

VOLUME ONE

# Sydney Regional OPEN SPACE REVIEW

Parramatta

City

Sutherland

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SYD

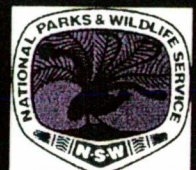
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New South Wales Government  
Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service



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March 1999

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## **1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

In 1995, the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (DUAP) produced an "Open Space Development Program" report. In the course of that study, 12 sites were identified which had the potential to be established as major parks within the greater metropolitan region. The New South Wales State Government subsequently announced the establishment of a number of Regional Parks on lands identified in the Open Space Development Program.

This current 1999 joint National Parks & Wildlife Service and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning Open Space Review was commissioned for the purpose of reviewing land holdings and reservations held by DUAP and identifying lands in the Sydney region which might be suitable for immediate or future transfer to NPWS. These publicly owned land holdings could become Regional or National Parks, Nature Reserves or State Recreation Areas. For the purposes of this study, only lands owned or to be acquired by DUAP adjoining or within close proximity to NPWS lands have been included for consideration.

Volume Two of this study included details of land transfer requirements including capital costs, work programmes and assessment for ongoing management funding of all sites identified for transfer to National Parks & Wildlife Service.

### **1.2 STUDY AREAS AND SITE LOCATIONS**

Fourteen sites were identified by DUAP for initial consideration with a further twenty sites examined as part of Volume Two of this study. These areas are currently identified as Regional Open Space (ROS) in DUAP's Regional Open Space Plan. DUAP has acquired these lands over the years under various planning schemes and for various reasons including reservations for future government infrastructure needs. Some of the areas have potential links with NPWS or other State Government department lands, or could be considered logical extensions to existing parks. DUAP is continuing with a land acquisition policy to meet the needs for future Regional Open Space for the greater metropolitan region.

The 13 sites include:

1. South Creek ROS corridor
2. Ropes Creek ROS corridor
3. Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site)
4. Prospect ROS corridor
5. Hoxton Park ROS corridor
6. Minto corridor reservation
7. Georges River ROS corridor
8. Appin river corridor
9. Heathcote
10. Woronora River (old Shakel's estate)
11. Kurnell Peninsula west
12. Kurnell Peninsula east
13. Douglas Park ROS reservations

### **1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES**

As outlined in the study brief prepared by the National Parks & Wildlife Service and the Department of Urban Affairs & Planning in December 1998:

"The study will identify DUAP land holdings and reservations for future acquisition which are suitable for transfer to NPWS for the establishment of Regional Parks, National Parks, Nature Reserves and State Recreation Areas."

The criteria agreed on by both NPWS and DUAP is the basis for the identification of land areas for potential transfer.

Stage One of the study will categorise an initial list of priority sites, with potential to be transferred to the NSW National Parks estate.

Stage Two will further detail the categorised sites, including transfer details, program costing, site activities and biodiversity details needed for the implementation of a long term transfer land programme.

## 1.4 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The study team's approach for the undertaking of this project includes the following tasks:

- review the findings of previous studies where relevant to any of these lands, including recent reports on the Georges River, ADI/South and Ropes Creeks, the Sydney Green Web document
- research the current land ownership within each of the identified areas or corridors to ascertain DUAP's level of ownership and proximity to existing NPWS estate holdings
- review the population growth projections for the metropolitan region to relate this to the need for strategic open space
- liaise with NPWS and DUAP officers to gain an understanding of their criteria for selecting potential open space lands
- visit each of the identified areas to carry out on-site reviews
- evaluate each of the sites using the agreed assessment criteria
- Provide recommendations on those sites most likely for transfer to the NPWS estate or another category of open space.

In the first stage of the study, this evaluation has been carried out in a general fashion to quickly identify the most appropriate sites for consideration as transfers. In the second stage of the study, these sites and other DUAP holdings will be considered in more detail. Specific recommendations will be developed for each and evaluated for their feasibility and related cost implications for ongoing capital development and maintenance.

The findings of the study are summarised in matrices to facilitate easy comparison between the sites. The matrices which appear in Sections 1.6 and 1.7 include a summary of site data and assessment for all 14 sites. On the assessment matrix, a value has been assigned on all the significant factors that have been considered. Finally, a recommended category of open space is nominated for each site.

## 1.5 CATEGORIES OF OPEN SPACE

The *National Parks & Wildlife Act Amendment No. 56 1996* defines the categories of open space managed by the service. These categories are based on the inherent values and features of those lands. The major categories which are of particular relevance to this study are:

- Regional Parks
- National Parks
- Nature Reserves, and
- State Recreation Areas.

**Regional Park** is a new category of land reserved under the amended NPWS Act. As defined in the Act, they are areas that have been "substantially modified since European occupation." Further, they provide open space and recreational opportunities for major regional population centres, and they are unsuitable for reservation as any other category of land under the NPWS Act.

Regional parks are usually large pieces of land within the urban context, that have the potential to accommodate large numbers of people in natural or semi-natural surroundings. They also provide for recreational activities which are prohibited in national parks.

Regional Parks are managed by the Metropolitan Regional Parks Unit of the NPWS.

**National Parks** are relatively large areas which have been permanently reserved to protect their unspoiled natural landscape, flora and fauna. Public education and recreation are their primary focus along with their conservation role.

**Nature Reserves** are areas of special scientific interest relating to wildlife, natural environments or phenomena. They are managed primarily for scientific investigation and education and are generally not accessible to the public for recreation purposes.

**State Recreation Areas** are permanently reserved for outdoor recreation with a regional catchment. They are generally natural settings which are capable of providing a range of recreation opportunities without destroying the natural or cultural qualities of the site.

In this study, the DUAP land holdings under investigation will be considered for transfer to one of the above open space categories. In addition to these NPWS categories, there are other options which might be considered. For example, the land holding could be transferred to the appropriate local government council for their "care, control and management" as regional public parkland. Should an alternative management regime not be undertaken, the land would remain in DUAP's holdings but be effectively not available for public recreational use.

Another option may be described as public open space lands, that is lands identified for recreational, parkland, buffer zone or infrastructure requirements eg. private recreation, conservation, transport, power supply etc. These lands would be corridor open space suitable for the establishment of cycle ways and open space link systems. These lands may form part of the proposed green web or NPWS native reforestation programme.



## 1.6 SUMMARY SITE DESCRIPTIONS

	location	area (ha)	character	local government area	ownership	zoning	planning controls	location & context	conflicting interests	current plans	comments
1.	South Creek ROS corridor	approx. 400	vegetated creek corridor, cleared rural lands, mixed recreation open space	Penrith City & Blacktown Councils	65% DUAP owned	public recreation, special uses - corridor	Regional Open Space	river corridor extending south of ADI site	many existing land uses, prone to flooding	EDAW etc. management study	note EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter report for four options, high conservation value and potential open space link to RAAF lands
2.	Ropes Creek ROS corridor	approx. 340	vegetated creek corridor, cleared rural lands, mixed recreation open space	Blacktown Council	45% DUAP owned	public recreation, special uses - corridor	Regional Open Space	river corridor extending south east of ADI site	many existing land uses, prone to flooding	EDAW etc. management study	note EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter report for four options, low conservation value
3.	Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site)	approx. 300	creek corridor and surrounding rural lands	Blacktown Council	100% DUAP ownership by mid '99	Commonwealth Uses	no current planning controls	north of Great Western Hwy. along Eastern Ck.	none, to be in total DUAP ownership	no current plans	good access by major roads and train, further investigation as to which portions could be transferred as Regional Park
4.	Prospect ROS corridor	330	rural lands, Eastern Creek Raceway, Blacktown Drive - in, some remnant C'land Plain W'land	Blacktown City Council	70% DUAP owned	rural, reservoir, entertainment & tourism	Regional Open Space	between Western Motorway and Prospect Reservoir	many existing uses under their own management	no current plans	area of remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland should be transferred to NPWS as Nature Reserve with lands around Prospect Reservoir
5.	Hoxton Park ROS corridor	approx. 1000	rural lands with bushland in southern areas, evidence of revegetation	Liverpool City Council	85% DUAP owned	special uses - corridor, water supply canal	Regional Open Space	extends south from Elizabeth Drive to Camden Valley Way	Olympic shooting facility, Sydney Orbital, water/ electricity supply	no current plans	northern area consists of one large parcel of land, potential as an extension of Western Sydney Regional Park
6.	Minto corridor reservation	150	open space service corridor	Campbelltown City Council	some DUAP ownership	special uses - public purposes corridor	Regional Open Space	runs east - west between Ingleburn and Minto	many services potential accessing site	no current plans	potential open space links to Georges River Regional Open Space Corridor
7.	Georges River ROS corridor	approx. 2,000	river corridor in non-urban area, bushland and rural blocks	Campbelltown City Council	83% DUAP owned	special uses, existing rec., scenic protection areas	Regional Open Space	western catchment of Georges River from Ingleburn to Kentlyn	private rural blocks on ridgetops, rec. areas	EDAW etc. management study	limited to use as Regional Park subject to land ownership, river banks have potential as National Park or Nature Reserve
8.	Appin river corridor	approx. 600	quality bushland along upper reaches of Georges River	Campbelltown City Council	80% DUAP owned	non - urban	Regional Open Space	extends south from Georges River ROS to Appin township	none, majority DUAP land holdings	no current plans	consideration for National Park of Nature Reserve, eastern side of river corridor should be secured for complete catchment protection
9.	Heathcote	approx. 90	valley and ridgetop bushland along upper reaches of the Woronora River	Sutherland Shire Council	some DUAP ownership	recreation, special uses - water supply pipeline	no current planning controls	adjacent to Heathcote National Park	encroaching residential dev., water supply pipe line, rec. reserves	no current plans	boundaries of a potential extension to the Heathcote National Park need to be defined
10.	Woronora River (old Shakel's estate)	60	river gorge surrounded by urban development and recreation areas	Sutherland Shire Council	75% DUAP owned	recreation	no current planning controls	Woronora River catchment area, within suburb of Lucas Heights	adjacent residential development	no current plans	barge access only, land to steep for multiple recreation purposes
11.	Kurnell Peninsula west	approx. 70	extensively mined sand dunes with recent revegetation	Sutherland Shire Council	DUAP to be acquiring	recreation	no current planning controls	sand dunes behind Cronulla Beach	4WD park and adjacent industry	no current plans	highly disturbed area now being remediated
12.	Kurnell Peninsula east	150	peninsula heathlands	Sutherland Shire Council	DUAP to be acquiring	recreation	no current planning controls	shares boundary with Botany Bay National Park	4WD park and adjacent industry	no current plans	natural bushland in good condition
13.	Douglas Park ROS reservation	36	deep river gorge surrounded by natural bushland	Wollondilly Shire Council	some DUAP ownership	regional open space	Regional Open Space	on Nepean River east of Southern Motorway	major Motorway bridge near recreation area	no current plans	potential population catchment not adequate to support Regional Park, may also be too small an area for Regional Open Space use

