscape elements, however works may not occur until funding is available in the longer term.

PoMs are generally written every five years to ensure consistency with guidelines, policies and legal requirements that may apply to the reserve.

1.3 Need for this Plan of Management

This plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Crown lands Act 1983. The legal status of the land and a summary of legislative requirements are contained in Chapter 4, Legislation (p. 19)

This PoM has been prepared and funded entirely by Pittwater Council.

1.4 Process / Public Consultation

The development of the plan of management has been prepared in conjunction with a community consultation process. Three stakeholder meetings and two public meetings were held during the preparation of the draft PoM prior to the public exhibition period.

The aim of the consultation process is to invite a response from the local residents and the broader community as to:

- how they use the site;
- how they perceive the site and its values; and
- what ideas do they have to make the site more suitable for their needs?

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 History

Lake Park Oval is located on the shores of Narrabeen Lagoon and within the Guringai Homeland. Three main groups of Aboriginal people interacted for trade and ceremony in this area. They frequented the 'Coastal Dreaming Track' which was roughly aligned with Pittwater Road and linked with tracks to Ku-ring-gai, Middle Harbour, Manly and North Head. Narrabeen Lagoon, like other coastal lagoons, provided a cultural focus, and a source of food and fiber from plants, birds, reptiles, mammals, fish, shellfish and prawns.

Narrabeen Lagoon was discovered by Europeans in the late 1700s. At this time, the Lagoon had large seagrass meadows and extensive foreshores of wetland, reeds and She Oaks. The Lagoon formed a barrier to lands to the north. Early travellers crossed the Lagoon at a ford which was indicated by markers. Coach travellers frequently raised their feet as water rose over the floor. In wet weather the Lagoon was impassable.

In the mid 1850s the land occupied by the park formed part of a 38 acre grant to John Thomas Collins who was a prominent land holder in the Pittwater area. See Figure 2. The first bridge was constructed across Narrabeen Lagoon in 1880 which encouraged tourism and residential development. Around 1911 the Collins Estate was subdivided into residential allotments including Lake Park Road and the development of the surrounding residential areas to the north.

The allotments to the south of Lake Park Road remained undeveloped, possibly because of the flood prone nature of this land. These lots were resumed by Warringah Shire Council in 1928 and now constitute the Council owned portions of the Reserve.

It is believed that the Reserve was developed for recreation from the 1950s when some of the foreshore areas were reclaimed using material dredged from the lagoon, and the land was leveled and grassed. However, most of the development has occurred since the 1960s. Aerial Photographs from the early 1960s show a playing field and recently planted Casuarina trees on the foreshore and on the Pittwater Road boundary, otherwise the Reserve appears featureless.

Very limited tree planting has taken place in the Reserve since the 1960s resulting in a barren appearance. In the 1980s the low log fences, fishing wall, eastern car park and the playground were installed. In 1996 Pelican Walk was constructed and in 1998 the clubhouse was constructed. The playground was upgraded in 2004. See Figure 3.

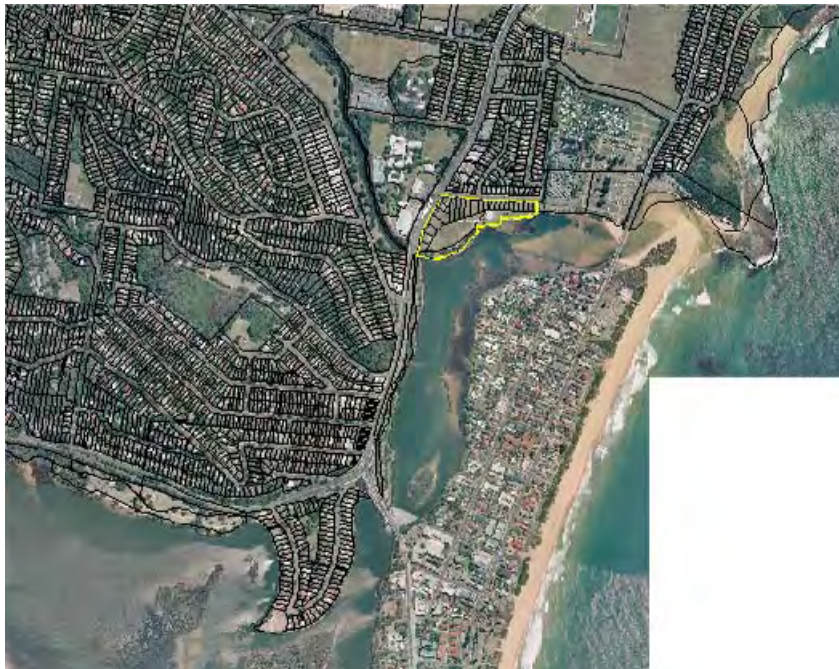


Lake Park Oval location

Parish Map (undated – before 1880 when the bridge was constructed).

Source: Land and Property Management Authority. Image No 1473201.

Figure 2. Historic map of the area.



Locality map showing the location of Pittwater Road, the Lagoon and residential development.

Figure 3. Contemporary map of the area.

2.2 Site Context

Lake Park Oval Reserve is a regional park located in a key recreational and educational precinct. The Reserve occupies a unique location adjoining Narrabeen Lagoon and near North Narrabeen Beach and the rock pool. Sydney Lakeside Holiday Park and Pittwater's Coastal Environment Centre are located immediately to the east of the Reserve.

The surrounding area is fortunate to contain a relatively large amount of open space including North Narrabeen Reserve, Jacksons Road Reserve, Boondah Reserve, North Narrabeen Reserve, Progress Park, Warriewood Wetlands, Pat Hynes Reserve and Narroy Park. See Figure 4.

Narrabeen Sports High School and a number of businesses are located on Pittwater Road northwest of the Reserve. Narrabeen North Public School is located nearby on Jackson Road. Fifteen dwellings have frontages to Lake Park Road and overlook the Reserve.

