



Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan



September 2014

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Green Gully Linear Park is located in Templestowe, 18 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. It is approximately 2.2km long and covers an area of approximately 18.66 hectares, and provides an important link between Bronte Playspace (Serpells Road) in the south and Tikalara Park to the north.

The Open Space Strategy 2014 classifies Green Gully Linear Park as a reserve with a district-level catchment and multiple functions. In addition to the linear shared path, it offers informal recreation, flora/fauna protection and pedestrian links, and performs vital drainage functions. Areas of remnant vegetation within the linear park have been identified as being of Regional Significance in the Manningham Biosites Sites of (Biological) Significance Review (2004).

Manningham City Council prepares Management Plans for complex open spaces such as Green Gully Linear Park that accommodate a range of uses, facilities and services and/or open space areas including sporting facilities, bushland, linear parks and other reserves with regional or district catchments. Such areas are important community assets and due to competing priorities and limited funding for development, it is crucial to plan and prioritise the use, development and management of these areas.

The Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan has been prepared to provide for:

- future use, development, management and maintenance of the linear park;
- improved facilities for informal recreation;
- extension of the Green Gully Trail to link directly with the Mullum Mullum and Main Yarra Trails; and
- new capital works funding to improve the Park over the next ten years.

The Vision for Green Gully Linear Park is:

- to protect and improve the natural environment and habitat corridor of the linear park;
- to promote community health by encouraging greater participation in park activities; and
- to improve cyclist and pedestrian connections.

Six key objectives have been developed to achieve the vision for Green Gully Linear Park:

Objective 1: Management Partnerships

Adopt a holistic approach to environment, weed, pest, flood mitigation and fire management in the Green Gully Linear Park and adjoining areas through integrated management with SP Ausnet, Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, VicRoads and other landowners.

Objective 2: Natural Environment

Protect and enhance the biodiversity and conservation values of vegetation communities and flora and fauna species of the Green Gully Linear Park and

strengthen the fauna and flora habitat link with Mullum Mullum Creek and Yarra River habitat corridor.

Objective 3: Landscape Values

Maintain and enhance the positive aspects of the existing landscape, including the open vegetated vistas interspersed with pockets of remnant vegetation, flora and fauna habitat, small areas of wetland and many areas dedicated to both active and passive recreation.

Objective 4: Visitor Experiences and Recreation

Provide sustainable recreation opportunities for the local and wider community that promote play and visitor appreciation of the natural environment that will encourage fun, improve health and well being and promote visitor understanding of the need to protect the natural, cultural and landscape values of Green Gully Linear Park.

Objective 5: Infrastructure and Facilities

To extend and improve the trail network and facilities throughout Green Gully Linear Park and its surrounds to ensure the open space is well connected and accessible to the Manningham community, as well as to other recreational opportunities, spaces and places.

Objective 6: Community Awareness and Involvement

Promote community awareness of the significant natural features of Green Gully Linear Park and foster community partnerships in the ongoing management of the Park.

The Management Plan includes aims and objectives for the linear park, as well as long term recommendations for actions including capital works. It will be used as a resource document for Council officers in the planning development and management of the linear park and will also be available to the community to assist in understanding Council's vision for the Reserve.

1. INTRODUCTION

Manningham's Open Space

Manningham City Council is located in Melbourne's north-eastern suburbs, commencing with its western boundary in Bulleen, 10 kilometres from the Melbourne CBD and extending to Wonga Park at its eastern extremity, 32 kilometres from the CBD. The City is bounded by the Yarra River, Banyule City and Nillumbik Shire in the north, Yarra Ranges Shire in the east, Koonung Creek, Maroondah City and the Cities of Whitehorse and Boroondara in the south and Banyule City and the Yarra River in the west.

The Manningham open space network covers 19.8km² and represents 18% of the area of the municipality. It comprises over 300 parks and reserves. The City has one of the largest networks of parks and open space in Metropolitan Melbourne. Manningham City Council's vision for public open space is:

'an accessible and well connected open space network that supports a healthy community and a healthy environment.'

Council supports the provision of well managed open space recreation opportunities because of the numerous benefits that derive from participation in, or provision of, a diverse range of quality recreation opportunities. Specific benefits in these fields may include:

Social/health

Environment is a major influence on health. By providing high quality open space networks, Council can create an environment that is supportive of health and encourages activity that contributes to the minimisation of obesity and related illnesses. Activities within open space areas, such as walking, have physical health benefits, such as improved cardiovascular fitness, lower blood pressure, stronger muscles and bones (built up by walking regularly), as well as mental health benefits. Open space areas are also socialising spaces that provide links with the broader community and encourage social connections.

Environment

Open space supports important ecological elements such as waterways, flora and fauna. Vegetation in open space provides habitat for wildlife, including corridor links to and along waterways.

Urban Liveability

Open space brings an aesthetic value to a neighbourhood by providing a "green break" between buildings and roads.

Culture

Open space can be a venue for cultural displays, festivals, programs and activities. Open space can also have Indigenous or post-European settlement cultural and historical significance associated with specific sites or features.

Economic

The economic benefit of open space can be measured in the spin-off effects of tourism and the role that high quality open space plays in attracting residents to Manningham and enhancing property values.

1.1 The Management Plan

1.1.1 Purpose of the Plan

Manningham City Council prepares Management Plans for complex open spaces such as Green Gully Linear Park that accommodate a range of uses, facilities and services and/or open space areas including sporting facilities, bushland, linear parks and other reserves with regional or district catchments. Such areas are important community assets and due to competing priorities and limited funding for development, it is crucial to plan and prioritise the use, development and management of these areas.

The purpose of the Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan is to provide a vision for the future use, development, management and maintenance of the Park, as well as the extension of the Green Gully Trail to link directly with the Mullum Mullum and Main Yarra Trails, to identify objectives and actions to achieve that vision, and to provide the basis for new capital works funding to improve the Park over the next ten years.

1.1.2 Methodology

The process for developing the draft Management Plan has included the following stages:

- Initial stakeholder and community survey of households surrounding the linear park and key user groups;
- Review of previous plans;
- Desktop ecological assessments;
- Review and analysis of the recreation uses, including walking, dog walking, cycling and play in Manningham;
- An analysis of the infrastructure and facilities including the trail network;
- A summary of the supporting strategies, overlays, background information;
- Identification of key issues, constraints and opportunities, and
- Identification of recommendations to address needs.

In the initial consultation phase, 1400 households were contacted surrounding Green Gully Linear Park in early 2011 in the form of a comprehensive survey, the structure and findings of which are detailed in Appendix 1.

Further consultation on the draft Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan will be undertaken through public exhibition for six weeks.

Following consideration of public submissions and associated possible amendments to the draft, the final Green Gully Management Plan will be endorsed by Council and the recommendations will be implemented through Council's capital works program.

1.1.3 Community Consultation

The Green Gully Survey 'Our Community Voice' was a self-completed survey mailed on 20th January 2011 to 1400 households in the area surrounding the Green Gully Linear Park.

The Management Plan has been strongly influenced by the community feedback received through the survey. A detailed analysis of the responses is provided in Appendix 1, and a summary of these results was sent in June 2011 to the survey respondents who provided contact details for updates.

1.1.4 Monitoring and Review

Ongoing monitoring of this plan will be undertaken to ensure that objectives and recommendations remain relevant and meet the needs of the community. A full review of the Management Plan will be carried out by Council five years after the completion of all the Capital Works recommended in this Management Plan.

1.2 The Plan Area

1.2.1 Location and Land Tenure

The Green Gully Linear Park area is shown in Figure 1, and its setting within the municipality is shown in Figure 2.

Green Gully Linear Park is located in Templestowe, 18 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. The area covered by the Management Plan is approximately 2.2km long and covers an area of approximately 18.66 hectares, and provides an important link between Bronte Playspace (Serpells Road) in the south and Tikalara Park to the north.

It is classified in Manningham's Open Space Strategy (2014) as a park with a district catchment, with the following functions:

- linear park
- informal recreation
- flora/fauna
- pedestrian link
- drainage



Figure 1: Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan Area



Figure 2: Regional Context – Green Gully Linear Park within Manningham City Council Area

Parts of the park are identified as being of regional conservation significance in the Manningham Biosites Sites of (Biological) Significance Review.

Green Gully Linear Park is divided into sections by a number of roads: Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Porter Street, Glendarragh Road, Reynolds Road, Shakespeare Drive and Serpells Road. Its width varies considerably from 15 to 200 metres. There is currently an indirect link further north to Tikalara Park, via Blackburn Road and Websters Road. Much of the linear park follows a natural drainage line (East Templestowe Main Drain) which also contains the alignment of an electricity transmission easement.

Land tenure is comprised of Council freehold land, VicRoads and Melbourne Water freehold land and a small section of private land. The breakdown of the land tenure is as follows:

Tenure	Area
Melbourne Water	0.81ha
VicRoads	0.60 ha
Drainage and Sewerage Reserve	0.74 ha
Private land	0.82 ha
Council Freehold	15.69 ha
TOTAL	18.66 ha

More detailed land tenure information is provided in section 3.1.