# 1.7 SUMMARY SITE ASSESSMENT

location	cultural significance				strategic considerations			physical attributes				feasibility for implementation			development & manageability		category of open space	comments	actions
	heritage/historic importance	educational opportunities	recreational opportunities	regional identity	potential visitor catchment	access by public or private transport	visitor capacity	landform	visual quality	environmental diversity	potential open space links	cooperative stakeholders	suitable for phased implementation	capital costs	established plans & management structures	site maintenance & recurrent costs			
1. South Creek ROS corridor	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	low	medium	high	medium	high	low	medium	medium	RP	southern portion to Regional Park	possible staged transfer of lands & preparation of POM for whole corridor & reveg. progr.
2. Ropes Creek ROS corridor	low	low	high	medium	high	medium	medium	high	low	low	high	low	high	low	low	low	LP	river corridor maintained as public open space	POM required for entire area, revegetation programme prior to transfer
3. Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site)	low	low	high	medium	high	high	high	high	low	low	high	high	high	low	low	medium	RP	longer term inclusion as Regional Park; significant open space link	POM required; transfer part to Blacktown Council, opportunity for private recreation facility
4. Prospect ROS corridor	low	low	low	high	high	high	low	low	low	low	medium	low	low	low	low	low	SL	not suitable for NPWS open space categories, but maintain open space link to Prospect Reservoir	information required on current leases
5. Hoxton Park ROS corridor	medium	medium	high	high	high	medium	high	high	medium	medium	high	medium	high	low	medium	medium	RP	very southern portion of corridor into Regional Park	staged transfer to Reg. Park & POM; further investigation to define boundary, reveg. progr.
6. Minto corridor reservation	low	low	medium	low	medium	medium	low	low	low	low	medium	medium	low	medium	medium	medium	RP/LG	eastern half has value as link to Georges River Regional Park, recreation potential	transfer western half to Campbelltown City Council
7. Georges River ROS Corridor	medium	high	high	medium	high	medium	medium	medium	high	high	high	medium	medium	medium	low	medium	NP/NR/ RP	potential for National Park, Nature Reserve and Regional Park	further investigation of land holdings to determine boundaries; undertake POM as appropriate
8. Appin river corridor	low	medium	low	low	low	low	low	low	high	high	high	high	high	high	medium	high	NR	narrow corridor limits its potential for recreation extend existing NPWS study	long term transfer as Nature Reserve or National Park
9. Heathcote	low	medium	low	low	medium	low	low	low	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	NP	portion to be added to Heathcote National Park	further investigation required to define boundaries
10. Woronora River (old Shakel's estate)	medium	medium	low	medium	medium	low	medium	low	high	medium	high	low	low	medium	medium	medium	LG	Council managed open space	possible transfer to Sutherland Shire Council
11. Kurnell Peninsula west	low	low	low	low	medium	medium	low	low	medium	low	medium	low	high	low	low	low	NP	medium to long term potential	CCM by Sutherland Shire Council transfer subject to acquisitions that can provide links to NR & NP
12. Kurnell Peninsula (east)	medium	medium	medium	high	medium	medium	low	high	medium	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	NP	extension of National Park currently being finalised	transfer to NPWS
13. Douglas Park ROS reservation	low	low	medium	low	low	medium	low	low	high	high	medium	high	medium	medium	low	high	LG	too small an area to be of interest as Regional Park	transfer to Wollondilly Shire Council

RP - transfer as Regional Park  
NP - transfer as National Park

NR - transfer as Nature Reserve  
LP - Long Term Potential

LG - transfer to Local Government  
SL - Surplus Land, potential for uses other than public open space

## 1.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations have resulted from the study team's assessment of the initial group of sites under consideration, in consultation with NPWS and DUAP. In most cases, further investigation will be required to determine the extent of boundaries of the DUAP holdings which would be of value as a green space recreational resource, which can be transferred to the NPWS estate, or a similar management structure.

Management plans will be required for most of these sites, incorporating flora and fauna/recreation assessments, and master planning to determine the extent of sustainable regional public open space. Surplus lands with no ecological or recreational values should be considered for disposal, with funds generated used for upgrading public open space amenity.

The recommendations of this report relate to the study objectives and site evaluations for Volume One. These sites are regarded as priority for transfer within the following categories:

### 1.8.1 REGIONAL PARKS

The following sites are proposed for consideration as **Regional Parks**:

SITE NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
1.	South Creek	Approximately 390 hectares within the southern section of South Creek ROS corridor; proposed boundaries to be outlined in Volume Two of this study. Plan of Management/Masterplan to be developed prior to transfer of lands to NPWS in association with the redevelopment of the ADI site. Open space masterplan required, including input from all stakeholders involved in a collective management structure.
3.	Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site)	Total site area of 300 hectares to be acquired as Regional Open Space, portions to be considered for transfer to Blacktown Council. Long term consideration for portion to be transferred as a Regional Park. A tripartite Plan of Management and Masterplan needs to be developed with Blacktown, NPWS and DUAP, prior to long term management coordination by NPWS.

SITE NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
5.	Hoxton Park	Approximate area of 500 hectares subject to identification of surplus lands and parkland boundaries. Plan of Management and Masterplan required to define the extent of site. Continuation of revegetation works by DUAP required before transfer to NPWS.
7.	Georges River ROS Corridor	Approximate area of 80 hectares in northern section of ROS area to be transferred as an extension to Leacock Regional Park. Boundaries to be defined, including existing regional recreation facilities.

### 1.8.2 NATIONAL PARKS

The following sites are proposed for consideration as **National Parks**:

SITE NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
7.	Georges River ROS Corridor	Boundaries to be defined subject to findings of current NPWS study.
13.	Kurnell Peninsula (east)	Approximately 50-60 hectare extension to Botany Bay National Park lands on the Kurnell Peninsula.
9.	Heathcote	Approximate 100 hectare extension to Heathcote National Park. Boundaries to be determined by further investigation in consultation with NPWS. Detailed flora/fauna study required.

### 1.8.3 NATURE RESERVES

The following sites are proposed for consideration as **Nature Reserves**:

SITE NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
8.	Appin river corridor	Approximately 600 hectares, with detailed investigation required to determine extent of conservation value. Majority of western corridor of DUAP land holdings to be considered for transfer to NPWS.
4.	Prospect ROS corridor	Remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland to be transferred to NPWS as part of the Nature Reserve attached to Prospect Reservoir. Remaining reserve to be considered as corridor open space link with disposal of surplus land recommended. Further study required to determine content of surplus lands.
12.	Kurnell Peninsula (west)	Consideration for mid to long term inclusion in NPWS estate subject to ongoing studies.

#### 1.8.4 PUBLIC OPEN SPACE LANDS

The following sites are proposed for transfer to ownership of the appropriate local government, parkland trust, or similar management structure to be determined:

SITE NO.	NAME	COMMENTS
6.	<b>Minto ROS corridor</b>	Approximate 75 hectare transfer of western portion of the corridor to Campbelltown City Council for recreation purposes Eastern portion to be included in open space reservation as part of the Georges River corridor as part of NPWS estate.
10.	<b>Woronora River (Old Shakel's estate)</b>	Possible transfer to Sutherland Shire Council for open space/recreation.
13.	<b>Douglas Park ROS reservation</b>	Possible transfer to Wollondilly Shire Council as open space parkland.
1./ 2.	<b>South/Ropes Creeks ROS Corridors</b>	Joint management structure between Penrith and Blacktown Councils; comprehensive management plan for these corridors is required to determine the extent of useable recreational open space. Management structure for these lands may involve a number of agencies working within a defined Plan of Management.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The initial task of the project has been to assemble basic data about each of the sites under consideration. This has involved:

- reviewing DUAP's land ownership maps
- studying mapping that has been undertaken in other recent open space studies and where possible using electronic versions to create maps
- visiting each of the nominated sites to photograph the existing open space conditions
- studying aerial photographs for each of the sites.

In some cases, more review will be required in Stage Two to accurately define the boundaries of sites and clearly outline the proposed open space areas.

In the initial analysis, information was obtained on the size of the site, its general landscape character, in which LGA it falls, what percentage of the site is in DUAP ownership, its zoning and any other planning controls over it. The location and context of the site is also noted.

Comments on any known conflicting interests or current plans have also been added. These are factors which will likely be clarified in the second stage of the study.

An introductory page of notes recording the site data is followed by a plan of the area, aerial photo and on-ground photos of the site. Figure 1 identifies the site location within the Sydney metropolitan area.