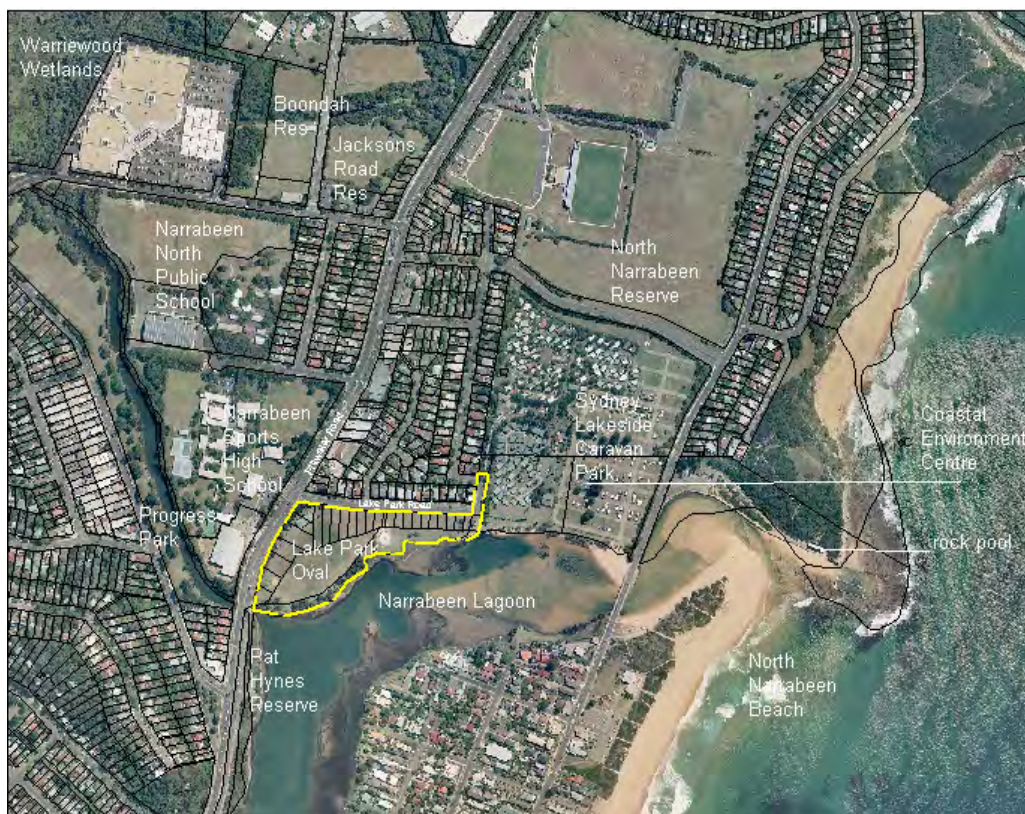


Figure 4. Context map

2.3 Soils

Lake Park Oval Reserve is an extremely modified landscape. The site has been cleared and filled during dredging of the Lagoon in the 1960s, and graded to form the oval and parkland. Geotechnical investigations carried out in 1994 found mainly sandy soils with some clay lenses. Free groundwater was found at depths of 0.6 – 1.3 m.

As a coastal wetland environment the site contains acid sulphate soil. These soils are formed in a waterlogged situation in the absence of oxygen. Seawater or sulphate-rich water mixes with land sediments containing iron oxides and organic matter.

2.4 Topography

The topography of Lake Park Oval Reserve is relatively flat, rising from the mean high water level around the Lagoon edge to a height of about RL1.5 near Lake Park Road to about RL 2 near Pittwater Road.

2.5 Flooding and Sea Level Rise

Lake Park Oval Reserve is located within the Narrabeen Lagoon floodplain of the Narrabeen Foreshore North Catchment. The catchment contains five creeks that drain into the Lagoon - Mullet, Deep, Middle, South and Nareen Creeks. When heavy or sustained rainfall occurs, the Lagoon fills up and may flood surrounding areas, including the Reserve which forms an important flood storage area.

In any one year there is a one percent chance that there would be more than 1.2m depth of floodwaters over the entire area of the Reserve. The maximum depth of flooding would be about 2.5m. Therefore, only minor facilities are proposed for the Reserve and any electrical components need to be located above the flood planning level in accordance with the Pittwater Development Control Plan. Figure 5 shows an early photo of flooding at Narrabeen Lagoon.

The predicted rise in sea levels is expected to increase the severity of coastal hazards including flooding.

2.6 Emergency Response to Flooding and Event Management

During a flood event, waters could rise at a rate of 0.25 to 0.5 meters an hour in this area. Should events be held at the Reserve, a contingency plan should be developed to address possible flooding during the event. Considerations to cancel an event should be based on rainfall within the catchment prior to the event and predicted rainfall during the event.

The State Emergency Service (SES) is responsible for preparing disaster plans. The SES is currently preparing a local flood plan for the whole of Manly, Warringah and Pittwater.

Refer to the Recommendations Table for flood management strategies.



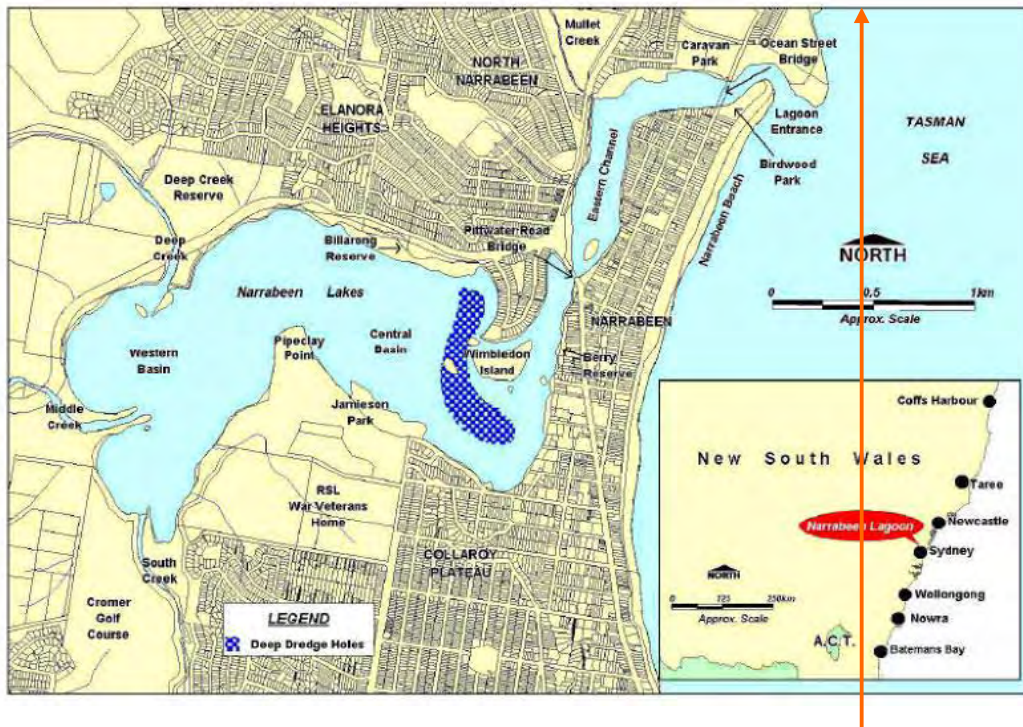
Figure 5. Early photo of flooding at Narrabeen Lagoon. Source: Pittwater Council, date unknown.

2.7 Impact of Activities at the Reserve on Narrabeen Lagoon

This PoM considers the impact of activities at the reserve on the ecology, amenity and water quality of Narrabeen Lagoon. See Figure 6. The Lagoon is highly valued by the public for its ecological benefits and recreational opportunities. The Friends of Narrabeen Lagoon Catchment Inc. and the Pittwater Council Coastal Environment Centre run programs aimed at raising awareness and protection of the Lagoon.