The plan area includes some important path links starting in the south from Bronte Playspace in Serpells Road and also some path links through to Blackburn Road to the southeast, as well as a number of pedestrian links to surrounding streets. The linear park currently extends north up to Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. On the north side of Websters Road there is a connection, via Tikalara Park to the Main Yarra Trail and Mullum Mullum Creek Linear Park. A key part of this Management Plan is the investigation of a shared path extension to Tikalara Park using an existing drainage reserve that bisects Aumann's Nursery which will create a direct and important shared path link to the Mullum Mullum and the Main Yarra Trails.

The plan area provides a range of conservation, community, informal sport and recreation opportunities, including remnant vegetation areas, play spaces and a significant amount of recreational open space. Dogs are currently permitted off-lead throughout the entire linear park.

1.2.2 Landscape Characteristics

Green Gully Linear Park contains a variety of landscape settings, but the predominant landscape type is an open grassed corridor with scattered trees, set between low rolling hills of residential development. The East Templestowe Main Drain which flows from south to north through the linear park is at times piped and elsewhere is a deep open channel, but its presence is not a strong influence on the landscape character.

The two large remnant vegetation areas within the linear park each have their own distinctive characters: the northern patch near Clontarf Crescent as a bushy open woodland over an elevated area above Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road; and the patch south of Porter Street as a more shaded area on a steep east-facing hillside which includes a number of large pine trees.

Between Glendarragh Road and Reynolds Road the corridor narrows significantly, and reads more as a landscaped pedestrian link which is strongly influenced by paling fences to one side and the residential streetscape of Rubens Place on the other side.

Jenkins Park is a large park again characterised by open grassed areas with scattered trees and planting beds, but the steep slopes and central raised area result in a park with a number of distinct areas within the larger Park.

Bronte Park's landscape character is much more that of a local park, comprising a relatively flat open area with a range of play and informal sporting facilities, and is more strongly influenced by its urban residential setting.

With the possible exception of Bronte playspace and the stretch adjacent to Rubens Place, the linear park feels open and expansive, and is noticeably different from its suburban surrounds in its landscape character and the experience it offers.

1.2.3 History

Green Gully Linear Park was developed through resident requests and includes the former Rosco Reserve, Jenkins Park and Bronte Playspaces. To connect the linear park, a 3.2 hectare portion of a Porter Street property was purchased by Council in 1993 when the local community expressed concerns about a proposed subdivision. To fund the purchase of that land and development of the linear park, several small reserves in the vicinity and the eastern portion of Glendarragh Reserve were sold. This provided the opportunity to create and link the existing parklands and drainage reserves into its current 18 hectare form which also contains significant areas of remnant vegetation. The former Rosco/Clontarf Reserve, Hollywood Close, Green Gully Reserve and the remaining part of Glendarragh Road Reserve were retained and now form part of the Green Gully Linear Park.

A former 1995 Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan and Landscape Concept Plan provided a 3-year capital works development plan. Works completed included:

- The purchase of 3.2 hectares at 378-382 Porter Street which contains remnant vegetation and had been proposed for subdivision
- Provision and development of the shared pathway
- A wetland system
- Picnic facilities
- Construction of an underpass at Reynolds Road, and
- Construction of a new playground near Hollywood Close.

These works have received generally positive feedback from the local community (refer survey in Appendix 1) with the possible exception of a request for the underpass at Reynolds Road to be improved with regard to safety concerns and patron visibility. Lighting in the underpass has since been upgraded.

The majority of the aims and objectives of the 1995 Management Plan have been achieved.

1.3 Context

1.3.1 Demographic Context

The community in the Green Gully precinct, as described in Manningham's Open Space Strategy (2014) is predominantly mature families with a high proportion of 12-17 year olds and children staying at home well into their 20s, and very few 25-34 year olds. The baby boomers will be the main influence on this precinct's population with existing residents ageing in family homes.

Open space considerations in Green Gully are likely to be impacted by the shift in the area from mature families to empty nesters as the baby boomers age; the car dependency of the population; as well as the large numbers of overseas-born groups. Currently there is likely to be a need for active open space for teenagers; however this will transform into requirements for an elderly population over the next 20 years.

1.3.2 Local Open Space Context

The Green Gully precinct as described in Manningham's Open Space Strategy (2014) consists of an established suburban area within the suburb of Templestowe. It is characterised by large houses in comparison to their block size and contains the higher density parts of Templestowe, which were mainly settled in the 1970s and 1980s. It is anticipated that residential areas in this precinct will be subject to minimal change because of environmental qualities or its relatively recent construction, with few opportunities for additional housing in the next 20 years. There is only one local activity centre, Mossdale Court, within the precinct and the Pines Major Activity Centre located on the western boundary. Serpells Primary School and the adjoining St Charles Borromeo Primary School are also located within the precinct.

In terms of open space, this precinct is well provided for with a variety of open space types and character. Green Gully Linear Park is a significant district reserve and habitat corridor within the precinct. Sixteen local open space reserves are distributed throughout the precinct which generally provide pedestrian links, play spaces and/or are required for drainage purposes.

Many residential properties are highly visible from the park corridor and have an impact on the park's natural values and aesthetics.

Other nearby reserves include Porter Reserve, Spring Valley Reserve, Bedervale Reserve, Fielding Reserve, Tatterson Reserve, Falfield Reserve, Pineview Reserve, Browning Reserve, Matisse Reserve, and across Blackburn Road from the drainage reserve, Applewood and Whistlewood Reserves.

There are many linkages from the Green Gully Linear Park and these include from north to south:

- A currently indirect route to Tikalara Park and on to the Main Yarra Trail via Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Blackburn Road and Websters Road
- A link to the Pines Shopping Centre through streets to the east side of the park such as Reynolds Road and Renoir Avenue
- A link from Jenkins Park to Blackburn Road via drainage reserves on Thomas Hardy Drive and Shelley Court
- A link from Jenkins Park via Bronte Rise to Bronte Play Space
- Residential streets, and
- Bus stops.

Green Gully Linear Park is currently highly valued and utilised by local residents however it does not seem well used or well known outside of its immediate locality. In part this can be attributed to limited visibility and very poor accessibility from higher order roads, with vehicular access almost entirely restricted to circuitous local streets.

To encourage greater usage and align with the reserve's district catchment status, upgrade of current facilities and introduction of new ones will be required to attract visitors from beyond the immediate environs. It will also require improved vehicular access and visual exposure from major roads including Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Reynolds Road.

1.3.3 Cultural Heritage Context

The area of Green Gully Linear Park is within the traditional territory of Indigenous people from the Woi Wurrung language group. The Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council Inc has been declared by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council to be the Registered Aboriginal party for the area.

European settlement of the general region commenced around 1850 with the discovery of gold at Andersons Creek (now Warrandyte) and the development of orchards on higher ground.

The linear park does not fall within an area of cultural heritage sensitivity and there are no known archaeological sites.

1.3.4 Environmental Context

Green Gully Linear Park follows a broad gully line from Serpells Road to the Mullum Mullum Creek at Tikalara Park Templestowe. This gully line was once an ephemeral stream that meets the Mullum Mullum Creek 1.5 kilometres from the Mullum Mullum's confluence with the Yarra River.

The Linear Park supports a combination of mown open space, remnant native vegetation and plantings. While there are six discrete remnant patches, some of these are connected by plantings, and potentially form an almost contiguous 2.5km long habitat corridor. Plantings include indigenous revegetation and amenity planting. There are four different classes of remnant bushland in the reserve, and vegetation varies according to soil, slope, aspect, moisture levels and other factors, including management regimes.

Green Gully Linear Park supports both regional and state-recognised rare or threatened species (VROTs) of plants, and the vegetation corridor along Green Gully provides habitat for a range of animals, from frogs to sugar gliders and a large variety of birds.

Environmental Management is described in more detail in section 5.2.

1.3.5 Planning and Policy Context

The management plan has been prepared in the context of a wide range of relevant State and local legislation, strategies and policies relating to:

- management of public land
- environmental issues
- cultural issues
- open space planning and management
- recreation planning
- facility management, and
- safety and amenity.

Key Council strategies relevant to Green Gully Linear Park include:

Manningham's Open Space Strategy 2014 makes six recommendations which relate directly to Green Gully Linear Park, including protection of significant bushland, improving pedestrian and cycling connections to link Green Gully Trail to other major trails nearby, placing a PAO on 3-7A Glenvill Court, major upgrade to the Jenkins Park playspace including provision for all abilities, installation of fitness equipment at Jenkins Park, and investigation of future recreational facilities at Jenkins Park.

The ***'Active for Life' Recreation Strategy 2010-2025*** recommends continuing to support linear trail developments as identified through existing and proposed reserve Management Plans, including Green Gully Linear Park (Action Item No. 4.3.22).

The ***Manningham Bicycle Strategy 2013*** lists Green Gully Trail as a major off-road route. Council is also interested in improving links to Ruffey Lake Park through other on-road and off-road routes.

The ***Walk Manningham Action Plan 2011*** is relevant to Green Gully Linear Park and the management plan will implement the principles of that action plan as the Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan is developed.