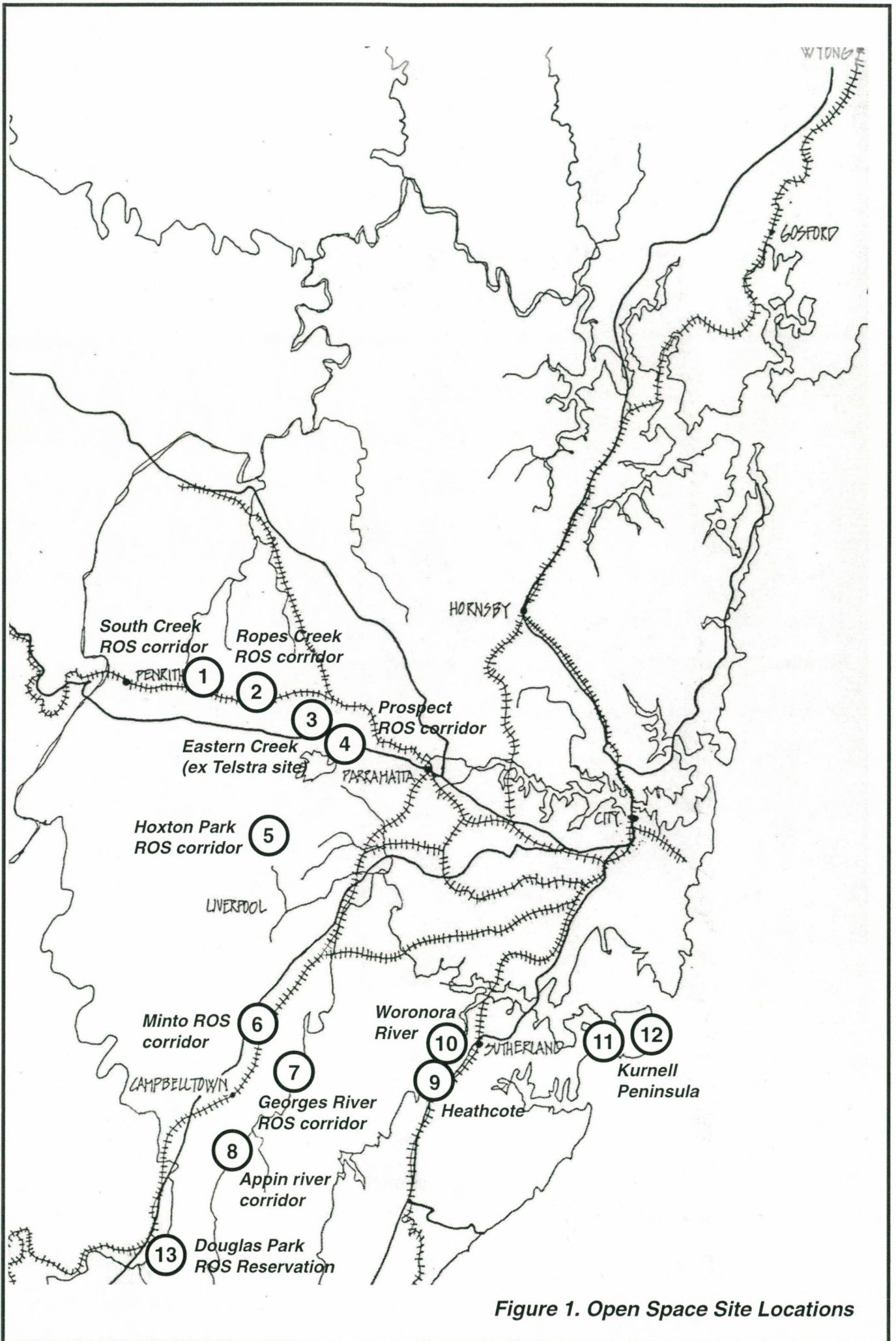


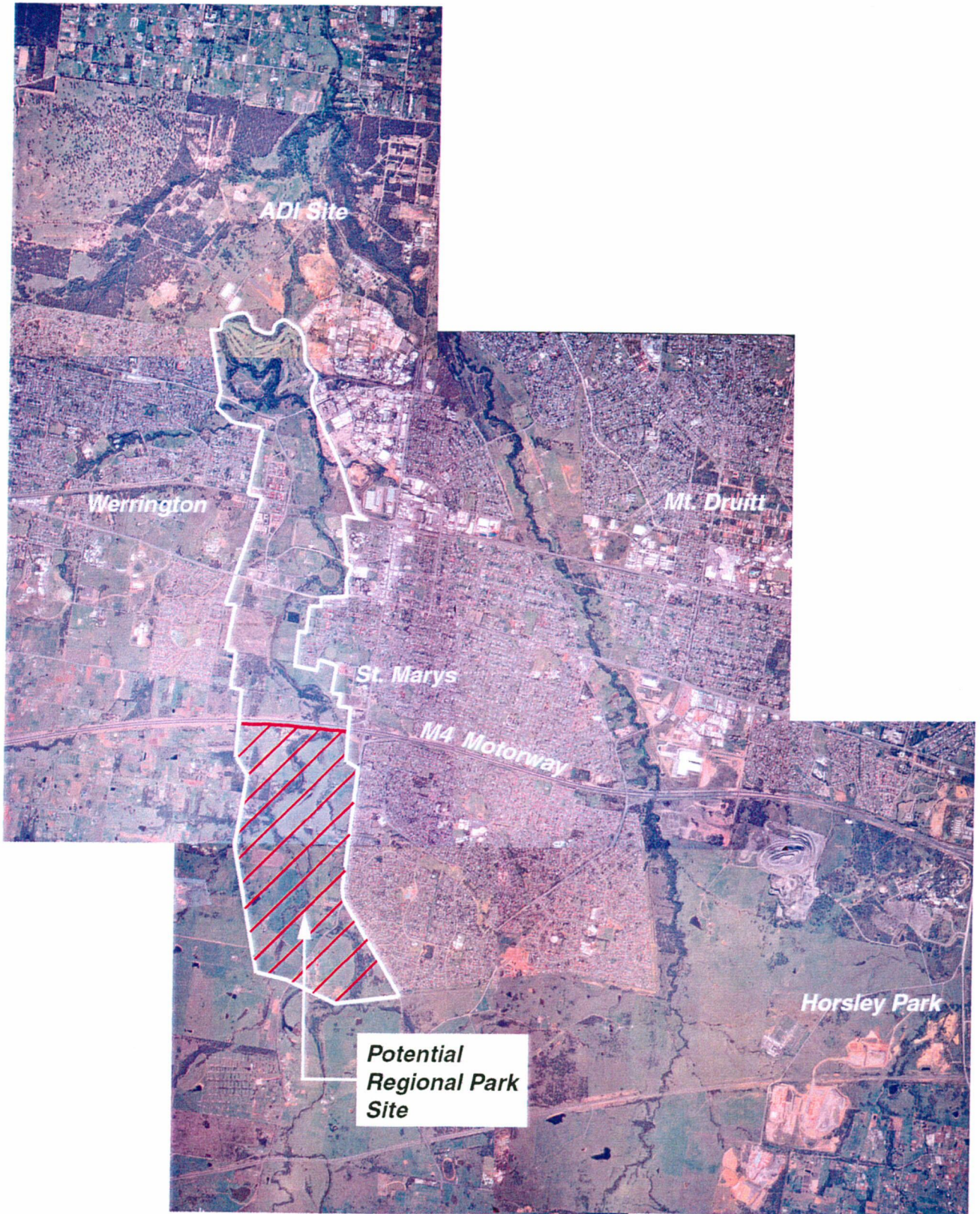
Figure 1. Open Space Site Locations

## 2.2 SOUTH CREEK ROS CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	South Creek ROS corridor
<b>site reference no.</b>	1
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 845 hectares
<b>character</b>	vegetated creek corridor surrounded by cleared rural lands and active/passive recreational open space
<b>LGA</b>	Penrith City Council
<b>ownership</b>	approximately 65% DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	6(a) Public Recreation, 5(a) Special Uses - Corridor
<b>planning controls</b>	Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	river corridor extending south from ADI development site, crossing the western railway line, Great Western Highway and Western Freeway through the suburbs of Werrington, St Marys and St Clair
<b>conflicting interests</b>	many existing uses of land including grazing, sports fields, golf courses, historic estate etc. high European and aboriginal cultural value area prone to flooding
<b>current plans</b>	EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter report
<b>comments</b>	see EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter Report for four Regional Park options proposed for South/Ropes Creek corridors and ADI site high conservation value and potential link along Brown's Creek to RAAF Defence Area



# 1. SOUTH CREEK REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR



Not to Scale



## 1. SOUTH CREEK



Council managed parkland within South Creek ROS corridor.



Casuarinas lining South Creek.



Regeneration along Mamre Road and South Creek.

## 1. SOUTH CREEK



View of bushland adjoining South Creek, North of Great Western Highway.



Typical creekline vegetation.



Trees lining the creek area recommended as Regional Park.

## 2.3 ROPES CREEK ROS CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	Ropes Creek ROS corridor
<b>site reference no.</b>	2
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 600 hectares
<b>character</b>	vegetated creek corridor surrounded by cleared rural lands and active/passive recreational open space
<b>LGA</b>	Penrith City Council & Blacktown Council
<b>ownership</b>	approximately 45% DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	Blacktown LGA: 6(a) Public Recreation, 5(a) Special Uses - Corridor Penrith LGA:
<b>planning controls</b>	Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	river corridor extending south east from ADI development site, crossing the western railway line, Great Western Highway and Western Freeway through the suburbs of Lethbridge Park, Mt Druitt and Eskine Park
<b>conflicting interests</b>	many existing land uses including grazing, Council sporting fields, electricity transmission lines area prone to flooding
<b>current plans</b>	EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter report
<b>comments</b>	see EDAW/ERM Mitchell McCotter Report for four options proposed for South/Ropes Creek corridors Ropes Creek has least conservation value of the two corridors

2. ROPES CREEK REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR.



Not to Scale



## 2. ROPES CREEK



Tregear Reserve along side Ropes Creek, recommended to be retained under Council care, control & management.



The visual impact of the overhead cables along the Ropes Creek ROS.



Quality Bushland adjacent to Erskine Park within the Ropes Creek ROS corridor.

## 2. ROPES CREEK



Council managed sporting facilities within Ropes Creek ROS corridor.



Tregear Reserve located adjacent to Ropes Creek ROS corridor, managed by council.



Ropes Creek located within Tregear Reserve.

## 2.4 EASTERN CREEK (EX TELSTRA SITE)

<b>study site</b>	Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site)
<b>site reference no.</b>	3
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 300 hectares
<b>character</b>	creek corridor and surrounding clear rural lands
<b>LGA</b>	Blacktown Council
<b>ownership</b>	DUAP finalising 100% acquisition by mid to late 1999
<b>zoning</b>	5(a) Commonwealth Uses - ex telecommunication site
<b>planning controls</b>	no current planning controls
<b>location &amp; context</b>	north of the Great Western Highway along the Eastern Creek corridor to Eastern Road within the suburb of Doonside
<b>conflicting interests</b>	no conflicting interests due to absence of land users and total DUAP holdings Sydney Orbital road reservation - EIS plans available from RTA
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	good access by both major road corridors an train further investigation required for the potential to pass some of the land to Council as extensions to neighbouring Morreau, Aquilina and Nurragingy Reserves



3. EASTERN CREEK (EX TELSTRA SITE)



**Regional Park site in association  
with Blacktown Council for  
extension of Nurragingy and  
Aquilina Reserves**

Not to Scale



### 3. EASTERN CREEK (EX TELSTRA SITE)



View over Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site) portion recommended as Regional Park.



Cleared area, possible surplus land within ex Telsta site.



Open paddocks within Eastern Creek Site.

### 3. EASTERN CREEK (EX TELSTRA SITE)



Typical vegetation along Eastern Creek.



Cleared farmland along Eastern Creek, possible surplus lands.

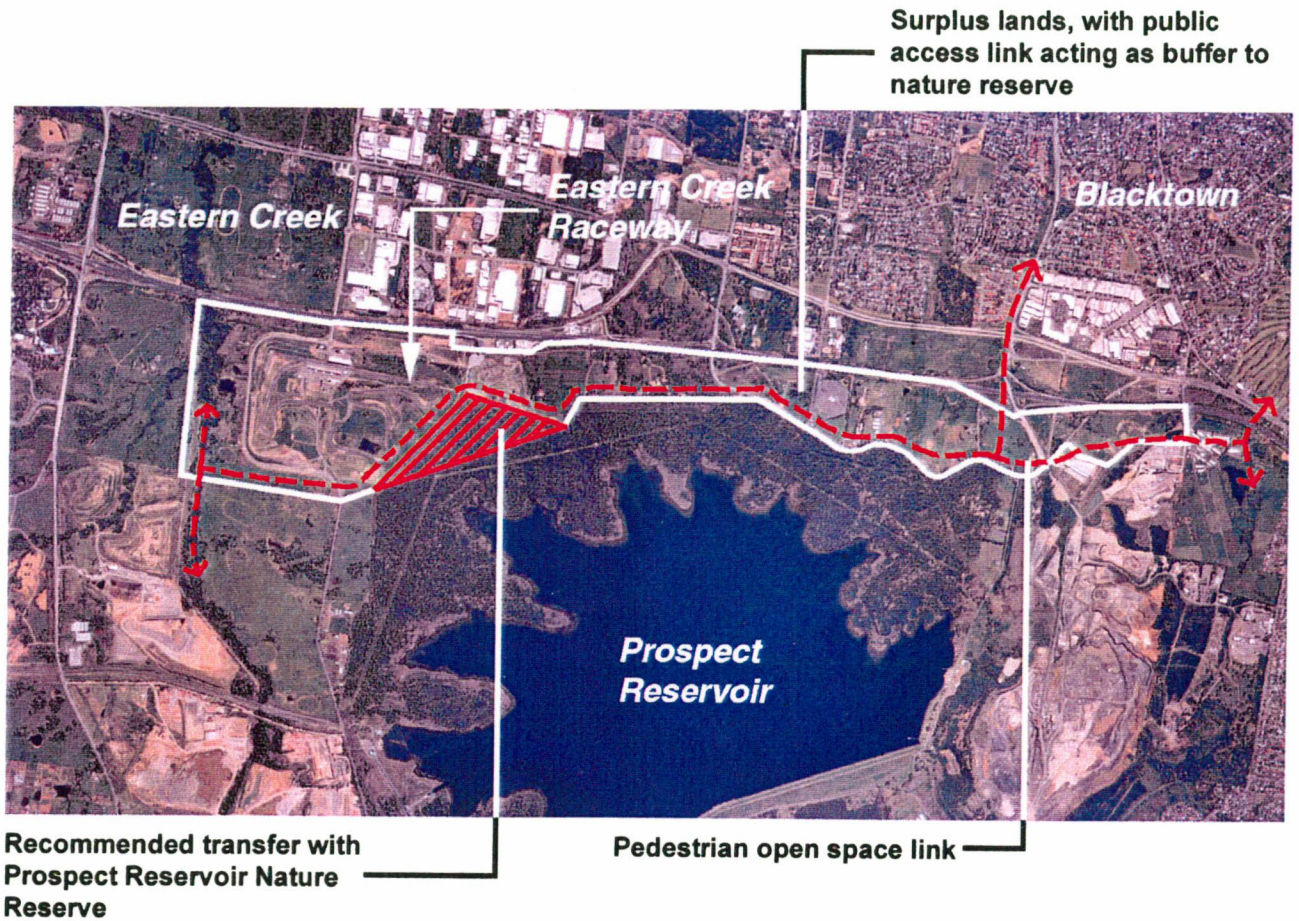


Regenerating bushland within Eastern Creek (ex Telstra site) recommended as Regional Park.