The Lagoon is used extensively for swimming kayaking, windsurfing and fishing while the foreshore is used for picnicking, fishing, cycling, walking, bird watching and children's play. However there are few facilities to cater for activities and the provision of picnic areas and seating would increase the recreational value of the foreshore.

The reserve's foreshore has a semi-natural character with stands of *Casuarina glauca* and reed beds of *Phragmites australis*. The reed beds play an important role in stabilising the foreshore and providing habitat for birds and marine life. However, users have created tracks to the foreshore which has damaged the reeds, caused soil compaction and exacerbated shoreline erosion. Visitors should be encouraged to access the foreshore in designated areas such as the proposed jetty. Fencing the foreshore vegetation is only recommended if necessary.



Lake Park Oval is located to the northeast.

Figure 6. Map of Narrabeen Lagoon. Source: Warringah Council.

2.8 Vegetation

Lake Park Oval Reserve originally comprised of two vegetation communities as follows:

- 'Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest occurred above the tidal influences of the Lagoon. This vegetation community commonly fringed the margins of saline waterbodies with dense stands of Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) above a thick ground cover of salt tolerant herbs, rushes and sedges and a sparse shrub covering.
- 'Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains' existed behind the foreshore vegetation. This vegetation community grew on areas with impeded drainage including coastal swamps, lagoons and along low-lying drainage flats. In locations where the influences of freshwater drainage occurs, the vegetation composed mainly of Swamp Mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) and Swamp Oak (*Casuarina glauca*) interspersed with Paperbarks (*Melaleuca linarifolia* and *Melaleuca stypheloides*).

There are remnants of these vegetation communities on the site and they are listed as Ecological Endangered Communities under Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act, 1995.

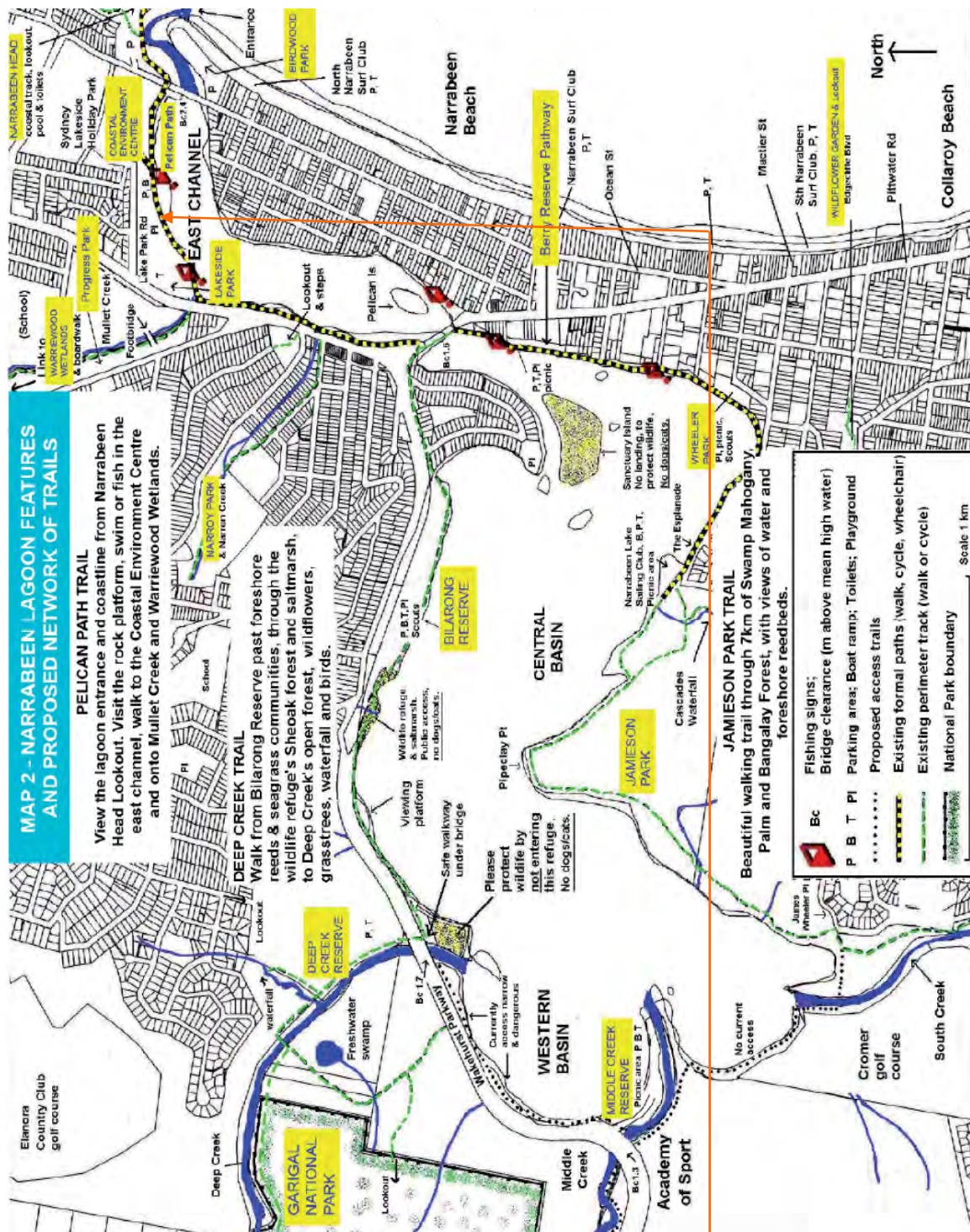
However, the Reserve is a highly modified landscape with a relatively barren appearance and new planting or revegetation would require an assessment of the drainage, lower soil moisture content and salt laden sea breeze impacts. This will ensure the selected species support the remnant vegetation as well as the changed drainage regime and climatic impacts. It is suggested to supplement vegetation with species from Coastal Tea Tree, Banksia Scrub. A list of suitable species is contained in Appendix A.

2.9 Pedestrian Access and Pathways

Lake Park Oval provides a link between residential areas and schools west of Pittwater Road with coastal facilities east of Pittwater Road including beaches, rock pools, cafes and walks. Access to the reserve is unrestricted and level providing excellent access for people with special needs including wheel chairs.

A multi-use path; Pelican Walk has been constructed along the foreshore. The Walk links to the Narrabeen Lagoon Multi-use Trail. See Figure 7. The Trail will improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists, as well as providing much improved access and links to other areas of Pittwater and Warringah. It has the capacity to link Sydney's Regional Trail network including the Great North Walk and the Bicentennial Coastal Walkway.

The reserve is accessible by public transport with bus stops nearby on Pittwater Road. Several regional bus routes operate along Pittwater Road which link the Sydney CBD with Palm Beach.



Lake Park Oval Reserve

Figure 7. Narrabeen Lagoon Multi-Use Trail.