The detailed planning and policy context is included as Appendix 2.

2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The vision for Green Gully Linear Park is to protect and improve the natural environment and habitat corridor of the linear park, to promote community health by encouraging greater participation in park activities, and to improve walking and cycling connections.

Six objectives have been developed to achieve the vision for Green Gully Linear Park. These objectives reflect the role of the linear park in the context of Manningham's extensive open space and path network and provide the basis for the actions recommended.

Objective 1: Management partnerships

Adopt a holistic approach to environment, weed, pest, flood mitigation and fire management in the Green Gully Linear Park and adjoining areas through integrated management with SP Ausnet, Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, VicRoads and other landowners.

Objective 2: Natural environment

Protect and enhance the biodiversity and conservation values of vegetation communities and flora and fauna species of the Green Gully Linear Park and strengthen the fauna and flora habitat link with Mullum Mullum Creek and Yarra River habitat corridor.

Objective 3: Landscape values

Maintain and enhance the positive aspects of the existing landscape, including the open vegetated vistas interspersed with pockets of remnant vegetation, flora and fauna habitat, small areas of wetland and many areas dedicated to both active and passive recreation.

Objective 4: Visitor experiences and recreation

Provide sustainable recreation opportunities for the local and wider community that promote play and visitor appreciation of the natural environment that will encourage fun, improve health and well being and promote visitor understanding of the need to protect the natural, cultural and landscape values of Green Gully Linear Park.

Objective 5: Infrastructure and facilities

To extend and improve the trail network and facilities throughout Green Gully Linear Park and its surrounds to ensure the open space is well connected and accessible to the Manningham community, as well as to other recreational opportunities, spaces and places.

Objective 6: Community Awareness and Involvement

Promote community awareness of the significant natural features of Green Gully Linear Park and foster community partnerships in the ongoing management of the park.

3. USE OF THE LINEAR PARK

3.1 Walking

Walking is often the easiest physical activity for people to undertake as it does not cost any money or require any special equipment. Walking appeals to a wide range of people as it can be done while exercising a dog, pushing a pram or even by people with limited mobility. Walking is also an activity that can be undertaken individually or within groups. Providing good pedestrian paths in urban settings is important in providing a healthy and convenient alternative to accessing everyday services.

With almost 90% of respondents to the Green Gully Linear Park community survey using the path for walking there are opportunities for improvements to signage, links and path standard and access for walkers.

Constraints to walking include the distance to open space from local residences, topography, and perceptions of safety, which relates to both crime and traffic. Interest, diversity and visual appeal are also important factors in promoting walking and open space patronage generally.

Access to Green Gully Linear Park from local residences is typically good due to a number of pedestrian links, though there are opportunities to improve access by highlighting existing connections, improve accessibility at some, and creating new links. Access for those that live further afield needs to be addressed through greater promotion of the park and improved orientation and vehicular access. Extension of the linear trail to link to the Main Yarra Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail at Tikalara Park is also a major opportunity to improve awareness of, and access to, Green Gully Linear Park.

The 700 metre long loop path within Jenkins Park is also notable for its popularity with walkers and joggers as a fitness circuit.

Via the community survey, local residents have expressed concern with safety and the speed of traffic at major roads. Road crossings of particular concern were Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and the Porter Street pedestrian crossing points. The Reynolds Road underpass addresses traffic issues but there is some community concern regarding its safety, appearance and maintenance. Since the survey was undertaken, lighting in the underpass has been upgraded to address this.

Infrastructure improvements to address these issues and opportunities are discussed in Section 4.1.

3.2 Cycling

Cycling is the fourth main recreation activity in Manningham and is increasingly a choice for everyday transport. Manningham's linear parks play an important role in providing off road cycling networks. The on road network being developed in

Manningham provides links to the off road path network. Refer to *Principal Pedestrian Network 2012*. Sharing of these pathways by pedestrians and cyclists becomes increasingly important as these pursuits grow.

Green Gully Trail is an excellent link for cyclists from urban Templestowe to link with other off road cycling routes. It travels north from Shakespeare Drive through Jenkins Park to Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. On-road routes link to Tikalara Park, the Mullum Mullum Creek Trail and eventually on to the Main Yarra Trail.

Extension of the linear trail to link to the Main Yarra Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail at Tikalara Park is also a major opportunity to improve awareness of, and access to, Green Gully Linear Park.

Manningham encourages the use of sustainable transport such as riding/commuting to work. Manningham's *Integrated Transport Strategy - Making Manningham Mobile 2010* aims to improve transport system performance by reducing the reliance on travel to work using a private car. The benefits include reducing petrol consumption and road congestion, and the associated environmental and road safety concerns.

3.3 Dog Walking

Dog walking is a very popular activity along the Green Gully Linear Park which is a designated 'dog off lead' area throughout its entire length, with the exception of within 15 metres of playspaces. Regular exercise, including free running in off-lead reserves is important for the mental health of a dog and assists in the socialisation of the dog with other animals and people. This in turn reduces the likelihood of a dog being involved in an aggressive incident.

Noting that 46% of survey respondents owned a dog, the community survey identified that dog walking is one of the more popular activities in the park. However, there were a lot of comments by respondents both for and against dogs being off-lead. There were many comments about people's perception of personal safety around dogs that were off lead, with a few people making comments about being attacked and their fear for their children or grandchildren. A number of respondents were also pleased with the 'dog off lead' policy.

Dog litter was brought up a number of times, with complaints about owners not picking up after their dogs, not enough dog litter bins and the lack of enforcement regarding picking up dog litter. Since the community survey, Council has determined not to provide dedicated dog litter bins, though there are standard litter bins at Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Porter Street and in Jenkins Park.

The owners of dogs find shared paths that run through off-lead reserves and parks a challenge, as they fear their dogs being hit by bikes. This in turn is the same concern for cyclists who fear hitting a dog not under effective control.

Dogs can also negatively impact directly and indirectly on native vegetation and habitat through direct predation of wildlife, indirect disturbance through noise, scent and roaming, as well as the nutrient impact of dog litter.

It has been identified that there is a need to further educate dog owners of their legal responsibilities and to promote 'off-lead etiquette' in off-lead reserves. Off-lead etiquette should include controlling the behaviour of the dog when off lead, actively supervising the dog and restraining the dog should it become unruly or should other park users or other dogs show signs of being intimidated by the dog.

The majority of survey respondents (77%) were satisfied with the existing dog controls although it is worth noting that a number of people who said this also commented on the need for dogs to be on-lead around other dogs and people. 71% of respondents said that they would accept stricter dog controls in the remnant vegetation areas to protect important plants and animals.

In order to minimise these impacts, it is recommended that the Manningham Council Order Number 3 under the *Domestic Animals Act 2000* be changed to require dogs to be on-leash in the remnant/revegetation areas of Green Gully Linear Park, with dogs continuing to be permitted off-leash elsewhere, with the exception of within 15 metres of playspaces, as is currently the case.

Additional signage is also proposed to highlight changed regulations and to encourage responsible dog ownership, as well as to promote awareness and appreciation of the environmental values of the Park.

Recommended Actions:

1	Amend Manningham’s Council Order Number 3 under the <i>Domestic Animals Act 2000</i> to require dogs to be on-lead in designated native vegetation areas.
2	Use public education, signage and enforcement to gain better compliance with dog control requirements, particularly keeping dogs on leads near play spaces and in the remnant vegetation areas.
3	Assess and monitor dog controls and undertake an assessment after a 3 year period, as part of Council’s <i>Domestic Animals Management Plan</i> .

3.4 Play

There are three main designated playspaces along the length of the Green Gully Linear Park, from Bronte Playspace in the south, Jenkins Playspace located centrally and Hollywood Playspace further north. The many open grassed areas along the linear trail also offer many opportunities for informal play such as ball games, kite-flying and other like activities requiring open grassed areas.

Play is also well catered for in the vicinity of Green Gully Linear Park as there are four other playspaces within 400 metres of the linear park: Spring Valley Reserve, Matisse Reserve, Fielding Reserve and Browning Reserve.

No major issues were identified by survey respondents in relation to play and recreational opportunities, although there were general requests for additional facilities such as picnic and barbecue facilities, toilets, bins and drinking fountains.

Actions in relation to play infrastructure are discussed in section 4.2.

3.5 Nature Appreciation

The Green Gully Linear Park offers a variety of nature experiences within the northern and central areas which have a greater level of bushland opportunities associated with areas of remnant vegetation. This Management Plan aims to ensure that there is a balance between protecting and enhancing the environmental values of the linear park and the provision of recreational opportunities and experiences in a mixed urban and natural setting. When the park is promoted it is recommended that the health benefits of nature connection are included.

More than half the survey respondents (59%) did not know that the reserve was home to remnant native vegetation, indicating that there is significant potential to improve awareness and appreciation of the natural values of Green Gully Linear Park. This may include signage, education programs and fencing to protect and highlight these areas.

Related actions are described in sections 4.6, 5.2 and 5.7.

3.6 Conflict between Park Users

Addressing the conflict between park users, including dog walkers, cyclists and walkers in areas identified as high risk, such as the main/commuter path, is an objective of the plan. It is important to prioritise these strategies as the issue will only escalate as the level of usage of the linear park increases.