## 2.5 PROSPECT ROS CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	Prospect ROS corridor
<b>site reference no.</b>	4
<b>area of land</b>	330 hectares
<b>character</b>	many diverse uses including Eastern Creek Raceway and Blacktown Drive-in, some remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland
<b>LGA</b>	Blacktown Council
<b>ownership</b>	70 % DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	1(a) General Rural, 3(c) Entertainment & Tourism, 5(a) Corridor, 5(a) Reservoir
<b>planning controls</b>	Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	situated between the Western Freeway and Sydney Water lands surrounding Prospect Reservoir
<b>conflicting interests</b>	many existing uses under their own management
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	area of remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland should be transferred to NPWS as Nature Reserve along with lands surrounding Prospect Reservoir surplus lands with 50-100 metre corridor to provide buffer zone and pedestrian link through to other open space areas

#### 4. PROSPECT REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR



Not to Scale



#### 4. PROSPECT ROS CORRIDOR



View of mixed used areas within Prospect ROS corridor.



Drive-in theatre located within Prospect ROS corridor.



Hobby farms within Prospect ROS corridor recommended as surplus land.

#### 4. PROSPECT ROS CORRIDOR



Norfolk Island Pine avenue  
from Reservoir Road to  
Prospect Reservoir.



Regenerating bushland within  
Reservoir Reserve.



Remnant Cumberland Plain  
bushland on Sydney Water  
land.

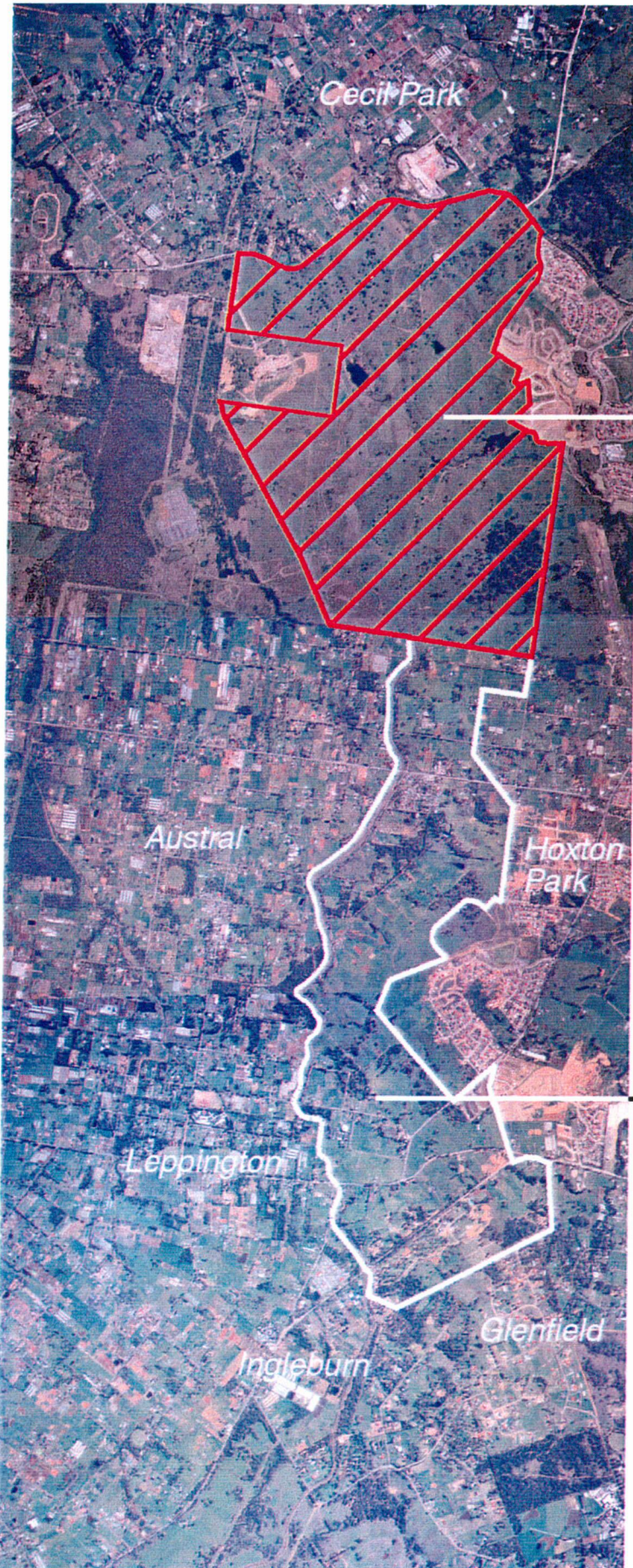
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## 2.6 HOXTON PARK ROS CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	Hoxton Park ROS corridor
<b>site reference no.</b>	5
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 1000 hectares
<b>character</b>	lands extending south from Elizabeth Drive to Camden Valley Way, crossed by the water supply canal, rural lands with bushland through the southern areas some revegetation being implemented
<b>LGA</b>	Liverpool City Council
<b>ownership</b>	approximately 85% DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	5(a) Special Uses - Corridor, 5(a) Special Uses -Water Supply Canal
<b>planning controls</b>	Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	extending south from Elizabeth Drive to Camden Valley Way Kemps Creek Nature Reserve is on the western boundary surrounding suburbs include Cecil Hills, Hoxton Park Kemps Creek and Leppington
<b>conflicting interests</b>	Olympic shooting facility being developed on adjoining site Sydney Orbital road reservation - EIS plans available from RTA, proposing three options for road alignment water supply canal crossing through site electricity transmission line easement
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	northern area consists of one large parcel of land



## 5. HOXTON PARK REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR



Large DUAP holding, recommended for staged development as extension of Western Sydney Regional Park; boundaries to be determined

Long term potential as Regional Park, with very long term staged development due to acquisition requirements.

Not to Scale



## 5. HOXTON PARK ROS CORRIDOR



Undulating lands within Hoxton Park ROS corridor, possible surplus lands.



Mass planting & revegetation of Hoxton Park ROS corridor recommended as Regional Park extension.



Water supply canal within Hoxton Park ROS corridor.

## 5. HOXTON PARK ROS CORRIDOR



Area recommended for Regional Park extension within Hoxton Park ROS corridor.

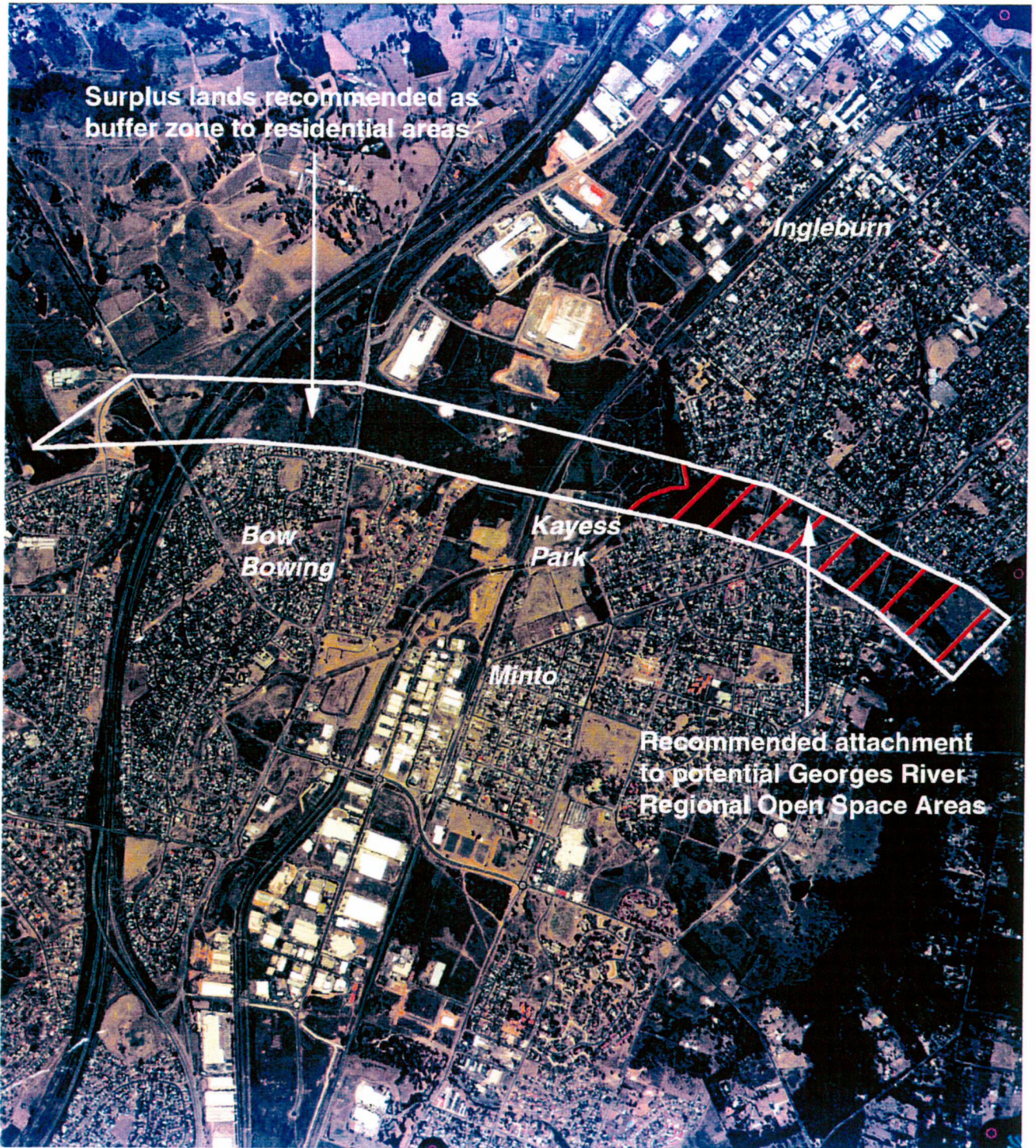


View over Hoxton Park ROS corridor.