2.10 Vehicle Access and Parking

The Reserve contains two parking areas. A larger area for about 49 cars is located at the western side of the oval and generally services the rugby and cricket clubs. At the eastern end of the Reserve a small carpark provides parking for 24 cars and an additional 12 cars with trailers. This carpark services the fishing area, boat launching ramp and the Coastal Environment Centre. Around 1/3 of this carpark is located in reserve R49115.

Parking at the Reserve is inadequate. During main sporting events the parkland is used for overflow parking. Additional parking is required for caravans and trailers as well as buses for school children visiting the Coastal Environment Centre.

There are also issues associated with dust, noise, safety and visual appearance of the existing informal, car parks.

To alleviate some of the parking problems, additional parking can be accommodated on Lake Park Road. The existing parallel parking can be retained on the northern side of the road, and 90° angle parking can be accommodated on the southern side of the road. Parking proposals have been reported to the Traffic Committee on December 2003, reported to Council on 24 April 2006 and incorporated into the 1996 POM.

1.11 Signage

Lake Park Oval Reserve is also known as Lakeside Park which is listed in the UBD Sydney Street Directory and on signage at the Reserve. The Reserve would benefit from interpretative and directional signage, particularly directions to the public toilet which is located in the John Bliss Club House.

1.12 Risk Management

In general terms, the five key risk exposures Council considers include flooding, climate change, public safety, bushfire and geotechnical. Flooding and climate change have been addressed above.

In regard to public safety, under legislative changes in 2002, members of the public are now responsible for their own safety in assessing "obvious risks". An obvious risk is a risk that, in the circumstances, would have been obvious to a reasonable person in the position of that person. Council has also developed a range of risk management strategies that apply to all Council managed land which aim to improve public safety and minimise potential losses.

In areas of higher risk, signage is installed to provide an awareness of the hazard/s particular to that location so that a person acting reasonably might make informed decisions to protect themselves from harm. Council has adopted the Best Practice Manual – Signs as Remote Supervision - prepared by Statewide Mutual Limited.

2.13 Maintenance

Council continually reviews work practices and procedures for maintenance operations through benchmarking and adopting industry best practice standards of performance.

Lake Park Oval Reserve comprises approximately 70% grassed areas, 10% car parking areas and 5% mass planted areas (including reed beds). The principal task at the Reserve is maintaining the turf and irrigation system. Other maintenance issues include preparing the cricket wicket prior to the summer season, line marking for rugby, cleaning, maintenance of play equipment, furniture, signage, fences, rubbish removal and weed removal. The Phragmites requires continual maintenance. Grass and weeds have grown into the reed beds and the reeds require constant removal from the two beach areas. Further maintenance is required following flooding.

2.14 Reserve Usage

Providing equitable access to the Reserve is a key objective of the PoM. The Crown Lands Act 1989 in its principles (s. 11) encourages the 'multiple use of Crown land' to ensure the broader community have the opportunity to fully use the reserve for recreation. Another key objective of the PoM is to improve public access, particularly for people with special needs and for people with strollers, prams and young children.

The Lakeside Park Recreation Survey 1994 prepared by Manidis Roberts Consultants, listed the most popular informal activities at the reserve as relaxing or sitting 54% of respondents, fishing 34%, using play equipment 30% and walking 27%. Other informal activities included walking the dog, picnicking and model boating.

Since the survey the children's playground has been upgraded increasing the use of the park for families with young children, while the number of people walking, cycling and jogging has increased due to the construction of Pelican Walk and the exercise equipment.

The survey of reserve users in 1994 identified the main focus of improvements for the reserve should be:

- planting of more shade trees;
- improved aesthetics/visual appearance of the reserve;
- more facilities, specifically seating and play equipment; and
- provision of suitable, convenient toilet facilities.

Although the survey was conducted in 1994, these issues are still considered to be the main focus areas for improving the reserve for public access and enjoyment.

As well as informal usage, the Reserve's oval and related facilities are well used by local schools and sporting groups as outlined in the table below. There is a need to ensure both men and women's sporting groups have equitable access to the reserve's facilities. Any tenure to clubs and the like should reflect the need for the sharing of facilities.

Table 1 –Sportsgroups – their membership and use of the reserve			
Group	Activity	Season	Membership
Narrabeen Junior Rugby League Football Club	Training Competition Social	Winter Saturdays and Sundays Training Mon to Friday.	Approximately 250 players
Peninsula Cricket Club	Training Competition	Summer Saturday morning competition Monday to Friday training (nets) for 60 players	Approximately 180 junior members
Narrabeen Sports High School	Touch Football	Wednesday afternoons	N/A
Narrabeen North Public School	Various	Year round	N/A

3. EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND THEIR CONDITION

This section provides a description of the current condition and use of park as required under the Local Government Act 1993 (Clause 36 (3A) (a) (i) and 36 (3A) (a) (ii).

Lake Park Oval Reserve is generally well maintained. Some of the facilities require upgrading, including parking provision, poor condition of internal road surfaces, insufficient seating and shade as outlined in Table 2 below.




In assigning the condition of the facilities the following definitions have been used.

Good – new or very well maintained






Fair – maintained but in need of repair



Poor – in need of major repairs or demolition

Table 2. Facilities, infrastructure and park amenity

Item	Description	Condition	Current use
	John Bliss Clubhouse – hall, two change rooms, canteen, kitchen, storage, and veranda. Public toilets.	Good Toilets are open 7 days a week from sunrise to sunset and cleaned on a daily basis.	Rugby Club and community groups such as yoga classes, meetings etc.
	Water tank	Good	Storage of rainwater and bore water for irrigation.
	Cricket nets (also wicket)	Good	Cricket practice

	<p>Oval, level turf surface, floodlights, underground irrigation with pop-up sprinklers, cricket wicket.</p>	<p>Good condition</p> <p>Soil compaction and excessive wear during dry periods.</p> <p>Amenity - lacks trees for landscape character and shade.</p> <p>A Grade cricket is not possible given the site constraints.</p> <p>(The Club have applied for a grant for improved lighting).</p>	<p>Rugby, touch football Cricket Clubs and schools Competition and practice.</p> <p>Passive recreation, informal games.</p> <p>Night training.</p>
	<p>Carpark located to the west of the oval</p>	<p>Fair</p> <p>Bare earth and gravel (dusty), poor visual quality.</p>	<p>Primarily parking for sports groups and community groups who use the hall.</p>
	<p>Playground</p>	<p>Good condition.</p> <p>There is currently little shade and limited seating. Given the high level of usage, a broader range of play activities is desirable</p>	<p>Children's play</p>
	<p>Park furniture timber slat seats, picnic settings, bubbler, garbage bins, dog litter no.</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>Park amenity</p>

	Fishing wall and boat launching ramp	Good	Fishing facility
	'Pelican Walk' – asphalt pathway adjacent to the foreshore.	Good	Access and circulation
	Exercise equipment	Fair	Recreation and exercise
	Carpark <i>eastern end</i>	Fair	Parking for casual park users, fishing, visitors to the Coastal Environment Centre.
	Lagoon edge	Fair Casuarina trees over-mature. Grass growing into reeds. Reeds growing into the two beach areas.	Park amenity and ecology

	Stormwater Outlet (western)	Fair Continue monitoring water quality	Directs local stormwater into the Lagoon.
	Stormwater Outlet (eastern end)	Good Continue monitoring water quality	Directs local stormwater into the Lagoon.
	Trees, garden beds.	Poor The reserve lacks shade	Landscape character, amenity, shade, biodiversity
	Fencing	Poor Copper log fencing	Spatial / boundary definition

4. LEGISLATION

This section looks at or reviews key legislation that has been taken into consideration during the preparation of this PoM. Legislation may be accessed on www.legislation.nsw.gov.au.