Recommended Actions:

4	Plan for safe and enjoyable recreational activities in the linear park, whilst minimising conflicts between users and undesirable impacts on the landscape, cultural and environmental values of the Park.
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4. ASSETS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

Via the community survey, Council received numerous requests for various facilities and infrastructure throughout the Park, including:

- Public toilets
- Barbecue and picnic facilities
- Play spaces – upgrade and additional play spaces
- Lighting along the path – for night time walkers and early runners
- Litter bins and dog litter bins
- Seating
- Drinking fountains
- Fitness equipment
- Sporting facilities such as basketball hoops
- BMX/skate park at Jenkins Park
- Signage

In addition, through development of the Management Plan, Council officers have also identified a range of issues and opportunities with regard to the park facilities and infrastructure, which are described below.

4.1 Green Gully Trail

The current Green Gully Trail is a shared path route through an urban valley that offers open vistas and a variety of wildlife, as well as a peaceful and vegetated place offering many opportunities for contemplation.

Council has prepared brochures highlighting walking, jogging and cycling trails in the local area, which suggest extensions to the walk through the surrounding neighbourhood and nearby parks to create circuits, but these routes are currently not well signed.

Further links between the Green Gully Trail and surrounding neighbourhood parks are supported through better signage, safer path access and better utilisation of existing drainage reserves to provide more direct links.

In particular, the link north through to Tikalara Park, the Mullum Mullum Trail and ultimately the Yarra Trail network is considered an important direct link to establish for the community. Respondents to the survey expressed strong support for a formal connection to Tikalara Park in the north, and through this to the Mullum Mullum Trail and the Main Yarra Trail (85% in support, 14% neutral, 1% do not support).

The direct off-road connection between Green Gully Trail and the Mullum Mullum Trail is along a drainage reserve which remains in parent title associated with the original subdivision. This title remains in private ownership. The *Subdivision Act 1988* allows Council to apply for a planning permit to vest the reserve in Council's name. It is proposed to vest the drainage reserve in Council's name to facilitate construction

of a shared path linking Green Gully Linear Park and Tikalara Park, and consequently to link Green Gully Trail to the Main Yarra and Mullum Mullum Trails.

Recommended Actions:

5	Seek to vest the drainage reserve passing through 95-103 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road in Council under the <i>Subdivisions Act</i> , in order to construct a shared path to provide visitor access through the reserve to link the linear park to the Mullum Mullum Trail and the Main Yarra Trail at Tikalara Park.
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Currently a small section of the Trail passes through private property near the end of Glenville Court. Due to topographical and environmental constraints it is not possible to shift the path west into the adjacent Council freehold land. The owner of the land has proposed to develop the land for residential purposes, which would have a significant impact on accessibility and landscape character in the linear park. It is proposed to prepare a Public Acquisition Overlay to facilitate Council's purchase of the necessary land to retain and protect the values and functions of the linear park. This is a recommendation of the *Open Space Strategy 2014*, and is discussed further in section 5.1.5.

Recommended Actions:

6	Prepare an amendment to the Manningham Planning Scheme to create a Public Acquisition Overlay over the entirety of 3-7A Glenville Court, Templestowe (Lot A PS528923F Vol 11147 Fol 685).
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A trail extension at the southern end is also important in improving accessibility and awareness of the Trail, and is discussed in Section 4.1.2 'Path Connections' below.

Recommended Actions:

7	Extend the path from Rosco Drive to link into new bus stop shelter.
8	Continue Green Gully Trail across Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road through to the Mullum Mullum Trail.
9	Provide adequate vehicular barriers at all park entrances.

4.1.1 Road Crossings

Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road Crossing

When the drainage reserve between Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Websters Road is incorporated and a path constructed, a pedestrian refuge will need to be established across Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road to provide a safe pedestrian crossing point.

In negotiation with VicRoads, Council has determined that the most appropriate and likely location of a crossing is between Rosco Drive and Lomic Court, as shown indicatively on the development plan.

Recommended Actions:

10	Create a safe pedestrian and cycling crossing point across Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road.
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Wagon and Glendarragh Road Crossing

A new pedestrian/cyclist crossing point connecting the shared path from the south side of Glendarragh Road across to Wagon Road is required. The current path is not wide enough and directs patrons to a vehicle cross-over rather than a pedestrian link. The proposed path realignment and indicative crossing location are shown on the development plans in Appendix 3.

Recommended Actions:

11	Create a safer pedestrian and cyclist crossing point at the Wagon Road and Glendarragh Road intersection.
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Shakespeare Drive Crossing

In order to better connect Bronte Playspace through to Jenkins Park, the Shakespeare Drive footpath needs widening to create a 'shared path' to a new crossing point near Bronte Rise.

Recommended Actions:

12	Extend the shared path at Shakespeare Drive and install new pram crossing directed towards Bronte Rise.
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Reynolds Road Underpass

There is a need to improve perceptions of the underpass as there were a number of responses to the survey regarding the lack of maintenance, graffiti, broken glass and rubbish. The majority of respondents (90%) did not use the underpass, however, the survey does not indicate if this was due to its perceived safety or unsightliness or because respondents did not venture that far, or were unaware of the underpass. Lighting in the underpass has since been upgraded.

Council seeks to remove graffiti as quickly as possible, but requires support from the community in reporting instances of graffiti. It is well documented that attractive urban settings and artwork typically attract less graffiti than bare concrete walls.

An opportunity exists to create a public art piece near the underpass, which could serve a number of purposes: to highlight the presence of the underpass, to improve its appearance and appeal, and to discourage graffiti.

Recommended Actions:

13	Investigate the opportunity for community art in association with the Reynolds Road underpass to improve its appearance and to discourage graffiti.
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Other actions related to these road crossings are included in section 3.1

4.1.2 Path Connections

Many path entrances into Green Gully Linear Park are steep, making access difficult and causing occasional erosion issues. Many survey respondents commented on footpaths being uneven, dangerous and too steep. Requests for safer access points include Clendon Crescent, Rosco Drive, Lawsons Court, Hillhouse Road and Woodlands Edge.

Porter Street was an issue for respondents, with safety concerns about traffic there, although since the completion of the survey Council has installed speed humps to address this matter.

The creation of circular trails and circuits also emerged as an item in the survey responses. There was also support for a shared path connection to Warrandyte township.

The construction of a shared path along the drainage corridor between Blackburn Road and Jenkins Park also represents a significant opportunity to improve accessibility and extend the Trail network, both in terms of shorter routes to the park and to overcome the steep local topography in this area. This is a significant consideration for Manningham's ageing communities. It would also serve to highlight the presence of these public open spaces and to improve access to Blackburn Road and public transport for local residents.

Recommended Actions:

14	Create a new pedestrian path link from Jenkins Park to Blackburn Road via the drainage reserve.
15	Install steps with handrails either side connecting the drainage reserve in Shelly Court to Blackburn Road to mitigate issues with the steep level change.
16	Construct a set of steps at the south west corner of the remnant vegetation area on Clontarf Crescent to connect to the existing path.
17	Install steps, including an adjacent bike channel, across the steep sloped path section between Rosco Drive and the Green Gully Trail and regrade and seal as required.
18	Install new path/ramp at the Lawson Court entry to the linear park to reduce the steep grade, for pedestrian safety.
19	Upgrade the existing pedestrian boardwalk across the wetland area near Hollywood Playspace to improve safety.
20	Re-define and extend a one metre wide predominantly mulched path in the remnant vegetation south of Porter Street, along the property boundaries between Hillhouse Road and Clendon Crescent.
21	Construct a new path around the crest/perimeter of the central grassed area in Jenkins Park.

4.2 Play Spaces

Improvements to playspace infrastructure will be required in two of the three main designated playspaces along the linear park.



Bronte Playspace was upgraded in 2009 and caters well for all ages. A shared path was extended through this part of the linear park in 2010. No further works are proposed in Bronte Playspace as part of the Management Plan.

Jenkins Park and Hollywood Playspaces are nearing the end of their lives and should be considered for an upgrade in the medium term (5-10 years).

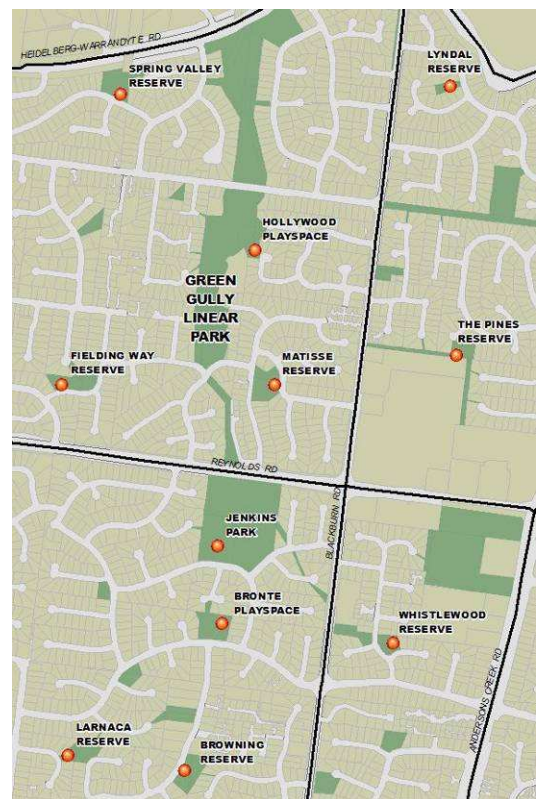


Figure 3: Current Playspace Provision

Jenkins Park has a district catchment and this will be reflected in play and other informal recreation opportunities when upgraded. The need for a substantial playspace upgrade at Jenkins Park, including provision for opportunities for people of all abilities, has already been identified in the *Open Space Strategy 2014*. In order to adequately cater for a playspace of this calibre, it is proposed that the playspace upgrade include provision of toilets and barbecue facilities.