## 2.7 MINTO CORRIDOR RESERVATION

<b>study site</b>	Minto corridor reservation
<b>site reference no.</b>	6
<b>area of land</b>	150 hectares
<b>character</b>	open space/service corridor
<b>LGA</b>	Campbelltown City Council
<b>ownership</b>	reasonable % of DUAP ownership
<b>zoning</b>	5(e) Special Uses, Public Purposes Corridor
<b>planning controls</b>	no planning controls
<b>location &amp; context</b>	services corridor running east/west between the suburbs of Ingleburn and Minto crossed by the Hume Highway, Campbelltown Road and the southern railway line.
<b>conflicting interests</b>	many services potentially accessing land
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	corridor has potential as open space link to Georges River Regional Open Space corridor

6. MINTO REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR



Not to Scale

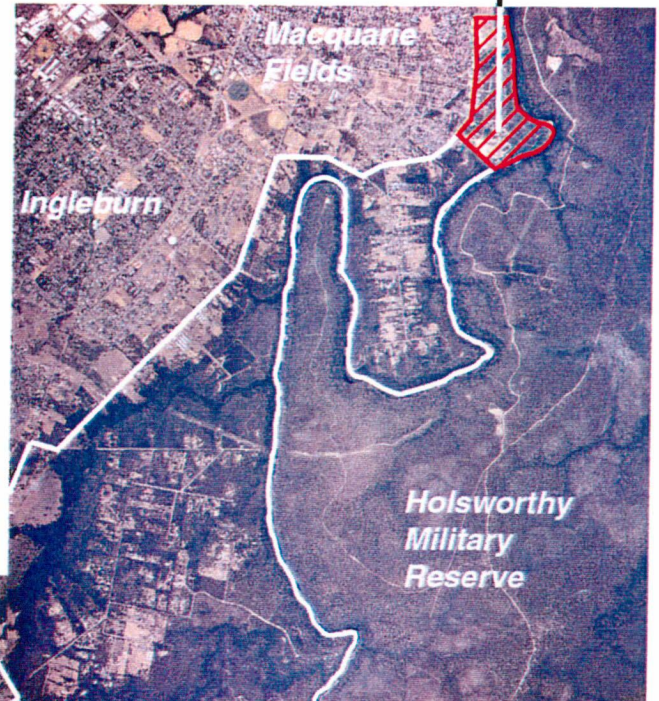


## 2.8 GEORGES RIVER ROS CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	Georges River ROS corridor
<b>sire reference no.</b>	7
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 2,000 hectares
<b>character</b>	river corridor in non urban area, ridge top and river bushland areas flat areas on ridge tops developed as rural blocks
<b>LGA</b>	Campbelltown City Council
<b>ownership</b>	83% DUAP
<b>zoning</b>	5(a) Special Uses, 6(a) Existing Recreation, 7(b) Scenic Protection Areas
<b>planning controls</b>	Scenic Protection Zones, Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	western catchment of Georges River extending south from Ingleburn to Kentlyn, includes Simmo's Beach in the north
<b>conflicting interests</b>	privately owned rural residential blocks along ridge top roads Council owned recreation reserves
<b>current plans</b>	Georges River Regional Open Space and Scenic Protection Corridor Management Study by EDAW and Berkout Planning & Development
<b>comments</b>	limited to uses as Regional Park subject to land ownership river bank areas limited as to recreational uses

## 7. GEORGES RIVER REGIONAL OPEN SPACE CORRIDOR

Extension to  
Leacocks Lane  
Regional Park



Long term transfer  
to NPWS as Na-  
tional Park or  
Nature Reserve,  
subject to further  
investigation of  
flora and fauna



Not to Scale



## 7. GEORGES RIVER ROS CORRIDOR



Simmo's Beach area recommended as an extension to Leacocks Lane Regional Park.



Bushland surrounding Simmo's Beach recommended as Regional Park.

Existing infrastructure at Simmo's Beach recreation area.

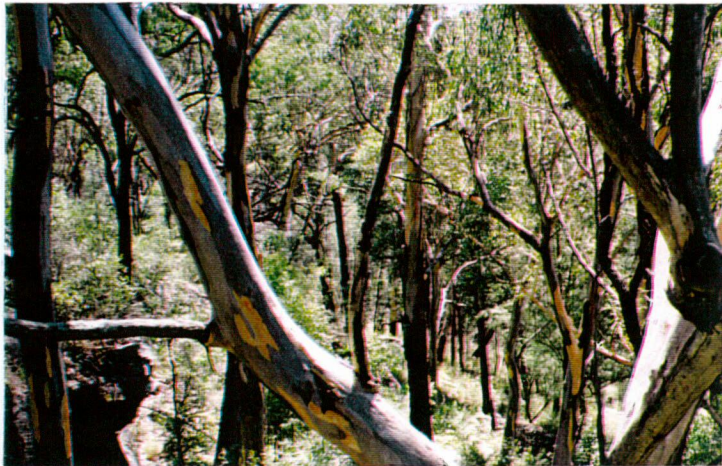




## 7. GEORGES RIVER ROS CORRIDOR



Typical exposed sandstone bushland within Georges River ROS corridor.



Healthy stands of remnant woodland recommended for transfer as National Park.

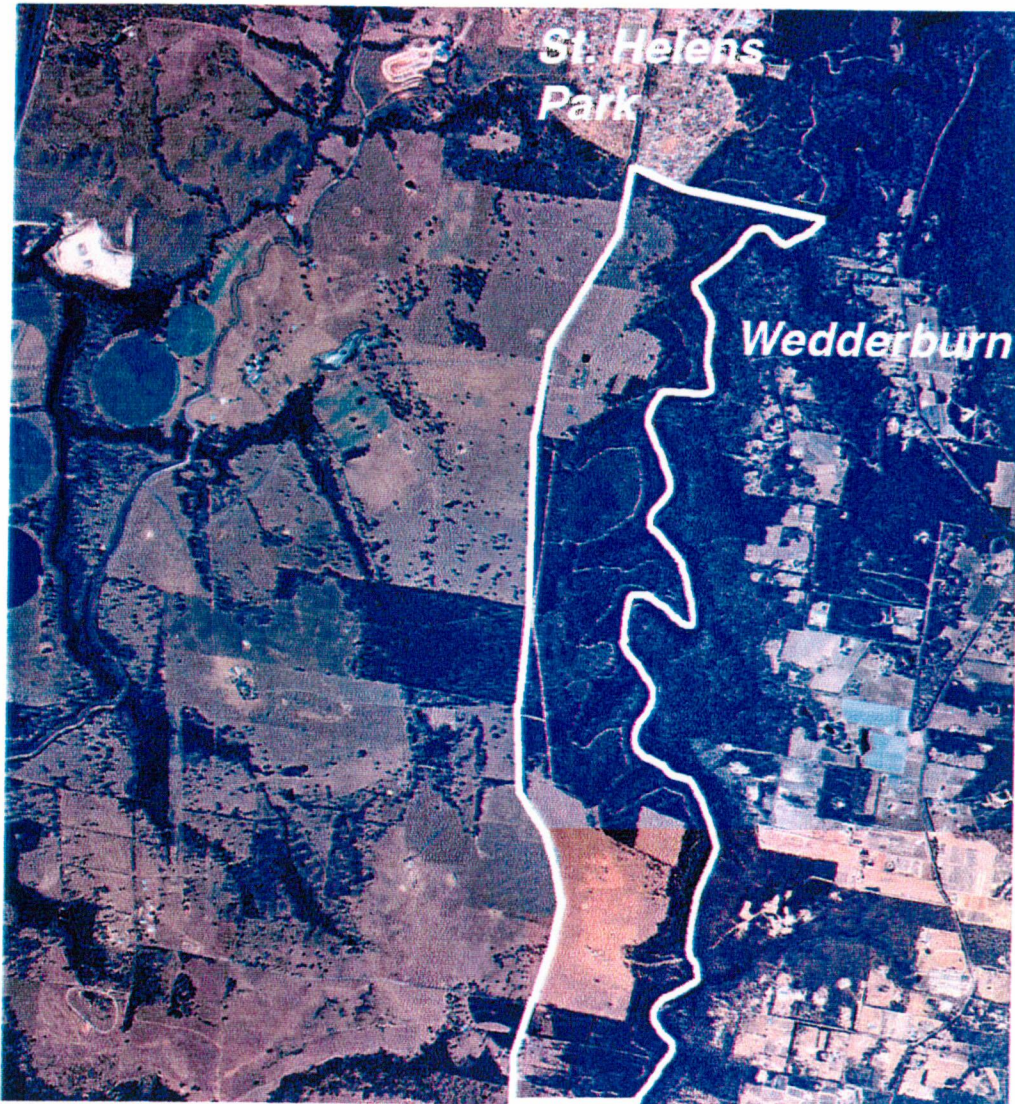


Typical view along Georges River.

## 2.9 APPIN RIVER CORRIDOR

<b>study site</b>	Appin river corridor
<b>site reference no.</b>	8
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 600 hectares
<b>character</b>	western catchment of upper reaches of Georges River quality bushland covering majority of the river corridor
<b>LGA</b>	Campbelltown City Council and Wollondilly Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	80% DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	1(a) Non urban
<b>planning controls</b>	Georges River Parkway reservation
<b>location &amp; context</b>	extending south from Georges River ROS Corridor to Appin township
<b>conflicting interests</b>	no conflicting interests as majority DUAP land holdings
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	consideration as National Park or Nature Reserve eastern side of river corridor should be secured for complete catchment protection

8. APPIN RIVER CORRIDOR



Long term potential for  
transfer to NPWS as nature  
reserve

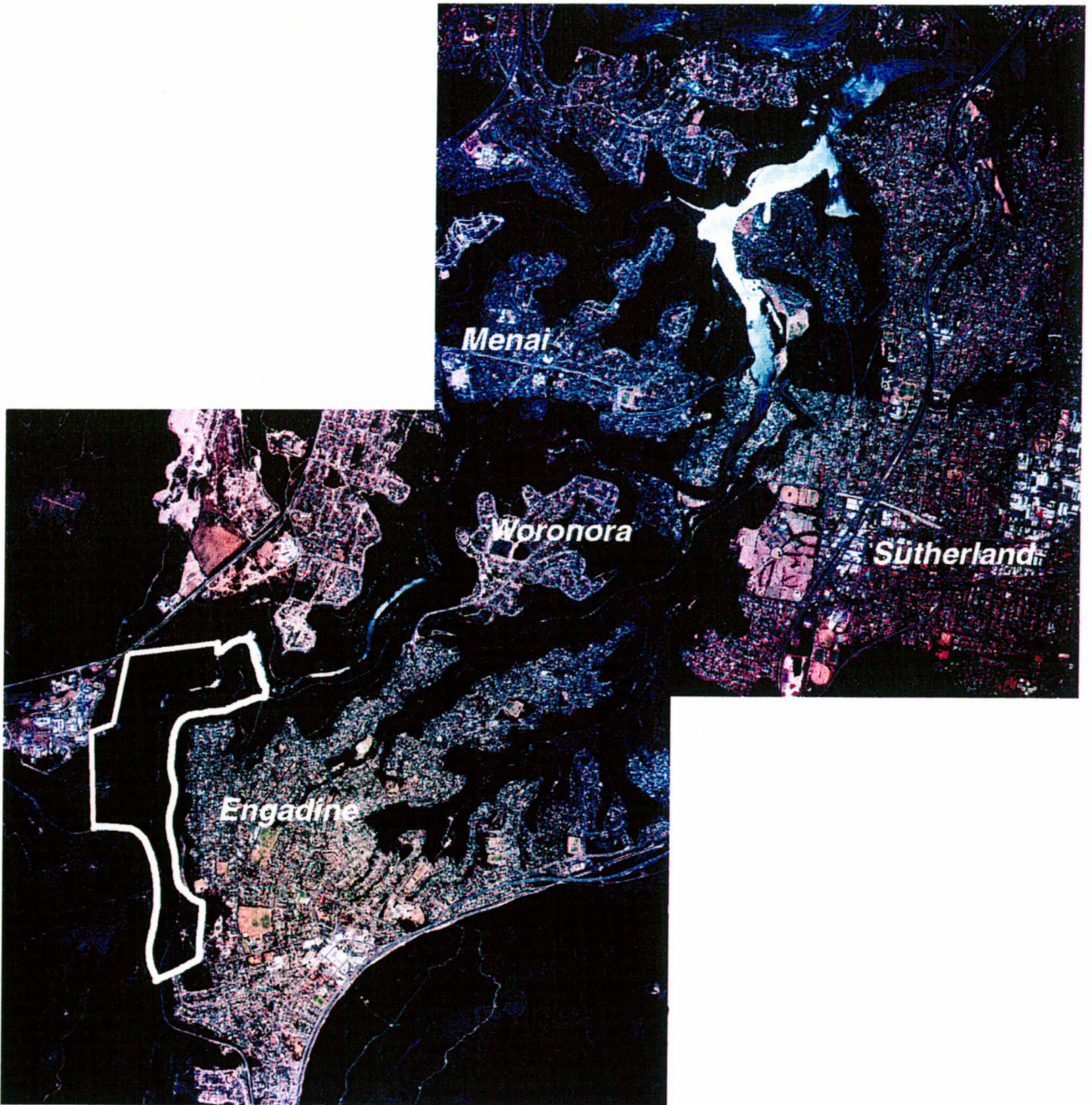
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## 2.10 HEATHCOTE