The study area comprises of Crown land owned by the Land and Property Management Authority and Community land owned by Pittwater Council.

Plans of management for Crown land are prepared under the Crown Lands Act 1989 and for community land and local roads, under the Local Government Act 1993. Crown lands and community lands must be managed within the broader context of all lands under Council's control. Land parcels are described in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 3. Community land owned by Pittwater Council and administered under the Local Government Act 1993

Reserve Details	Lot / DP	Management
Lakeside Park	DP 940699 Lot 1.	Pittwater Council.
1 Lake Park Road, North Narrabeen.	DP 7410, Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45.	
As above	Laneway between Lots 29 and 31 is an unformed local road owned by Council. DP 7410.	Pittwater Council.

Table 4. Land owned by the State of NSW and administered under the Crown Lands Act 1989

Reserve Details	Lot / DP	Gazettal / public purpose	Management
Lake Park Oval (R61854) Reserve Trust. (1A Lake Park Road, North Narrabeen)	Lot 7068 DP 1058881	Gazetted May 1930 for the public purpose of public recreation. 22 August 1997 trust name appointed. 27 October 2006 Pittwater Council appointed to manage the affairs of the trust.	'Care, control and management' is the responsibility of the trust. Pittwater Council manages the affairs of the trust.
As above	Lot 7194 DP 1108761	9 March 2007 - added to Lake Park Oval (R61854) Reserve Trust.	As above.

Lake Park (R49115) Reserve Trust Part of Crown Reserve 49115	Pt. Lot 7107 DP 1058609	Gazetted 30 July 1913. 18 December 1992 trust name appointed. 18 December 1992 Pittwater Council appointed to manage the affairs of the trust.	'Care, control and management' is the responsibility of the trust. Pittwater Council manages the affairs of the trust. Note: This small part of the eastern carpark is contained in Reserve 49115. (The reserve extends beyond the caravan park to east of Narrabeen Park Parade up to the rock pool. (Refer to the Lakeside Holiday Park Draft PoM, 2009 and the Pittwater Ocean Beaches POM, 2005).
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Figure 8. Land parcels within the study area and their ownership

4.1 Crown Lands Act 1989

Provisions in the Crown Lands Act, 1989 (CLA) are relevant to the management of Crown reserves contained in this PoM. In particular:

The **Objects of the Act** (s10) are to ensure that Crown Land is managed for the benefit of the people of New South Wales and in particular to provide for:

- a proper assessment of Crown land;
- the management of Crown Land having regard to the principles of Crown land management contained in the *CLA*;
- the proper development and conservation of Crown Land having regard to those principles;
- the regulation of the conditions under which Crown Land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with;
- the reservation or dedication of Crown Land for public purposes and the management and use of the reserved or dedicated land; and
- the collection, recording and dissemination of information in relation to Crown land.

The **Principles of Crown Land Management** (s 11) which are:

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

Reservations – Power of the Minister to reserve land (s. 87)

Section 87 allows the Minister to reserve any Crown land for a public purpose in order to provide a public benefit. Uses, activities, development and agreements must be “acceptable” under the declared public purpose of the reserve, or “additional purpose” if applicable. It is permissible to reserve Crown land for one or more purposes. The public purpose broadly defines the uses and activities permissible on Crown lands. The zoning of the lands under Pittwater LEP 1998 should be complementary to the declared public purpose and provide for the orderly and economic development of the land.

Specific land uses can be examined under a plan of management prepared under s 112 of the CLA. It should be noted that Crown land unlike community land is not “categorised.” The specific natural and cultural attributes of the Crown land should be identified in the POM.

Reserve Management - under s 98 of the CLA, if a Council is a manager of a reserve trust and the reserve is a public reserve; the trust has all the functions of a council under the LGA. However, the trust has no authority to classify a public reserve or any part of it as operational land under the LGA. Section 98 of the CLA also provides that the CLA prevails over the LGA to the extent of any inconsistency with the LGA in relation to a public reserve. A meaning of “reserve” is defined under s 78 of the CLA.

Reserve Trust Management

A reserve trust is a corporation established and appointed by the Minister for Lands to manage a Crown reserve (s 92 CLA). A reserve trust is responsible for the care, control and management of the reserve consistent with provisions in the CLA. In most instances the local council is appointed to manage the affairs of the reserve trust. The Land and Property Management Authority (LPMA) encourages the public to be either directly involved in, or contribute to, the planning and management of the reserve trust system. Reserve 61854, the subject of this plan, is managed by the Lake Park Oval (R61854) Reserve Trust with Council managing the affairs of the trust.

Accountability of the Reserve Trust

The Crown Lands Regulation (2000) specifies that the reserve trust is required to keep records that will permit dissection of monetary details including revenue, details of improvements and details of all leases and licences. Under s. 106 of the CLA, proceeds received by a trust must be spent within the reserve/s for which it is responsible. No proceeds are received by the Lake Park Oval (R61854) Reserve Trust.

A reserve trust must furnish to the Minister each year a report on its activities, including financial statements, assets, heritage, works undertaken, insurance, fire prevention OH&S measures, plans of management and tenures (s 122 CLA 89 & cl. 32 of the CLA Regulation 2006).

Tenures on Crown land

A reserve trust or trustee may issue tenures (lease or licence) for activities on the reserve subject to the terms of the Minister's consent in writing (s 102 CLA.) Revenue generated from tenures on Crown reserves, in the absence of a direction from the Minister, must be directed to the general purposes of the reserve trust (s 106 CLA).

A temporary licence (s 108 CLA) does not require the Minister's consent and can be granted for a maximum period of one year. All leases and licences over Crown land are to be registered with the LPMA. Lease agreements should be modeled on the specific conditions applying to the leasing of Crown land (s 34 CLA).

Section 11 of the CLA 89 encourages the "multiple use of Crown land" to ensure the broader community have the opportunity to use the land for public recreation and other activities. On reserves for public recreation the reserve trust manager must ensure that there is access as of right to reserve and its facilities and equity in terms of access by men and women's sporting bodies and organisations.