Hollywood Playspace has play equipment for 2-9 year olds and is co-located with a picnic shelter, drinking fountain and seating. The equipment is ageing and is scheduled for replacement in 5-10 years. It is located directly adjacent to the side fences of 6 Hollywood Close and 11 Lawsons Close, and is almost completely screened from the main trail by vegetation.

There is potential to relocate Hollywood Playspace to a more visible and accessible location and also to provide a bigger buffer to nearby residences. It is proposed that, when the playspace is scheduled for an upgrade, it be relocated to the open grassed area immediately north of Porter Street. The picnic shelter would remain in its current location, and planting and grass replace the playspace in its former location to create a landscaped picnic area.

Recommended Actions:

22	Implement a major upgrade of the Jenkins Park playspace, including provision for all abilities, toilet/s, barbecue facilities, rubbish bin and carparking upgrade and expansion.
23	Relocate Hollywood Playspace to immediately north of Porter Street when it reaches the end of its useful life.

4.3 Informal Sporting Play Facilities

Bronte Playspace includes a basketball half court and rebound wall, which contributes to the rich play environment at Bronte Playspace.

Flat land is a relative rarity in Manningham, and where it is located in open space it is highly prized for sporting fields, training and informal ball sports. Some levelling of open grassed area in Jenkins Park was considered in the Draft Management Plan, but public consultation indicated this was unpopular and the recommendation was subsequently removed in this final Management Plan. Formal sporting fields at Jenkins Park are not considered appropriate under this Management Plan.

The north east corner of Jenkins Park contains two concrete pads, one formerly acting as a basketball half-court; the other as an informal cricket pitch. Both are now in poor condition and should be removed and replaced with grass. It is proposed to construct a new cricket pitch centrally within Jenkins Park.

The only feedback in the 2011 survey regarding informal sporting play was one request for a basketball hoop near the Lawson Court entrance to Green Gully Linear Park. However, basketball is well catered for nearby, with facilities at Bronte Playspace, Matisse Reserve, Fielding Reserve and Spring Valley Reserve. The steep topography at Lawson Court is also not suited to basketball. There are no new basketball hoops or half courts proposed for Green Gully Linear Park.

Recommended Actions:

24	Remove existing inappropriately located cricket pitch, and construct a new concrete cricket pitch centrally in the raised level area in Jenkins Park.
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4.4 Fitness equipment

The installation of exercise equipment throughout the municipality is part of Council's ongoing commitment to encourage residents to become more active and enables park users to undertake simple exercises in open space.

Exercise equipment has been installed nearby at the Pines Reserve, which has equipment specifically designed for older adults incorporating rehabilitation equipment, as well as some play equipment for young children. The Pines Reserve was nominated specifically for this type of exercise equipment due to its proximity to the University of the Third Age (U3A) which has 1500 members, all older adults, who would all visit U3A weekly and could make use of the equipment.

More general fitness equipment has already been recommended for Jenkins Park in the *Open Space Strategy* (2014), and is proposed to consist of two small stations: one in the vicinity of the playspace, and the other near the top of the hill close to Shakespeare Drive.

This location has been nominated due to the following features:

- accessible off-street car park
- local park for many nearby residents
- well constructed pathway (circuit)
- ample seating
- play facilities
- potential for future additional recreation
- proximity to major shopping precinct with excellent public transport links

Recommended Actions:

25	Install a small fitness circuit of two stations in Jenkins Park in the vicinity of the existing playspace.
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4.5 Other Recreational Facilities

New sporting facilities are proposed in Tikalara Park near the junction of the Mullum Mullum Trail and Green Gully Trail. The *Tikalara Sports Precinct Development Plan 2010* proposes sporting fields for soccer, baseball and other sports training, as well as a pavilion and carparking. This infrastructure will also act as a valuable trail head/junction for the three shared path trails which will converge there upon extension of the Green Gully Trail to Tikalara.

Jenkins Park has limited capacity to accommodate formal sporting facilities, but does contain areas that could accommodate a range of possible future recreational opportunities and facilities. Jenkins Park is considered an appropriate site for consideration of new recreational activities due to its:

- central location within the municipality
- size
- proximity to the Pines major activity centre
- proximity to major roads, and
- accessibility via public transport

The large, relatively flat area in the centre of Jenkins Park is the most likely location for new facilities. Community gardens are the only specific activity identified for investigation at this stage, but it is also considered an appropriate location for other recreation facilities outside the life of this Management Plan.

Community gardens address a community's needs for food security, social opportunities, health promotion, environmental improvement and learning for sustainability. Many successful community gardens have developed strong supportive partnerships with other community groups, businesses and organisations in their local area.

There are many possibilities to explore when planning for a community garden to enhance community benefits including:

- governance
- funding models
- levels of public space and private lots
- water supply and irrigation systems
- tool sheds, storage and work areas
- shade and shelter
- signage, displays and notice boards
- social and education/workshop spaces
- community connections: schools, Culturally And Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities etc, and
- community art.

Recommended Actions:

26	Investigate Jenkins Park as a possible site for the development of a community garden, in line with the criteria in the <i>Open Space Strategy 2014</i> .
27	Note that the <i>Open Space Strategy 2014</i> reserves Jenkins Park for future recreation infrastructure.

4.6 Signage

New signage is proposed to be installed throughout the park to comply with Council's new signage suite. Interpretive signage is proposed near remnant vegetation areas and the wetlands by the Hollywood Playspace, to provide information to park visitors about the significance of these locations.

Signage will include:

- Park identification and regulatory signage (including dog controls and prohibition of horses)
- Park and facility directional signs
- Behavioural/trail etiquette signs
- Risk warning signs, and
- Interpretive signage

28	Replace existing signs with new park identification, facility, directional, regulatory and risk signage, including trail etiquette at major entrance points to the linear park where appropriate. Include warnings about snakes and for owners to be responsible for their dog's behaviour.
29	Provide interpretive signage for the remnant vegetation areas in order to increase public awareness of the significance of those areas.
30	Provide interpretive signage to increase awareness and appreciation of the constructed wetland.
31	Provide emergency marker signage throughout Green Gully Linear Park.

4.7 Seating

The provision of new seating within Green Gully Linear Park is seen as an important way of increasing recreational opportunities for users, in particular nature appreciation. Seating allows people to rest and enjoy the natural and peaceful environment and is also an important infrastructure element for Manningham's ageing population.

Recommended Actions:

32	Provide new seats along the linear park in a range of settings.
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4.8 Fencing

Any existing damaged fencing or bollards need to be identified and repaired or replaced as necessary, to ensure the safety of residents, park patrons and vegetation and facilities, and to ensure privacy for adjacent residents.

Post and wire fencing within the remnant vegetation area is no longer required, is in poor condition, and may deter public usage as the public status of the land is unclear. It is proposed to remove the wire, but retain the posts as a simple means of demarcating these areas of ecological significance. Usage of the areas will then be monitored to assess the level of visitation, impacts and compliance with new dog controls. New fencing may be proposed if the need arises, such as to demarcate dog on-lead areas or to encourage people to walk only on made paths.

Recommended Actions:

33	Use post and wire fencing to delineate the drainage reserve from the adjacent properties south of Aumann's properties.
34	Install cyclone fencing and gates on boundaries of drainage reserve adjacent to the Aumann's Nursery properties.
35	Remove wire from fencing in and around remnant vegetation.
36	Install boundary fencing to drainage reserves to demarcate public open space as required.
37	Monitor visitation and impacts in remnant vegetation areas; consider new fencing or other works as required.
38	Replace all fencing bollards with recycled plastic bollards.

4.9 Lighting



Council's *Urban and Park Guidelines 2010* do not support provision of park lighting unless that park acts as a popular pedestrian link between a bus stop and adjoining residential streets. Currently within the Green Gully Linear Park, lighting exists within Bronte Playspace, Jenkins Park, the Reynolds Road pedestrian underpass and one light is located near the end of Glenvill Court.

In the responses to the survey, lighting was requested for the benefit of early-morning and evening runners and walkers. While this is not supported by Council Guidelines it is proposed to improving lighting at the northern end of the Park, between the bus stop on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and the Clontarf Crescent/Tramore Close entrance, which would also provide additional options for morning and evening exercisers to move between lit residential areas.