<b>study site</b>	Heathcote
<b>site reference no.</b>	9
<b>area of land</b>	approximately 90 hectares
<b>character</b>	river valley bushland surrounded by urban areas
<b>LGA</b>	Sutherland Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	some DUAP ownership,
<b>zoning</b>	5(a) Special Uses - Water Supply Pipeline, 6(a) Recreation
<b>planning controls</b>	no current planning controls
<b>location &amp; context</b>	upper reaches of Woronora River adjoining Heathcote National Park, within the suburbs of Lucas Heights and Engadine
<b>conflicting interests</b>	encroaching residential areas water supply pipeline Council owned recreation reserves
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	boundaries need to be investigated for partial addition/extension to Heathcote National Park

## 9. HEATHCOTE



Recommended for transfer  
to NPWS as extension to  
Heathcote National Park.  
Further investigation  
required to establish  
boundaries.

Not to Scale



## 2.11 WORONORA RIVER (OLD SHAKEL'S ESTATE)

<b>study site</b>	Woronora River (old Shakel's estate)
<b>site reference no.</b>	10
<b>area of land</b>	60 hectares
<b>character</b>	river gorge bushland surrounded by urban areas and existing active recreation areas
<b>LGA</b>	Sutherland Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	75% DUAP owned
<b>zoning</b>	6(a) Recreation
<b>planning controls</b>	no current planning controls
<b>location &amp; context</b>	Woronora River catchment lands with in the suburbs of Woronora, Lucas Heights
<b>conflicting interests</b>	encroaching residential areas
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	barge access only land too steep for multiple recreation uses

10. WORONORA RIVER (OLD SHAKELS ESTATE)



Long term acquisition required to obtain whole site. Not suitable for transfer to NPWS. Recommended for transfer to Sutherland Shire Council

Not to Scale



10. WORONORA RIVER (OLD SHAKEL'S ESTATE)



Woronora River.



Steep sloping land prevents development. Land adjacent to the river is quality bushland.



Woronora River escarpment  
- not under DUAP ownership.



## 2.12 KURNELL PENINSULA WEST

<b>study site</b>	Kurnell Peninsula west
<b>site reference no.</b>	11
<b>area of land</b>	approx. 70 hectares
<b>character</b>	extensively mined sand dune lands with recent revegetation
<b>LGA</b>	Sutherland Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	DUAP to be acquiring
<b>zoning</b>	6(a) Existing Recreation, 6(b) Proposed Recreation
<b>planning controls</b>	no current planning controls
<b>location &amp; context</b>	lands directly behind Wanda Beach within suburb of Kurnell Boat Harbour 4WD Park on the eastern boundary
<b>conflicting interests</b>	privately owned land surrounding site may want access to beach
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	H1 lands - sand mining in 70's, being remediated H2 - Breen Corporation Land proactive acquisition v. "natural rate" of acquisition

11. KURNELL PENINSULA WEST



Long term potential for transfer to NPWS subject to further investigation

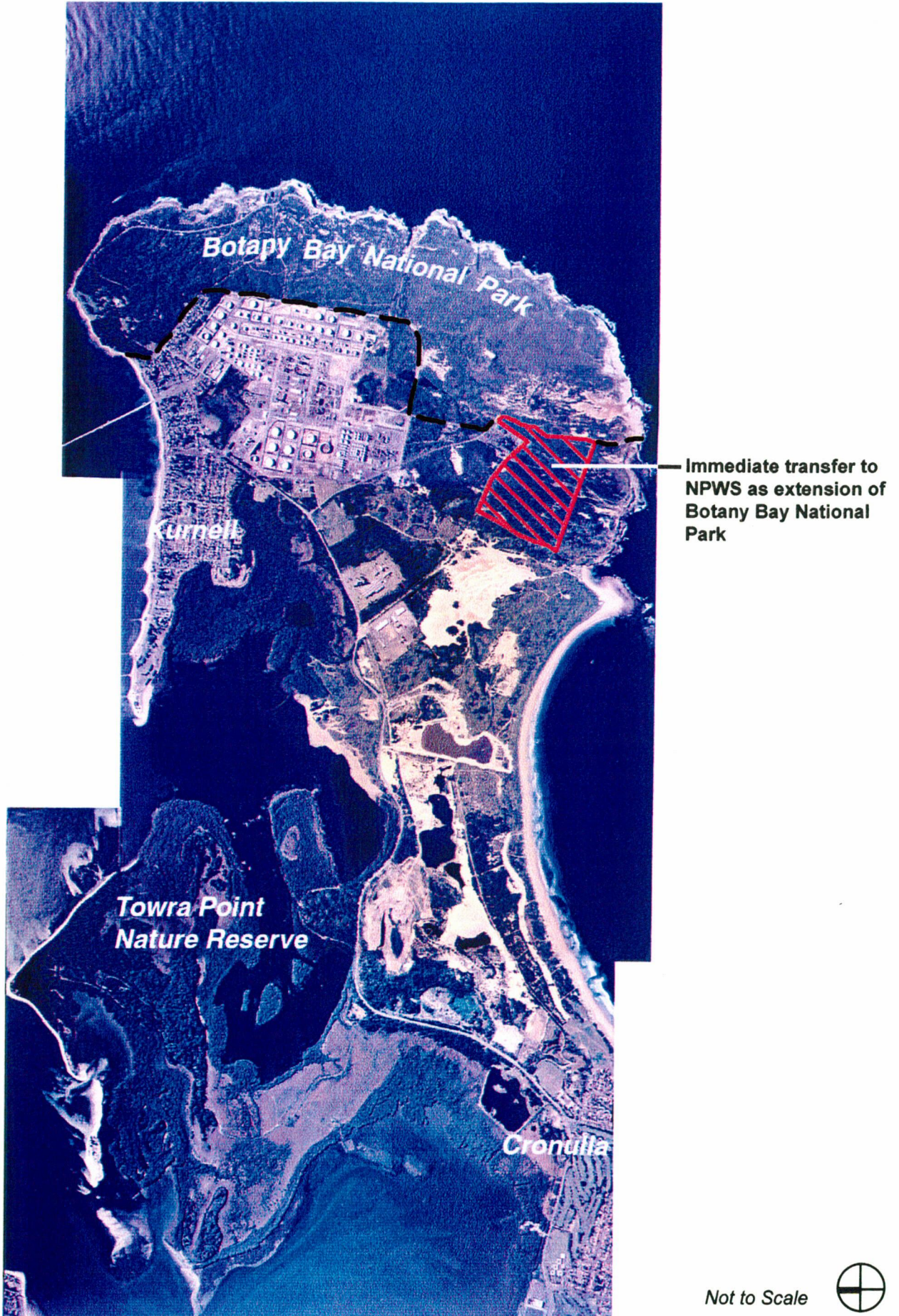
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## 2.13 KURNELL PENINSULA EAST

<b>study site</b>	Kurnell Peninsula east
<b>site reference no.</b>	12
<b>area of land</b>	48 hectares
<b>character</b>	peninsula heathlands
<b>LGA</b>	Sutherland Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	DUAP to be acquiring
<b>zoning</b>	6(a) Existing Recreation, 7(b) Special Development - Environmental Protection
<b>planning controls</b>	Endangered Ecological Community
<b>location &amp; context</b>	shares boundary with Botany Bay National Park on southern tip of Kurnell Peninsula
<b>conflicting interests</b>	bounded by Boat Harbour 4WD Park and Continental Carbon Australia site
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	natural bushland in good condition allows for transfer as an extension to Botany Bay National Park

12. KURNELL PENINSULA EAST



Not to Scale



## 11. KURNELL PENINSULA



View south from the Kurnell (east) site.



Pathway separating public open space areas of Kurnell (west) site and private development site.

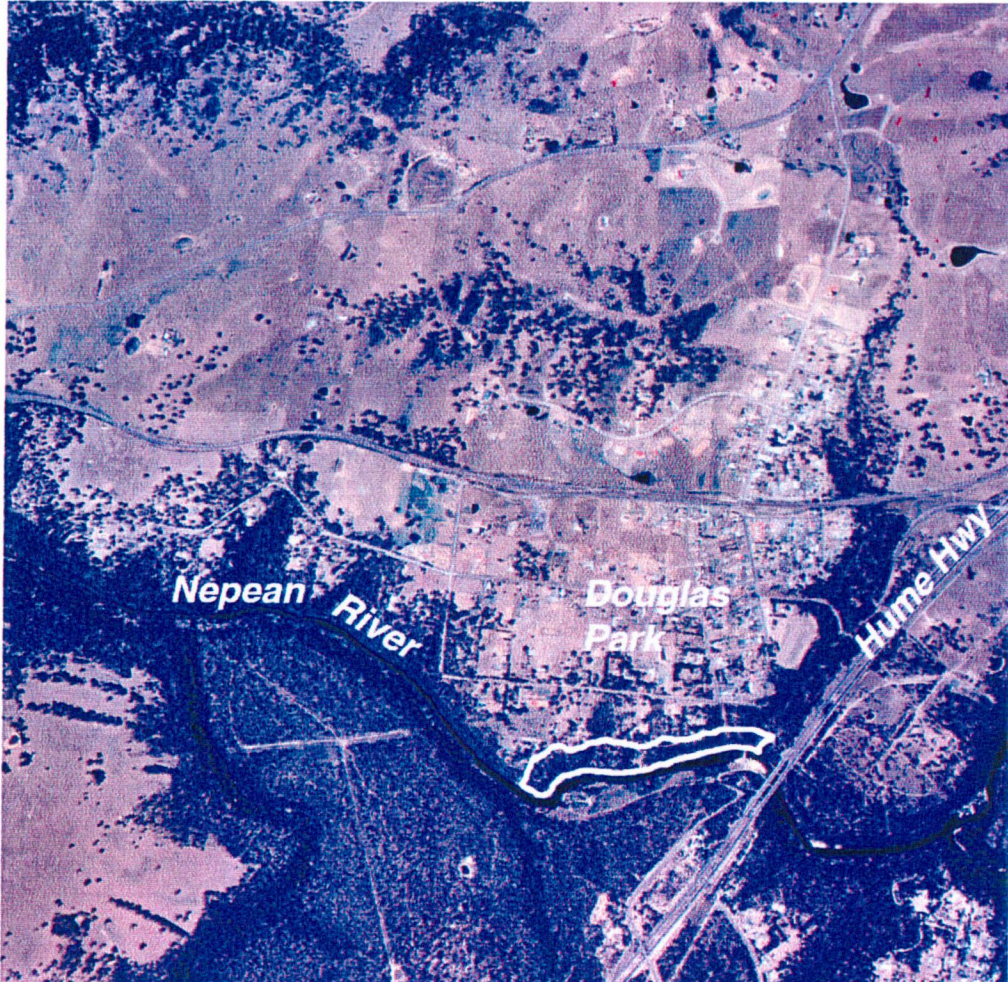


Regeneration of coastal dune area within Kurnell (west) site, recommended for long term consideration by NPWS.