Amendments to the Crown Lands Act, 1989

The 2005 amendments to the Crown Lands Act may be applicable in some reserves, particularly foreshore areas including:

- the Minister can now authorise an "additional purpose" for a Crown reserve under section 112A CLA. This can be done by way of a plan of management or by directly gazetting a new purpose under s 121A;
- section 34A allows the Minister to enter into a lease or licence over Crown land that has been reserved for a public purpose. Distribution of proceeds is at the discretion of the Minister; and

- section 92 (6A), (6B) and (6C) allow for the establishment of different reserve trust managers to manage different parts of a reserve or be established to manage a reserve for a defined function. This has allowed the department to establish Regional Crown Reserves throughout the State over broad areas of reserved and leased Crown lands.

4.2 Local Government Act, 1993

The Local Government Act, 1993, (LGA) emphasizes council's responsibility to actively manage public land and to involve the community in developing a strategy for management. The Act requires that councils classify public land as Operational or Community. The LGA requires a PoM to be prepared for Community land.

Community land is categorised and subject to separate core objectives, including:

- natural area (further categorised as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore);
- general community use;
- sportsground;
- park; or
- area of cultural significance.

It is proposed to categorise the community land at Lake Park Oval (Lakeside Park) into the following categories: **general community use, sportsground and park**. See Figure 9 (p. 26) for proposed categorisation map.

Core Objectives for Management of Community Land Categorised as General Community Use

The core objectives for the management of community land categorised for general community use are to:

- promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public;
- in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and
- in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Core Objectives for Management of Community Land Categorised as Park

The core objectives for managing community land categorised as park (s. 36G) are to:

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

Core objectives for Management of Community Land Categorised as Sportsfield

The core objectives for managing land categorised as a sportsfield (s.36F) are to:

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

4.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (EPAA) forms the basis of town planning in New South Wales. The EPAA provides the legislative power for the preparation of State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs.) This includes the Pittwater Local Environmental Plan, 1993.

4.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The Infrastructure SEPP includes generic provisions to allow for development to be exempt or require a Part 5 Assessment under the EP&A Act 1979. There are 23 classes of infrastructure development where a DA is not required; however a Part 5 Assessment has to be undertaken under Division 12, clauses 64 – 66.

There are two components of the SEPP Infrastructure: clause 65 (2) (d) development without consent provided the development is for the purposes of implementing a PoM adopted for that land under the relevant Act, and under clause 66, exempt development.

Some of the relevant classes of infrastructure development that may be carried out by or on behalf of council on a public reserve without consent include:

- roads, cycleways, single storey car parks, ticketing facilities and viewing platforms,
- outdoor recreational facilities, including playing fields, but excluding grandstands,
- information facilities
- lighting
- landscaping, including irrigation schemes
- amenity facilities, and
- environmental management works.

The implementation of the SEPP Infrastructure at Lake Park Oval Reserve is outlined in Chapter 5, Council Approvals and Community Activities.

4.5 Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 1993 and Land Zoning

The Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 1993 (PLEP) contains the land use planning controls and standards to allow the orderly and economic and sustainable development of lands in the LGA. The PLEP is made up of a zoning map and written instrument that categorises development or land uses as either permissible or prohibited. All development must comply with the provisions of the relevant zoning. The PLEP allows development to be carried out without consent when authorised in an 'adopted' POM.

Lake Park Oval is zoned 6(a) Existing Recreation. It is proposed to zone the unzoned area as 6a Existing Recreation or equivalent as listed under the new State Government template.



Figure 9. Proposed categorisation of the Community land component.



Figure 10. Zoning. It is proposed to zone the unzoned area (Lot 7194) as '6(a) Existing Recreation' PLEP 1993m or equivalent in the new LEP.

5. COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

5.1 Vision

Lake Park Oval Reserve provides an important open space setting by Narrabeen Lagoon and is well regarded by the community for its high scenic, environmental and recreational values.

The combination of trees, parkland and shoreline, enhances the visual quality of the Lagoon and provides a setting for visitors to enjoy the beauty and tranquility of the area. While environmental values relate to the reserves role in protecting and enhancing the ecology of the Lagoon. The reed beds and stands of Casuarina trees that fringe the foreshore provide important habitats for native birds and marine life and provide stability to the shoreline.

Lake Park Oval Reserve is a regional reserve that is appreciated and enjoyed by both local residents and people from other parts of Sydney who visit the park on a regular basis. The reserve supports a diverse range of activities such as rugby league, cricket, children's play, cycling, walking, kayaking, swimming, fishing and boat launching.

A multiuse path; Pelican Walk, extends along the foreshore, connecting with Bicentennial Coastal Walkway to the east and the Narrabeen Lagoon Multiuse Trail to the west. The Walk provides an important pedestrian link, for people living west of Pittwater Road, to access coastal areas including Narrabeen Head Lookout, Narrabeen Beach and its rock platform and rock pool as well as other foreshore areas.

5.2 Management Principles

The management principles for Lakeside Oval Reserve have been developed to provide an improved landscape character that is befitting the reserve's location adjacent to Narrabeen Lagoon and to provide a more comfortable setting with additional facilities for both informal and formal users of the reserve. Principles include:

- provide a diverse range of recreational, economic and social opportunities
- conserve and protect the natural environment and its ecosystems; and
- continue to review management practices to keep up-to-date with best practices.

5.3 Council Development and Uses

A. Development of Crown Reserves

In the case of development on Crown Reserves, the proposed uses must be acceptable under the declared public purpose. In the case of Lake Park Oval Reserve, the public purpose is for public recreation. Acceptable uses on Crown reserves **are determined by the declared public purpose** (s 78 CLA) and not necessarily uses described in the zoning table (s 78 CLA).

Certain development will be subject to provisions in State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007. For consistent management of the Reserve, the permissible uses as listed under 'Development of Community land' (see below) also applies to the Crown land component of the Reserve.

B. Development of Community land

Table 5 Permissible Uses Exempt from Development Consent

Proposals for activities on the land may be subject to Part 5 of the EPAA or required to be assessed under the SEPP Infrastructure.

In the case of development on Community land (and Crown land), usage must:

- be for a purpose that promotes or is related to the recreational use and enjoyment of that land;
- be consistent with the purposes for which the land was reserved or otherwise set aside for public use;
- does not substantially diminish public use of, or access to that land;
- does not adversely affect the natural environment, the heritage significance of the heritage items or heritage conservation areas or the existing amenity of the area;
- activities that are temporary, require a casual booking or permit under the relevant Council policies, leases, licences or other estates,
- advertising of a temporary nature will only be considered if it has a community benefit and is not for commercial use. Any permanent advertising structures would need to be assessed under Part 5 of the EPAA and possibly need to be put to Council's Senior Management Team or the elected Council for deliberation;
- community / cultural events such as market days, fireworks (refer to Division of Local Government's Guidelines for Council when Notification of an Intention to Use Fireworks is Received), fundraisers or awareness campaigns of one day or less. Events will require: notification to local residents, traffic management plan, facility layout plans, completion of a Reserve Booking Form and approval by Council's General Manager. applications for floodlighting will be assessed under the SEPP Infrastructure and will need to comply with AS/ NZS1158:2007 – Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces; and
- generally, Council does not oppose responsible consumption of alcohol by the public at the reserve. However, consumption of alcohol after dark is not supported given the possible antisocial repercussions that can arise. It is proposed to prohibit the consumption of alcohol between the hours of 8:00pm and 8:00am and for specific functions (which will require a functions licence) and selected community events. Consumption of alcohol within the clubhouse will be subject to an independent lease between Council and the Club.