Recommended Actions:

39	Provide lighting on the paths that link to bus stops and other major facilities in order to increase public safety at night.
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4.10 Picnic Facilities

The *Urban and Park Guidelines 2010* identify linear parks as major visitor nodes and suggest that they be considered as sites for minor picnic facilities, including:

- Simple shelters
- Barbecues
- Tables or table seats, and
- Consideration of water taps and drinking fountains.



Many of these are already provided throughout the linear park. Existing picnic table and seating units are located next to the playground facilities in Bronte Playspace, Jenkins Park and Hollywood Playspace. Hollywood Playspace has a simple shelter over the picnic table and a drinking fountain close by.

Currently there are no barbecue facilities in Green Gully Linear Park. It is proposed that barbecue facilities be provided in Jenkins Park, in association with the major upgrade of the playspace, along with the provision of picnic-related facilities, toilets and a drinking fountain close to the existing playground.

There are three Council rubbish bins located in Green Gully Linear Park: one to the north of the park next to the bus stop on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, another at the Porter Street entrance and a third by the carpark at Jenkins Park. Rubbish bins are typically not provided in parks and visitors are required to take their rubbish home with them. These bins are exceptions in that they are either co-located with bus stops, or replace dedicated dog litter bins which are no longer provided by Council. The current location of the bin at Porter Street is problematic for cyclists navigating the entrance and should be relocated to improve safety. No additional rubbish bins are proposed, with the exception of any associated with future barbecues in Jenkins Park.

Refer also to section 4.2.

Recommended Actions:

40	Provide picnic and barbecue facilities in Jenkins Park in conjunction with the playspace upgrade, to include a double plate electric barbecue, picnic shelter, four picnic settings and rubbish bin.
41	In addition to Jenkins Park, provide two new picnic tables along the linear trail.
42	Install a drinking fountain with dog bowl attachment in Jenkins Park next to the play equipment.
43	In addition to Jenkins Park, install one additional drinking fountain with dog bowl attachment along the linear trail.
44	Upgrade the existing drinking fountain at the Hollywood entrance to include a dog bowl.
45	Relocate the rubbish bin at the Porter Street entrance to improve cyclist safety.

4.11 Public Toilets

Toilets are not currently provided in Green Gully Linear Park. The nearest publically accessible toilets are located in Beasleys Nursery on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, and are only available during nursery business hours. Council has negotiated for the Nursery toilets to be available to the general public. Public toilets are also available in the Pines Activity Centre.

Public toilets are proposed to be provided in the next 5-10 years, in conjunction with the major playspace upgrade in Jenkins Park. This will facilitate visits to Green Gully Linear Park of longer duration and from further afield. These toilets would also support the provision of a community garden or other recreational facilities at Jenkins Park.

Refer also to section 4.2.

4.12 Parking

Green Gully Linear Park currently has dedicated car parking at the southwest corner of Jenkins Park for five vehicles and informal parking along the Porter Street frontage.

While Green Gully is a large and attractive linear park, visitation is largely restricted to local residents. It is reasonable to attribute this, at least in part, to a lack of main road access and poor vehicle access. The park is visible to passing traffic from Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Reynolds Road, but there is no parking in these locations.

Extra parking is required to facilitate additional use by visitors from beyond the local catchment: to support improved facilities such as all abilities play, community gardens or other recreational facilities; and for those meeting at the trail head/junction

of the various linear trails to use Green Gully and the other nearby trails. The particular requirements of accessible parking also need to be accommodated.

In order to enable greater access and visitation, the possibility of additional off-street parking has been investigated in the north east corner of Jenkins Park. VicRoads is the responsible authority for Reynolds Road and does not support a crossing in this location. VicRoads did, however, consider the northwest corner of Jenkins Park as a possible location for park access, but due to location and topographical constraints this option is not considered viable by council officers.

If the Green Gully Trail is extended north to meet the Main Yarra Trail at Tikalara Park, it is anticipated that Tikalara Park will form a trail head for the three trails which will converge there; with parking and other facilities to support this function.

In anticipation of increased patronage due to the creation of more direct links to nearby trails and facilities, new car parking for six vehicles near the Porter Street crossing is proposed. Upgrading of the road edges, drainage and pedestrian crossing facilities in this location will be required to reduce erosion and increase safety, and parking pressures will continue to be monitored.

Expansion of the carpark at Jenkins Park will also be required to accommodate accessible parking as well as additional carparking to avoid pressure on on-street parking.

Refer also to section 4.2.

Recommended Actions:

46	Design and install a bitumen car park for 6 cars near the Porter Street crossing in the same location where cars currently park.
47	Investigate carparking for trail users at the proposed Tikalara Sporting Precinct.
48	Ensure carparking expansion to support an All Abilities Playspace in Jenkins Park includes an automated gate to restrict vehicular access to limited hours.
49	Continue to monitor parking usage and pressure, and review carparking provisions as required

4.13 Drainage

Drainage is a common consideration in many linear parks, as these parks are often located along drainage corridors. Significant areas of Green Gully Linear Park are within the Urban Floodway Zone or are designated drainage reserves and may be subject to temporary inundation during and following high rainfall events.

The location and design of infrastructure and other landscape elements needs to carefully consider potential drainage issues in order to ensure that flow paths are not obstructed, maintenance can be undertaken effectively and public safety is maintained. Melbourne Water has strict guidelines for the construction of shared

paths in drainage corridors, and Council also considers these factors for the wider park development.

Wetlands were constructed near the end of Lawsons Court and Hollywood Close to assist in improving the quality of stormwater running off these local streets. These have been successful and are now fully vegetated and act as valuable habitat. However, public comments received via the community survey indicated a lack of understanding of their purpose and values, and disappointment at the loss of open water views.

Nearby, Council has experienced seasonal mowing difficulties in the area south of the wetlands due to the boggy nature of the land. An opportunity exists to extend the vegetated area by planting out this area. This would serve several functions: overcome mowing/maintenance issues, create additional habitat, and provide additional landscape diversity. Planting would need to be carefully designed to comply with SP Ausnet requirements and to retain sightlines to the playspace. Planting would, however, be dependent on Council acquisition of this land which is currently in private ownership. No change is proposed to the stormwater treatment function in this location as, in the longer term, treatment via an end-of-pipe wetland at Tikalara Park is considered more feasible. This is being investigated by Melbourne Water and Manningham Council, and would render local treatment upstream unnecessary.

5. Management of the Linear Park

5.1 Land Tenure and Management

While the majority of land within the linear park is owned and managed by Council, Melbourne Water and VicRoads are responsible for the management of small areas. In addition, there is some privately owned land adjacent to the park in Glenvill Court and the drainage reserve adjacent to Aumann’s Nursery.

5.1.1 City of Manningham

Council freehold land comprises 27 land parcels with a total area of 15.069 ha. Most of the Council land along the length of the park is accessible to the public, except where adjacent residents have appropriated some of the public space on some connecting drainage and sewerage reserves. It is important that all Council owned land be publically available and that the status of the park be clearly identified in the Manningham Planning Scheme.

Recommended Actions:

50	Remove obstructions from the drainage and sewerage reserves between Jenkins Park and Blackburn Road.
51	Prepare an amendment to the Manningham Planning Scheme to rezone all Council-owned land within the linear park to Public Park & Recreation Zone (PPRZ).

5.1.2 Melbourne Water

Three parcels of drainage and sewerage reserve, totalling 0.81ha are owned by Melbourne Water (refer Figure 4).

However, Melbourne Water is also responsible for the management of the East Templestowe Drain that is, in stages, an underground pipe and open channel, from Tikalara Park in the north through to Bronte Playspace in the south. The Dickens Close tributary extends from Blackburn Road to Shelley Court, across Thomas Hardy Drive to Dickens Close and through to Jenkins Park. An overland flow path also exists from Bronte Playspace in the south through to Tikalara Park in the north.

5.1.3 Parks Victoria

The connection north of Websters Road to the Mullum Mullum Trail is located on the Parks Victoria managed section of Tikalara Park. Co-ordination with Parks Victoria on the management of a new link connecting to the Mullum Mullum Trail will be required.



Figure 4: Melbourne Water Property

Council's *Tikalara Sporting Precinct Development Plan 2010* endorsed preparation of a formal agreement with Parks Victoria covering development, use and maintenance of the access road from Websters Road. A separate shared path will also be required between Websters Road and the Mullum Mullum Trail in Tikalara Park, once the access road is open to public vehicular traffic.

Recommended Actions:

52	Provide safe access between Green Gully Linear Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail. Provide a separate road and shared path on Parks Victoria Land between Websters Road and Tikalara Park, including preparation of a formal agreement with Parks Victoria for use of the land, as part of the Tikalara Sporting Precinct Development.
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5.1.4 VicRoads

Road verges on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Reynolds Road are owned by VicRoads but maintenance is undertaken by Council. VicRoads approval is required to construct crossing points on Heidelberg-Warrandyte and Reynolds Roads.