## 2.14 DOUGLAS PARK ROS RESERVATION

<b>study site</b>	Douglas Park ROS reservation
<b>site reference no.</b>	13
<b>area of land</b>	36 hectares
<b>character</b>	deep river gorge surrounded by natural bushland
<b>LGA</b>	Wollondilly Shire Council
<b>ownership</b>	no DUAP ownership
<b>zoning</b>	9(e) Regional Open Space
<b>planning controls</b>	Regional Open Space
<b>location &amp; context</b>	south of Douglas Park township on the Nepean River Southern Freeway is situated to the east
<b>conflicting interests</b>	major Motorway bridge creates noise and visual pollution
<b>current plans</b>	no current plans
<b>comments</b>	surrounding population levels do not cater for Regional Park category

13. DOUGLAS PARK



Transfer to Wollondilly  
Shire Council for  
recreation reserve

Not to Scale



## **3.0 SITE ASSESSMENTS & EVALUATIONS**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

The information in this section is provided to support the matrix in Section 1.7, 'Site Assessment and Evaluation'. The site specific comments under each criteria allow for the value - 'high', 'medium' or 'low' with in the matrix - to be further explained.

### **3.2 EXPLANATION OF SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

Site Assessment includes five general categories for evaluating each site, including the following major issues:

- cultural significance
- strategic considerations
- physical attributes
- feasibility for implementation, and
- development and manageability.

Under each general category, several detailed aspects of these issues are addressed.

As each factor is evaluated, a rating of "high", "medium" or "low" is assigned, and a graphic representation used. The completed matrix will provide ratings that can be easily identified and compared.



### 3.2.1 Cultural Significance

- **heritage/historic importance** - within the metropolitan context, does the site have components or features that contribute to an understanding of the heritage and history of the area?
- **educational opportunities** - in a formal or informal sense, are there opportunities to interpret the site to visitors of many ages?
- **recreational opportunities** - does it include areas or existing or potential facilities, primarily for passive recreation; perhaps of a different nature than in other locations?
- **regional identity** - does the site have a unique identity that can contribute to a memorable open space experience or set it apart from other open space areas as a unique destination?

### 3.2.2 Strategic Considerations

Strategic considerations relate largely to planning issues, such as the number of people who are within a given distance of the site and so are potential visitors, ie **potential visitor catchment**. A "high" rating in this sub-category signals that there is a large number of potential visitors. In addition, the degree of **access to the site, by private or public transport**, will affect the potential for visitation. If the site is easy to get to and get into, either by private or public transport, it will get a "high" rating. Finally, the question is asked, "how many people can the site accommodate without compromising the site's quality - cultural, physical, recreational, etc?" If it is considered that the site can accommodate a large number of visitors without losing the qualities that attract people to it in the first place, it would receive a "high" rating for its **visitor capacity**.

### 3.2.3 Physical Attributes

- **visual quality** - is the site itself of high visual quality, or is it part of a scenic corridor or does it buffer less desirable views?
- **environmental diversity** - does the site demonstrate or contribute to environment diversity in the region, or is it significant for flora/fauna?
- **potential open space links** - can the site provide public access & links to other open space reservations?

### 3.2.4 Feasibility for Implementation

In evaluating the site's "feasibility for implementation", the issues of **cooperative stakeholders**, likely **capital costs** and suitability for **phased implementation** are considered. At this stage of the assessment process, these sub-categories are somewhat hypothetical and will be further explored in Stage Two. However, their inclusion at this stage of the assessment will highlight any potential difficulties in realising a transfer to another open space status. "High" ratings for these sub-categories would indicate that the site has good prospects for implementation as a specific open space type, eg Regional Park, Nature Reserve or Council managed open space.

### 3.2.5 Development & Manageability

The final category of assessment, "development and manageability", asks questions about the existence of **established plans of management and/or management structures** related to the site. Further, estimates of **site maintenance and recurrent costs** associated with a possible development option are rated. The **cost/benefit** analysis of the site being further developed - a high rating for these factors would indicate there is positive cost/benefit to be realised.

The categories are admittedly broad at this stage, but will be refined as the evaluation process proceeds toward a preliminary selection of sites. Stage 2 will provide further details and analysis.

### 3.2.6 Category of Open Space, Comments & Actions

The final section listed on the Summary Site Assessment matrix seeks to provide a definition of the site's **category of open space**. eg. National Park, Nature Reserve, Historic Sites, State Recreation Area, Regional Park , Public Open Space.

The ownership and ongoing management issues are noted in the **comments** column with recommendations/actions detailed in the **action** column. The recommendations listed in the actions column result from the Site Assessment Matrix and detailed investigation of criteria defined for each open space category.

### 3.3 SOUTH CREEK ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.3.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	rural grazing lands, individual historic homestead estate, some aboriginal cultural sites
<b>educational opportunities</b>	limited to individual sites, low educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	regional catchment established, active facilities already existing eg. golf course, sporting fields.
<b>regional identity</b>	large open space within urban area providing some established uses

#### 3.3.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	surrounded by urban areas, large population in LGA's of Penrith and Blacktown, increased population through land release areas
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	vehicular access from major highway and freeway, nearby railway stations
<b>visitor capacity</b>	high due to area and flat lands

### 3.3.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	large river flats area
<b>visual quality</b>	site heavily degraded, transmission lines create visual pollution
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened species have been recorded within both corridors; portions of corridor likely to meet requirements of Cumberland Plain Woodland, an endangered ecological community; regionally significant species have been recorded; healthy populations of both plants and animals identified within creek corridor; both creeks provide connectivity northwards into the ADI St Marys site, but southern linkages are limited
<b>potential open space links</b>	high potential for linkage into ADI site

### 3.3.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	many uses and stakeholders eg. golf courses, sporting fields etc.
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	medium to long term
<b>capital costs</b>	high costs involved in revegetating site

### 3.3.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	South Creek Corridor Land and Vegetation Management Plan, November 1998 requires management plan for whole site
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	high due to poor soils, extreme climatic conditions, revegetation

### 3.4 ROPES CREEK ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.4.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no significant heritage value
<b>educational opportunities</b>	limited to individual sites, area extensively degraded
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	established sporting fields etc with regional significance
<b>regional identity</b>	many other competing lands and corridors with higher qualities

#### 3.4.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	surrounded by extensive urban areas, with large population in Blacktown LGA
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access from major roads, internal access difficult
<b>visitor capacity</b>	medium area and flat lands

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### 3.4.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	river flats area
<b>visual quality</b>	current degradation of corridor, and dominant electricity transmission lines create visual pollution
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened species have been recorded within both corridors; portions of corridor likely to meet requirements of Cumberland Plain Woodland, an endangered ecological community; regionally significant species have been recorded; healthy populations of both plants and animals identified within creek corridor; both creeks provide connectivity northwards into the ADI St Marys site, but southern linkages are limited
<b>potential open space links</b>	links north to ADI site and potential links south to Hoxton Park ROS corridor

### 3.4.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	many land uses with potential stakeholder conflict
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	medium to long term implementation
<b>capital costs</b>	high due to extensive degradation of creek lands

### 3.4.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	requires management plans for entire site
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	extensive rehabilitation of environment required

### 3.5 EASTERN CREEK (EX TELSTRA SITE)

#### 3.5.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no significant heritage value
<b>educational opportunities</b>	clearing of site provides no educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	large flat areas provide for the establishment of active and passive recreational facilities
<b>regional identity</b>	forms part of an open space corridor

#### 3.5.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	large population within Blacktown LGA, along with growth in urban release areas
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access from adjacent highway and nearby Blacktown Railway Station
<b>visitor capacity</b>	large flat lands provide for large visitor capacity

### 3.5.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	undulating river plains, Rooty Hill peak on adjacent Morreau Reserve
<b>visual quality</b>	cleared land provides no visual interest
<b>environmental diversity</b>	no records of threatened species being present within this site were identified during the literature review; site highly disturbed and cleared
<b>potential open space links</b>	linkages to Nurragingy Reserve and Olympic Softball facility on Aquilina Reserve, Regional Open Space corridor to the south.

### 3.5.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	no conflict due to one hundred percent ownership by DUAP
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	potential for transfer of some lands to Council and NPWS over medium to long term
<b>capital costs</b>	entire site needs extensive revegetation and rehabilitation

### 3.5.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	no existing plans or management structures in place
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	rehabilitation costs in terms of revegetation erosion control etc dependent on nature of development



### 3.6 PROSPECT ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.6.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no existing heritage value
<b>educational opportunities</b>	no educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	established recreational opportunities with Eastern Creek Raceway and Blacktown Drive-in
<b>regional identity</b>	forms part of an open space corridor and established uses have created an identity

#### 3.6.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	large population within surrounding suburbs
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	Western Freeway provides direct access to site
<b>visitor capacity</b>	established uses provide a high capacity

### 3.6.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	flat lands extensively developed
<b>visual quality</b>	overall extensive development of the site
<b>environmental diversity</b>	site highly disturbed and cleared; proximity of Prospect Reservoir and its associated bushland areas are expected to be more significant for the life cycle needs of those regionally significant species known or expected; connectivity to adjacent woodland stands
<b>potential open space links</b>	connects into extensive open space corridor but provides no exceptional value addition

### 3.6.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	developed sites create potential conflict
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	due to being highly developed, phased implementation would be difficult
<b>capital costs</b>	lands that area not already developed would require revegetation or large capital costs if facilities to be developed to the levels that already exist on site

### 3.6.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	developed facilities currently have management plans in operation
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	dependent on facilities developed

### 3.7 HOXTON PARK ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.7.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	water supply canal crosses site, rural lands
<b>educational opportunities</b>	bushland areas provide some educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	land area creates potential for many recreational opportunities and choices, Olympic Shooting facility currently being developed on site
<b>regional identity</b>	extensive open space area, with connection to other corridors

#### 3.7.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	large potential visitor catchment with surrounding urban release areas
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access only by private vehicle, internal access would need to be required
<b>visitor capacity</b>	large area provides for many visitors

### 3.7.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	flat to undulating hills
<b>visual quality</b>	some bushland areas, most of site has been cleared for grazing
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened species known to occur within and adjacent to woodland areas; drainage lines may be of value to some aquatic species; portions of corridor are known to support stands of Cumberland Plain Woodland and Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest; regionally significant plant and animal species have been recorded within this area; provides north/south connectivity into Prospect Reservoir, the Western Sydney Regional Park and other retained woodland areas; suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and sheltering resources present within portions of this site
<b>potential open space links</b>	site forms large part of significant north south corridor including Horsley Park corridor

### 3.7.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	few users of land creates potential for conflict
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	medium to long term establishment of lands
<b>capital costs</b>	dependent of facilities developed

### 3.7.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	Hoxton Park Corridor (North) Land and Vegetation Management Plan (DUAP), Management Plan developed for Olympic site
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	rehabilitation and maintenance costs dependent on facilities developed