Table 6 Prohibited Uses

Unless an activity has a recreational benefit it will generally not be considered suitable for conduct in this park. Examples of these activities include, but are not limited to the following list:

- dumping of refuse (including building materials, soil, fill, household waste, etc.);
- private alienation or encroachment;
- removal of habitat features including vegetation, sand/ soil, rocks, wood etc.
- unleashed dogs and cats.

Note: circuses are prohibited without development consent.

5.4 Community Activities

The community or a lessee can seek a permit to carry out certain activities or new work subject to Council approval. Guidelines are available in the relevant Council Policies.

Policies include, but are not limited to, the following policies:

- Dog Control (Policy No 30)
- Film Permit (Policy No 96) – Amended September 2005
- Pittwater Sustainability Policy (Policy No 164)
- Plaques in Parks and Reserves (Policy No. 157)
- Signs – Council Facilities (Policy No 129) “Signs as Remote Supervision – Best Practice Manual, 1999.”
- Banners on public land (Policy No 163)
- Temporary Storage on Council Reserves (Policy No. 84)

5.5 Activity Controls

Disturbance Activities that may be Permissible with Consent

- Some disturbance activities may be permissible subject to Council authorisation, establishment of a bond and generally the issuing of a licence. The types of activities that may cause disturbance includes, but is not limited to: commercial activities such as filming and collection of plant propagules and similar material.

Reserve Bookings

Reserves may be sought for special uses including major community events. Events may be organised by Council, an organisation or an individual. Should an organisation or individual wish to use a reserve for a special event, consent will be subject to prior discussions with Council to assess the appropriateness of the site and the event will attract a booking fee.

Leases, Licences and Other Estates

A lease or licence is issued by Council for activities that either result in exclusive control for a set period or intermittent, short term occupation. Activities need to take into account the direct and indirect adverse impacts of the proposed activity. If the impact is deemed to be beyond the limit of acceptable change for the natural area, the lease or licence for that activity should not be issued.

- Council may enter into a lease, licence or tenure for whole or part of the lands covered in this plan provided that:
- management is in accordance with this plan and relevant with Council policies and guidelines as current at the time of application;
- any agreement would be subject to compatible use of the reserve and for the benefit of the wider public;
- granting of the lease or licence is in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 or the Crown Lands Act 1989 as applicable (refer to Tenures of Crown Land under Chapter 3 Legislation); and
- granting of a lease or licence is in accordance with the aims and objectives of State Environmental Planning Policy 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas.

Currently there are no existing leases or licences applying to the reserve. This PoM authorises a lease for the John Bliss Club Room by the Narrabeen Junior League Football

Club who currently occupy the premises. The new lease will be based on a two year plus two year term.

Tenures (leases, licences) on Crown Reserves require approval from the Minister for Lands. The activities (including activities of a commercial nature) must ensure that:

- the conservation, economic, recreation and social values of the reserve are recognised, protected and enhanced for public enjoyment by current and future generations; and
- the public's right of choice, access and equity is recognised and preserved.

6. MASTERPLAN



7. IMPLEMENTATION

This section contains the recommendations that will inform the planning, design and management of the Reserve.

7.1 Recommendations

The recommendations form part of a longer term planning process with works to be considered when funding becomes available. The responsibility for this work will rest with Council's Reserves, Recreation and Building Services Business Unit.

Table 7 Recommendations Table

Issue - objectives and performance targets (LGA s. 36(b))	Action – (Means by which Council proposes to achieve objectives (LGA s. 36(c))	Performance measure (LGA s.36(d))	Priority CLA
Ownership and Tenure - ensure correct management objectives	Categorise the Community land component of the Reserve.	Clear management objectives.	High
	Zone unzoned area of the Reserve (Lot 7194) to 6(a) Existing Recreation or equivalent under the new LEP standard instrument.		
Improve the landscape character and visual quality with landscaping	<p>Landscape park for improved amenity. Refer to suggested plant list in Appendix A.</p> <p>Consider views when planting trees.</p> <p>Select trees that are suitable for 'directional pruning' near power lines. Suggest Eucalypts trees with an open canopy to provide filtered views.</p>	Visible improvements of landscape character and increased appreciation by reserve users.	Ongoing
Protect and enhance the natural processes and environment of the reserve and its lagoon setting.	<p>Ecology - plant local indigenous vegetation where appropriate.</p> <p>Limit disturbances on acid sulphate soil.</p> <p>Improve the water quality and estuarine ecosystem of the Lagoon:</p> <p>Identify and protect key habitat areas.</p> <p>Continue to maintain and monitor stormwater outlets. Investigate improvement devices where required.</p> <p>Reduce pollutant runoff, particularly fertilisers from the sportsfield, and ensure bare ground is vegetated to prevent soil loss and sediment runoff.</p> <p>Monitor shoreline recession and erosion – monitor banks for inappropriate access to the water, wind waves, boat wake and increased</p>	Visible improvements in the natural environment.	Ongoing

	<p>tidal flows. Retain reeds in front of eroding banks to dissipate energy associated with wind waves to prevent erosion.</p> <p>Monitor recreational use for damage and pollution. Install appropriate signage outlining key information regarding fishing regulations and limitations.</p> <p>Sustainability - continue to update facilities in accordance with best practice for sustainable principles and designs.</p>		
Improve opportunities for passive or informal recreation	<p>Spatial organisation - retain open space for impromptu sport and children's play.</p> <p>Picnic shelters - provide two picnic shelters with skillion roofs to reduce bulk and form, and no slats or screens to block views. Provide picnic settings, barbecues, hot water and litter bins. Ensure all furniture is wheelchair accessible.</p> <p>Viewing platform / jetty - provide a low-key structure for improved access to the Lagoon such as a viewing platform or jetty. (Subject to approval from Warringah Council who manage the Lagoon and owner's consent from the LPMA.)</p> <p>Playground - extend existing playground with equipment for younger children – consider slide, rockers and extension to the tricycle path with rolled 45° angle edges to concrete paths.</p> <p>Note: When replacing climbing rope consider black coloured rope if available.</p> <p>Exercise equipment - install additional exercise equipment and upgrade the existing equipment to meet the current demand. Locate equipment along the foreshore near the sportsfield.</p> <p>Seating - provide additional seating to view the Lagoon and oval.</p> <p>Amenity building - investigate portable toilets at the eastern end of the Reserve during peak times.</p>	<p>Improved use and enjoyment of the reserve for users.</p> <p>Positive comments by the public.</p>	Medium
Improve facilities for sports groups	<p>Improvements by the football club (subject to approval by Council):</p> <p>Install steps to the northeastern end of the</p>	<p>Improved use of the reserve for sporting group</p>	Medium