VicRoads also owns a 0.6 ha parcel of freehold land on the north side of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road that would read as part of the linear park when Green Gully Linear Park extends to Tikalara Park. Management of this land should be in keeping with the values of the linear park and is recommended by the Management Plan.

Recommended Actions:

53	Negotiate with VicRoads to manage VicRoads land on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as part of the linear park.
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5.1.5 Additional Public Land



It is important to complete the Green Gully Trail via a more direct and continuous route to the Mullum Mullum Trail and Main Yarra Trail and maintain the open landscape character of the linear park.

Glenvill Court

A 140 metre long part of the Green Gully Trail currently passes over privately owned land at 3-7A Glenvill Court, and the area acts and reads as a part of the linear park.

3-7A Glenvill Court is approximately 8,250m² in size and lies adjacent to an area of significant remnant vegetation on steeply sloping land. It is not possible to relocate the shared pathway outside the private property without significant

Figure 5: 3-7A Glenvill Court, Templestowe

loss of remnant vegetation, extensive earthworks, engineering stabilisation and drainage impacts, and it is unlikely that shared path design standards could be achieved with regard to acceptable gradients and widths.

The site is zoned a mixture of Urban Floodway Zone (5,000m²) and Residential 1 Zone (3,250m²) and is affected by a Special Building Overlay.

Development of the property would have a major impact on the landscape of the linear park, creating a highly constrained “pinch” point for access and affecting viewlines and the overall landscaped ‘Gully’ character that is Green Gully Linear Park, which would be replaced by a road, car movements and housing in close proximity to the trail.

It is proposed to apply a Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO) to the site under the Manningham Planning Scheme in order to facilitate Council’s ability to purchase the site in the future (marked in yellow in Figure 5). This aligns with Recommendation 1.1 of the *Open Space Strategy 2014*.

Adjacent properties at 6 and 7 Glenville Court are owned by the same property developer. These lots would be unaffected and could still be sold for residential dwellings (marked in blue in Figure 5).

80% of survey respondents stated that this land should be formalised as public open space. 15% were undecided and 5% declined to comment.

Refer Recommended Action 6.

Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road



Figure 6: 95-103 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road, Templestowe

A drainage reserve at the northern end of the East Templestowe Main Drain is currently in private ownership, as part of the original subdivision (refer Figure 6). The *Subdivisions Act 1988* allows for vesting of such reserves in Council.

Respondents to the survey expressed strong support for a formal connection to Tikalara Park in the north, and through this to the Mullum Mullum Trail and the Main Yarra Trail (85% in support, 14% neutral, 1% do not support). The Management Plan proposes vesting of this drainage reserve in Council, to facilitate creation of a shared path linking Green Gully Linear Park to Tikalara Park and the Mullum Mullum Trail and Main Yarra Trail.

Refer Recommended Action 5.

Coordination Between Land Managers

Given the variety of land tenures, and potentially differing objectives of different land management agencies, it is recommended that Council act in a coordinating role to advocate for consistent management to protect and enhance ecological, open space and recreational values.

Recommended Actions:

54	Co-ordinate land management arrangements with Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, SP Ausnet, Vic Roads and other relevant agencies.
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5.2 Environmental Management

5.2.1 Native Vegetation

The linear park supports a combination of mown open space, remnant native vegetation and plantings including indigenous revegetation and amenity planting. While there are six discrete remnant patches, some of these are connected by plantings. With some notable gaps, this potentially forms an almost contiguous 2.5km long habitat corridor.

There are four different ‘types’ of remnant bushland in the linear park. These are described as Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) and are classed according to their structure, their position in the landscape and the species present. The main two EVCs in Green Gully are *Creepline Herb-rich Woodland* along the gully floor and *Valley Grassy Forest* on the lower and sheltered slopes. There are also some small pockets of *Grassy Dry Forest* on upper and exposed slopes and *Unclassified Core Habitat*. *Unclassified Core Habitat* are areas of significant remnant vegetation, but no longer fit in EVC classifications due to modifications for electrical transmission easements. Refer to Appendix 4.

The quality of these EVCs varies, from quite degraded (compared to how we presume they would have looked before clearing and modification), to relatively intact. The more intact areas contain highly diverse ground storey vegetation,

including both regional and state-recognised Vulnerable, Rare or Threatened species (VRoTs).

The patches of remnant bushland are identified as the Green Gully Biosite in *Manningham Biosites – Sites of (Biological) Significance Review (2004)*. Biosites are “Core Conservation Areas” for Manningham and represent those areas that support the majority of the municipality’s biodiversity. The Green Gully Biosite is one of Manningham’s smallest at 11.32 ha.

It is now ten years since a detailed survey was undertaken of the vegetation in Green Gully Linear Park. Given the time that has passed, as well as the vegetation changes as a result of SP Ausnet transmission easement regulations, it is necessary to undertake a new vegetation survey to ensure appropriate environmental management is being undertaken.

More than half the survey respondents (59%) did not know that the park was home to remnant native vegetation. Recommended actions regarding interpretive signage, amended fencing and dog controls aim to increase awareness and appreciation of this valuable asset.

Recommended Actions:

55	Undertake a targeted vegetation survey to determine the presence of species of regional, state or national significance. Prepare bushland management plans in response to the findings as required.
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5.2.2 Environmental Weeds

Environmental weeds include all species capable of invading natural areas, including some noxious species, plants commonly used in horticulture, and Australian natives not indigenous to the area. The linear park includes weed species from all plant life forms including climbers, trees, shrubs, grasses and herbs. The control and removal of weed species is an ongoing issue for native vegetation. Major threats to the area are from woody and grassy weed invasion from neighbouring areas, particularly into the highly valued vegetation areas of the linear park. Major weed species include Angled Onion (*Allium triquetrum*), Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*), Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* sp.agg.), Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) and Yellow Bartsia (*Parentucella viscosa*).

5.2.3 Native Fauna

The vegetation corridor along Green Gully provides habitat for a range of animals from frogs to possums and a large variety of birds.

No site specific fauna surveys were carried out for the management plan; however an assessment of habitat was made based on database searches. Various fauna species of State/National significance have been recorded within a five kilometre radius of the linear park and a total of 21 fauna species were recorded within the

local area using the *Environmental Protection Biodiversity Act 1999* search tool, and are listed in Appendix 5.

The distribution of bird species in the area is being affected by competition from other native birds such as the Rainbow Lorikeet, along with the Indian Myna. Since the 1970s there are signs of a declining trend in the diversity of birds in the local area which is common throughout the eastern suburbs. Despite these changes to bird fauna, the importance of managing the vegetation corridor is important, to provide optimum habitat for fauna and to minimise detrimental impacts.

5.2.4 Pest Animals

Rabbit populations in the local area (particularly closer to the Mullum Mullum Creek), are high and control measures have been sporadically undertaken by Melbourne Water over the years. These measures should continue and be expanded to include Council reserves within the linear park to keep population numbers down. Cooperation with adjacent landowners should also be encouraged.

A survey of rabbit and red fox population numbers in the park is undertaken annually by Council Parks and Recreation officers and control measures are undertaken where populations are in excess of acceptable levels.

Introduced Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera*) and European wasps (*Vespula germanica*) often take over the hollows in trees that native birds or marsupials occupy. When found, honey bees and wasps should be eradicated from the area.

As in other urban bushland in the region, native fauna in Green Gully Linear Park is affected by predation by Red Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and escaped/feral cats and dogs. Domestic cats are one of the biggest killers of native birds, mammals and reptiles and pose an enormous threat to the local wildlife.

Recommended Actions:

56	Expand rabbit control works to ensure responsible management of pest populations.
57	Eradicate bee and wasp hives immediately upon identification.

5.2.5 Bushland and Landscape Management

Landscape maintenance and bushland management in Green Gully Linear Park vegetation relates to four of the five bushland management zones described in Manningham's *Healthy Habitats: Bushland Management Strategy*, as follows:

Zone 1: 'Comprehensive' Weed Management Zone

This zone consists of those areas with a medium to highly diverse indigenous groundstorey/midstorey, and generally with some level of indigenous canopy tree cover. It usually comprises sites where 'higher quality' (i.e. least disturbed from presumed 'original' state) indigenous vegetation remains.

All, or almost all, weed species are controlled in this zone (with some exceptions at some sites e.g. Onion Grass (*Romulea rosea*) is not usually controlled unless present in only small numbers; Hair Grass (*Aira* spp.) or Fescue (*Vulpia* spp.) are not controlled in some areas, especially grassy and herbaceous species and all woody weeds and climbers.

The management objective for this zone is to manage all weeds (where possible) and all other threats to maintain or improve quality over time.

Zone 3: 'Minimal' Weed Management Zone

This zone comprises those areas that are generally of lowest 'quality' indigenous vegetation.

It is dominated by weeds, and sometimes has no or very little indigenous groundstorey vegetation but still has habitat value. Supplementary planting of small shrubs, trees and vines can be undertaken. Rocks and logs are also added.

The management objective for this zone is to manage woody and vine weeds and any other weed species where control is a legislative requirement. Aim to prevent further quality decline as far as is practical. Supplementary planting may occur as appropriate to enhance diversity.