### 3.8 MINTO ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.8.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no existing heritage value
<b>educational opportunities</b>	no existing educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	some recreational opportunity may be provided through pedestrian/cycle routes or establishment of sporting facilities on flat areas
<b>regional identity</b>	no significant identity

#### 3.8.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	potential to provide as access corridor to Georges River ROS corridor from neighbouring suburbs
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access limit to adjacent roads
<b>visitor capacity</b>	no established uses and small area provides low visitor capacity

### 3.8.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	long flat area no significant land forms
<b>visual quality</b>	extensive clearing creates no visual importance
<b>environmental diversity</b>	No records of threatened species being present within this site were identified during the literature review; highly disturbed and cleared; Site connects into the Georges River and Holsworthy Military Reserve to the east
<b>potential open space links</b>	provides local link to Georges River ROS corridor

### 3.8.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	many services using site may create conflict
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	area creates no potential for phased implementation
<b>capital costs</b>	some degree of cost would be involved in establishing access routes through site

### 3.8.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	some management of site potentially established due to surrounding urban areas
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	maintenance of site would be minimal dependent on facilities provided

### 3.9 GEORGES RIVER ROS CORRIDOR

#### 3.9.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	the Wool Wash is an important heritage site
<b>educational opportunities</b>	extensive bushland areas provide educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	established recreation areas ie. Simmo's Beach and bushland provide choice for recreational opportunities
<b>regional identity</b>	regional identity for local population

#### 3.9.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	high visitor catchment with large population in Campbelltown LGA and growth release areas
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access only via private vehicle, established road system
<b>visitor capacity</b>	bushland areas are steep creating difficulties in establishing facilities, high flat ground is developed with large lots residential areas

### 3.9.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	river gorges with steep slopes, flat ridge areas
<b>visual quality</b>	large bushland areas and river views
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened species known to occur within and adjacent to this river valley; aquatic areas expected to be valuable for the requirements of fish and other freshwater species; portions of site likely to meet requirements of Cumberland Plain Woodland and of Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest; provides connectivity, and acts as a protective buffer, to the Holsworthy Military Reserve; suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and sheltering resources present within boundaries of valley
<b>potential open space links</b>	linear shape of corridor provides links within itself, cross river connection to Holsworthy Military Reserve, southern connection to Appin river corridor

### 3.9.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	residential areas create conflict in acquisition of all lands
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	area provides for many categories therefore medium to long term implementability
<b>capital costs</b>	dependent on facilities provided, but some established recreational facilities existing

### 3.9.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	individual sites have existing management, overall site requires a structure for management. EDAW report provides limited recommendations and possible management structures (Joint DUAP/Council study, 1998)
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	dependent on facilities developed, existing facilities require ongoing maintenance



### 3.10 APPIN RIVER CORRIDOR

#### 3.10.1 Cultural Significance

**heritage & historic importance** no significant heritage value

**educational opportunities** bushland and river environment provides educational opportunities

**recreational opportunities** landform provides few recreational opportunities

**regional identity** no significant regional identity

#### 3.10.2 Strategic Considerations

**potential visitor catchment** not surrounded by urban areas, but some catchment from Campbelltown LGA

**access by public or private transport** no access by road

**visitor capacity** low capacity due to land form and accessibility

### 3.10.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	river gorge, steep slopes
<b>visual quality</b>	quality bushland and river views
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened species are known to occur within this river valley; site likely to be valuable for the requirements of fish and other aquatic species; site likely to meet requirements of SEPP-44, particularly areas in the vicinity of Wedderburn; portions of corridor likely to meet requirements of Cumberland Plain Woodland and O'Hares Creek Shale Forest, both endangered ecological communities; regionally significant plant and animal species known to occur within the Appin River Corridor; provides connectivity between the Georges River and water catchments areas to the south, also provides connectivity into the Holsworthy Military Reserve.
<b>potential open space links</b>	links to Georges River corridor to the north, Holsworthy Military site to the east, and water catchment areas to the south

### 3.10.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	easily transferred as DUAP has majority of ownership
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	implementation a bushland reservation area along river corridor over short term.
<b>capital costs</b>	minimal capital cost involved if development as bushland reservation

### 3.10.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	no existing management structures existing, minimal establishment required
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	minimal maintenance required due to historic restricted access to land; minimal development of facilities

### 3.11 HEATHCOTE

#### 3.11.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no significant heritage values
<b>educational opportunities</b>	bushland provides educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	landform creates minimal choices for recreation
<b>regional identity</b>	no significant identity, potential to be identified with Heathcote National Park

#### 3.11.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	no significant visitor catchment, medium local population
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access by road limited
<b>visitor capacity</b>	visitor capacity restricted by access and landform

#### 3.11.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	steep river valley
<b>visual quality</b>	high quality bushland provides visual barrier along escarpment
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened fauna species have been recorded within and adjacent to this valley; site valuable for the requirements of fish and other aquatic species; site may meet requirements of SEPP-44; portions of site may meet the requirements of Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest; regionally significant plant and animal species known to occur within the Woronora Valley; site connects to Heathcote National Park and northwards along the Woronora Valley; suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and sheltering resources present within boundaries of valley
<b>potential open space links</b>	site links directly into Heathcote National Park

### 3.11.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	few stakeholders therefore minimal conflict in transfer of land
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	large area of bushland with minimal encroaching urban areas allows for short term extension of Heathcote National Park
<b>capital costs</b>	minimal to no capital costs in direct transfer of bushland to National Park

### 3.11.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	site would be included in management plans for Heathcote National Park
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	incorporated into costs for Heathcote National Park, including fire management, erosion control etc.

### 3.12 WORONORA RIVER - OLD SHAKEL'S ESTATE

#### 3.12.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	some cultural significance due to the history of the site
<b>educational opportunities</b>	educational opportunities in bushland and river environments
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	recreational opportunities are minimal due to sloping landform
<b>regional identity</b>	some regional identity being bushland adjacent to residential areas, part identified by Sutherland Shire Council as regional reserves

#### 3.12.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	catchment restricted to local population due to access difficulties
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access restricted due to steep slopes and river
<b>visitor capacity</b>	medium visitor capacity as some recreational/picnic site established

### 3.12.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	steep river gorge
<b>visual quality</b>	bushland valley and river views from residential areas on ridge tops
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened fauna species recorded within and adjacent to this valley; portions of site may meet the requirements of Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest; regionally significant plant and animal species known to occur within the Woronora Valley; connectivity northwards to Woronora Valley high, but southern movements prevented by residential areas; suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and sheltering resources present within boundaries of site
<b>potential open space links</b>	open space links with rest of Woronora Valley, and Heathcote National Park

### 3.12.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	different land holders within site may create conflict
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	minimal potential for transfer to NPWS therefore implementation in short term low
<b>capital costs</b>	potential development of site minimal therefore capital costs would be low

### 3.12.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	some established plans for areas already in use by Council
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	maintenance costs would involve bushland protection, fire management etc.

### 3.13 KURNELL PENINSULA WEST

#### 3.13.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no historic importance as site has been extensive mined etc.
<b>educational opportunities</b>	no educational value due to extensive land disturbance
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	minimal recreational opportunities as site is currently being revegetated and large sections are fenced off
<b>regional identity</b>	no separate regional identity as the site is competing with nearby National Park and Nature Reserves

#### 3.13.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	medium visitor catchment with local population not adjacent to site and access minimal
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access by foot only, large areas fenced off, access from beach
<b>visitor capacity</b>	visitor capacity low due to current revegetation areas fenced off

### 3.13.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	undulating sand dunes
<b>visual quality</b>	some visual quality, provides vegetation buffer from beach against mined areas
<b>environmental diversity</b>	no environmental quality due to extensive degradation of land through mining etc., current revegetation with a monoculture of species
<b>potential open space links</b>	links can be established to Botany Bay National Park and Towra Point Nature Reserve

### 3.13.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	limited conflict as in DUAP ownership
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	DUAP ownership allows for a possible mid to long term transfer to NPWS. Some management of intervening period in consultation with NPWS to enhance site suitability
<b>capital costs</b>	dependent on development required for the site

### 3.13.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	management plans exist in terms of the previous revegetation of the site, as part of initial remediation process.
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	maintenance of revegetated areas including erosion control and dune stabilisation



### 3.14 KURNELL PENINSULA EAST

#### 3.14.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	medium significance as land is associated with Captain Cook's landing site
<b>educational opportunities</b>	educational value in the heritage value and natural vegetation
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	few recreational opportunities, similar to those associated with the National Park
<b>regional identity</b>	regional identity is high due to association with National Park land and heritage

#### 3.14.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	medium visitor catchment with local population and heritage/natural values
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access by foot only via the National Park
<b>visitor capacity</b>	visitor capacity low due to access

### 3.14.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	flat sandstone ridge top and sand dunes
<b>visual quality</b>	as an extension of National Park provides continuation of natural bushland
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened fauna species recorded within and adjacent to boundaries of Calsil Dune; site meets the requirements of Kurnell Dune Forest, an endangered ecological community; regionally significant plant and animal species recorded; provides connectivity between, and to, Botany Bay National Park and Towra Point Nature Reserve; suitable breeding, foraging, roosting and sheltering resources present within boundaries of site
<b>potential open space links</b>	links can be established to Botany Bay National Park and Towra Point Nature Reserve

### 3.14.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	as DUAP has ownership no conflict would arise
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	immediate transfer to NPWS as an extension to Botany Bay National Park
<b>capital costs</b>	minimal capital costs involved as little development of the site is required

### 3.14.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	with transfer to NPWS the site would be managed in association with Botany Bay National Park
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	site maintenance is minimal under National Park category

### 3.15 DOUGLAS PARK ROS RESERVATION

#### 3.15.1 Cultural Significance

<b>heritage &amp; historic importance</b>	no significant heritage value
<b>educational opportunities</b>	no significant educational value
<b>recreational opportunities</b>	some recreational value through boating activities
<b>regional identity</b>	no regional identity as area is small and not with in significant residential area

#### 3.15.2 Strategic Considerations

<b>potential visitor catchment</b>	low as site is not within large population area
<b>access by public or private transport</b>	access from southern freeway by private vehicle
<b>visitor capacity</b>	due to small area visitor capacity is low

### 3.15.3 Physical Attributes

<b>landform</b>	river gorge, steep slopes
<b>visual quality</b>	bushland provides buffer to nearby freeway
<b>environmental diversity</b>	threatened fauna species have been recorded within and adjacent to this site; site expected to be valuable for the requirements of fish and other aquatic species; regionally significant plant and animal species known to occur within the Nepean Valley; given structure of vegetation along and adjacent to the Nepean River, the viability of any populations is expected to be high; The Nepean River is a significant ecological corridor providing movement opportunities and connectivity into, and between, the Metropolitan Catchment Areas; given likely condition of habitats present, and limited amount of disturbance within the Nepean Gorge, the diversity of life cycle resources is expected to be high
<b>potential open space links</b>	potential links along the Nepean River, but the size of the site creates minimal impact

### 3.15.4 Feasibility for Implementation

<b>cooperative stakeholders</b>	land is to be in full DUAP ownership therefore conflict would be minimal
<b>suitability for phased implementation</b>	potential transfer of care, control and management to Wollondilly Shire Council, Council manage part of the site currently
<b>capital costs</b>	some capital costs would be required for the development of visitor facilities

### 3.15.5 Development & Manageability

<b>established plans &amp; management structures</b>	no plans existing for the site, potential to be included in Councils park management structure
<b>site maintenance &amp; recurrent costs</b>	minimal maintenance due to small area only requiring higher development for visitors

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