	<p>building for improved access to the toilets.</p> <p>Upgrade lighting subject to a Part 5 Assessment and consideration of any environmental impacts.</p> <p>Install an electronic scoreboard onto the front gable of the building for scoring purposes only.</p> <p>Club to replace building signage – smaller name with shark emblem.</p> <p><u>Improvements by Council:</u></p> <p>Plant trees to the west of the cricket nets for sun protection.</p>	<p>members.</p> <p>Positive comments by sporting group members.</p>	
Event management	<p>Should an event be organised at the reserve, a contingency plan should be prepared to address possible flooding. Considerations to cancel an event should be based on rainfall within the catchment prior to the event and predicted rainfall during the event. Also see Table 5.</p>	<p>Public safety ensured.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
Flooding and sea level rise - planning and design considerations	<p>Elements that could be damaged by flooding are to be sited and constructed in order to withstand occasional flooding without major damage.</p> <p>As a result of the potential for climate change the foreshore of the Lagoon may move landward. This may require the review of the location of facilities in the longer term.</p>	<p>Planning addresses possible future flooding to avoid unnecessary damage.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
Access and circulation	<p>Highlight entrance points to the Reserve with landscaping, bollards or feature elements.</p>	<p>Improved public access.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
Parking within the Reserve	<p><u>General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalise the existing parking areas – seal roads, line mark, curb and gutter (retain boom gates). Replace fencing / bollards. Consider pay and display parking fees. (NB. On Crown Reserves designated for Public Recreation the Authority does not support “no charge” for local ratepayers). <p><u>Eastern carpark</u></p> <p>Provide signage for trailer only parking areas (paint signs on asphalt)</p> <p>Retain grassed trailer parking</p> <p>Install signage regarding cleaning of fish and</p>	<p>Improved public access.</p>	<p>High</p>

	<p>removal of rubbish.</p> <p>Improve security - canopy lift trees and reduce the height of the understorey. Plant grasses and groundcovers for improved surveillance.</p> <p><u>Western carpark</u></p> <p>Provide designated disabled parking</p> <p>Plant shade trees and ground covers at regular intervals</p> <p>Retain lockable slip rails for maintenance and emergency services, shade trees and investigate speed humps.</p> <p>Improve landscaping to the Pittwater Road boundary, as shown in the illustrative masterplan.</p>		
Lake Park Road	<p>Provide 90° angle parking to the southern side of the road and retain parallel parking to the northern side. Restrict road width to limit loss of green space.</p> <p>Investigate a sympathetic surface for the 90° parking area (alternative to bitumen)</p> <p>Investigate a combining parallel parking (for buses and trailers) with the 90° angle parking as a solution to the multiple parking requirements of the area. Investigate suitable signage to allow the parallel parking in designated areas Monday to Friday</p> <p>Prohibit parking along Lake Park Road west of the sportsfield entrance.</p> <p>Investigate the provision of a 1200mm wide footpath behind the 90° angle parking to service the Reserve, Sydney Lakeside Holiday Park and Coastal Environment Centre.</p> <p>Note: Traffic issues are subject to further investigations and any recommendations will be referred to the Traffic Committee for consideration.</p>		
Power supply to Lake Park Road	Investigate the funding and feasibility of underground power for Lake Park Road		
Lighting for	Lighting type to be determined at the detailed		

Pelican Walk	<p>design stage and in consultation with local residents.</p> <p>Bollard lights will need to house the electrical components above the flood line.</p>		
Risk mitigation and public safety	<p>Security - canopy-lift trees where required and limit underplanting to groundcovers and grasses to ensure good surveillance.</p> <p>Lighting - provide lighting to Pelican Walk to increase safety and surveillance. Refer to recommendations under Lighting for Pelican Walk.</p> <p>Event Management - Refer to recommendations under Event Management – Flooding.</p> <p>Flooding - refer to recommendations under Flooding and Sea Level Rise – Planning and design considerations.</p> <p>Maintenance - devise and implement a regular inspection checklist to identify potential safety issues.</p> <p>Signage – refer to recommendations under signage.</p>	Improved public safety and risk management	Ongoing
Signage - establish an effective signage and interpretative system	<p>Continue to integrate directional, safety and interpretative signage where required.</p> <p>Signage should use symbols and be multilingual due to the popularity of the Reserve by multicultural groups</p> <p>Install directional signage to public toilets which are located in the John Bliss Club House.</p> <p>Consider the use of appropriate signage based on a risk assessment and relevant guidelines such as the 'Signs as Remote Supervision' manual provided by Statewide Mutual Limited</p>	Improved signage for reserve users.	Ongoing

7.2 Major works program

The following works program for Lake Park Oval is indicative only. Works will be implemented according to priorities and budget allocations as a part of the annual review of the Pittwater Management Plan. Funding is dependent on available Council resources and assessed against the other priorities. Funds will be sought from Federal and State government grants.

Table 8. Major Works Program Priorities		
Major Item	Estimated Cost	Priority
Lake Park Road – parking and road works	300,000	High
Investigate the funding and feasibility of underground power for Lake Park Road	170,000	High
Park amenity - landscaping	20,000	High
Foreshore ecology and park biodiversity	40,000	High
Exercise Equipment	50,000	High
Two picnic shelters, furniture, barbecues, bins.	80,000	Medium
Play equipment	40,000	Medium
Pelican Walk lighting	40,000	Medium
Seating	10,000	Medium
Wharf	60,000	Low
TOTAL	810,000	

Appendix A – Suggested Plant List

As a guide, select plant species from the following vegetation communities:

Suggested plant list	
Estuarine Swamp Oak Forest	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>
<i>Apium prostratum</i>	<i>Lobelia anceps</i>
<i>Atriplex australasica</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	<i>Pragmites australis</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Samolus repens</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Suaeda australis</i>
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>
Coastal Flats Swamp Mahogany Forest	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>
<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	<i>Hibbertia empetrifolia</i>
<i>Amyema congener</i>	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Baumea teretifolia</i>	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>M. linariifolia</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>M. styphelioides</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>
<i>Cenella asiatica</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Commelina cyanea</i>	<i>Oplismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Cyperus gracillius</i>	<i>Ozothamus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Parsonia straminea</i>
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	<i>Rumex brownii</i>
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	<i>Viola hederacea</i>

<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	
Coastal Tea-Tree Banksia Scrub	
TREES	GROUND COVERS
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
SHRUBS	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Viola hederacea</i>
<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	VINES AND CLIMBERS
	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>
	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>