Zone 4: Landscaped/Revegetation Zone

These areas are existing mulched 'garden beds' within reserves that support planted indigenous species and offer some habitat value. This value can often be greatly increased by ensuring that these beds remain under planted (e.g. replace dead plants promptly).

The management objective for this zone is to, similarly to Zone 3, to manage woody and vine weeds and any other weed species where control is a legislative requirement. Aim to prevent further quality decline as far as is practical. Further supplementary planting may occur as appropriate to enhance diversity.

Zone 5: Conservation Mowing Zone

These are areas of open space with a component of indigenous groundstorey species (e.g. grasses, wildflowers, groundcovers) and which are currently regularly mown.

They may appear to be 'manicured lawn' areas but are dominated by native grasses, in particular Wallaby Grasses (*Austrodanthonia* spp.) and Weeping Grass (*Microlaena stipoides*). In addition, some parts of these sites contain orchids, lilies and other indigenous herbaceous species. They often have no tree canopy, either of indigenous or non-indigenous species.

The indigenous groundstorey species still present on such sites are those that are able to withstand some level of mowing. On the whole, the diversity and abundance of these species decreases with increasing mow frequency and decreasing cut height.

The very regular ‘amenity’ mow regime on such sites does not allow many of the remaining indigenous species to continue into the long term or to increase their abundance. A decision to change an amenity mow regime to a conservation mow regime is required to minimise the loss of the remaining biodiversity on these sites. The exact frequency of mowing in a designated Conservation Mowing Zone will be different in different parts of the zone as it depends on the growth habits of the weed and indigenous species present in each part of the zone. Generally the whole zone will require at least an annual mow, with cut material immediately removed and the indigenous species not able to withstand this are mown around. Given the history of most of these existing and proposed conservation mow sites, few such indigenous species remain, and so the number of ‘mow around’ locations is low.

Mature trees in an area mown with an ‘amenity’ frequency can also be advantaged by a reduced mow frequency and higher cut. Both changes will enhance soil health through reduced compaction (less visits by a heavy machine) and increased biomass at ground level which will help with increased soil aeration and reduced soil compaction and erosion.

The management objective for this zone is to enhance the retention and management of indigenous species within mown areas by investigating altered mowing regimes (e.g. timing, height & frequency) and other techniques for these areas.

The management zones and objectives described above will be applied within the park. However it is recognised that in some instances it may be appropriate to identify sub-zones or variants of those described.

Amenity mowing also occurs throughout the open grassed areas of the linear park. This does not serve a bushland management function, but is a major maintenance activity. These areas are mown on a three to four week rotation.

Refer to the Landscape Plans, and the maintenance legend within, in Appendix 3 for the bushland and landscape management.

Recommended Actions:

58	Apply bushland management zones in accordance with Council’s <i>Healthy Habitats: Bushland Management Strategy</i> , where shown on the landscape plans (Appendix 3)
59	Retain some dead trees and fallen branches for habitat and educate the public in regards to the habitat value of this. Remove those which are not required to minimise unnecessary fuel.
60	Investigate options for changing the spraying regime under boundary trees to reduce chemical use and improve visual appeal.
61	Establish a program to monitor the environmental condition of fauna and flora habitat and impacts of climate change and if necessary apply adaptive management practices to maintain and improve the environmental quality of the linear park.
62	Investigate the creation of marker trees referencing aboriginal songlines through Manningham.

5.3 Fire and Emergency Management

Some survey respondents expressed concern at fire risk associated with insufficient weed removal or the presence of overgrown weedy shrubs along the linear park fence lines.

The management of fire is complex, involving fire risk, fire behaviour and ecological considerations. Fire management planning and response in the general area involves an integrated approach between Councils and several agencies, including the Country Fire Authority.

Vegetation management that contributes either directly or indirectly to fire management is undertaken by several sections within the Council including the bushland crew, tree felling crew and mowing crew. Any hazard management needs to be sensitive to the ecological values of the linear park.

Those areas at risk are maintained by mechanical slashing, hand mowing and hand weeding. The maintenance occurs as part of the routine maintenance of the park, with slashing and hand mowing occurring at least twice each year, usually once before and once during the fire season.

Fire management objectives for the Green Gully Linear Park are:

- No unplanned fires within the park;
- No person should suffer injury or lose their life from wildfire in the park;
- Potential for damage to houses and infrastructure should be minimised;
- Fire management should protect and enhance environmental values within the park;
- Fire management should recognise and protect social and heritage values within the park; and
- The built and natural environment beyond the park should not suffer significant damage from a fire in the park.

It is recommended to remove vegetation from the back fences of the properties abutting the park where identified (refer to maintenance legend in the Development Plans, Appendix 3).

Recommended Actions:

63	Plan and implement effective and integrated fire management planning for the park, in conjunction with other fire and land management agencies and the community.
64	Remove vegetation from back fences of properties abutting the park where required.

5.4 Vegetation Management in Association with Overhead Powerline Transmission Easements

SP Ausnet has in recent years issued new vegetation buffer requirements for areas adjacent to transmission lines as a response to potential fire hazard conditions.

Green Gully Linear Park contains an approximately 1.2km long 275kv transmission line that extends from Wagon Road through to Websters Road, which now requires a 50 metre easement with vegetation allowed only to three metres height within that zone.

Existing vegetation taller than three metres within this area has been pruned or removed, and may not be replaced with species exceeding three metres in height. This has implications for the ecological, habitat and landscape values of the park, and on the ability to screen the visual impact on adjacent residences.



This has affected large areas of the ‘Buffer and Canopy’ Vegetation within this area of the park, so replacement planting of canopy trees is proposed in copses outside the easement zone within other locations in the Green Gully Linear Park.

Relocation of the powerlines underground was suggested by some survey respondents. This has been investigated but is considered impractical for this line.

A planting scheme is proposed to replace lost vegetation and amenity within the constraints of the strengthened vegetation controls. This will comprise planting of shorter plant species to improve habitat, landscape amenity, and to screen the visual impact of adjacent built-up areas.

Recommended Actions:

65	Continue to work with SP Ausnet to minimise the negative impact of vegetation clearance around transmission lines on the landscape, and identify areas for appropriate new planting to replace trees and shrubs that have been removed.
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5.5 New Plantings

Copses of trees, buffer planting and some understory planting is recommended to replace any dead/dying trees and plants, as well as to replace any that have been removed due to the new fire hazard reduction measures required by SP Ausnet.

Group planting of water tolerant plants is recommended in areas which are difficult to maintain as mown grass. These include the northern end of the linear park where there is a drainage underpass at Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and possibly at other drainage underpasses such as Porter Street and Reynolds Road and surrounding the wetland near Glenvill Court.

66	Revegetate boggy areas to overcome mowing issues.
67	Identify gaps in existing planted garden beds and install replacement plants.

5.6 Other Maintenance Issues

Many responses to the survey commented on the lack of maintenance in the reserve, including requests for more frequent mowing of grass and concern about snakes.

Overhanging branches and vegetation that screen pedestrian links must also be managed to ensure public open space is not hidden and feels safe and publically accessible.

At the time of the community survey (February 2011) Melbourne was in the midst of an unusually wet year due to the effects of La Nina, leading to excessive grass growth. This had implications on the mowing regime and maintenance of grass and Councils across Victoria struggled to keep up. Council dedicated additional funds at that time and mowing regimes have since been upgraded.

Other maintenance actions are listed below:

68	Monitor and remove overhanging vegetation and screening vegetation along the path route.
69	Monitor erosion and incremental path widening and conduct erosion control measures as required on bushland paths within the linear park.

5.7 Community Involvement

The successful development and management of the Green Gully Linear Park will involve on-going consultation with the major stakeholders and adjoining residents.

The development of Green Gully Linear Park provides an important opportunity for environmental education to improve the valley's bushland environment through active management. The education of local residents about how they can help maintain and improve the significant environmental values of the linear park should be fostered.

Community involvement should be encouraged for all ages, to work with Council and Melbourne Water as part of the implementation of the management plan with the possible establishment of a Community Garden in Jenkins Park and the possibility of establishing a Friends Group for Green Gully Linear Park.

70	Consider access by all members of the community, and plan for all abilities, wherever feasible.
71	Liaise with local residents to improve awareness and appreciation of park values, health benefits and management actions, including in relation to weeds, management of areas adjoining residences and dog walking.
72	Liaise with user groups and local schools to improve awareness and appreciation of park values and management with a view to increased opportunities for environmental education and ongoing community involvement associated with the linear park.
73	Work with adjoining residents to manage bushland along the park corridor by investigating whether there is any interest in a 'Green Gully Friends Group'.

6. Actions and Resource Implications

6.1 Actions

ACP Arts and Cultural Programs Unit
 EEP Economic and Environmental Planning Unit
 HLL Health and Local Laws Unit
 PR Parks and Recreation Unit
 SP Strategic Planning Unit

ER Existing Resources
 TBC To Be Costed

Actions		MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
1	Amend Manningham's Council Order Number 3 under the <i>Domestic Animals Act 2000</i> to require dogs to be on-lead in designated native vegetation areas.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER
2	Use public education, signage and enforcement to gain better compliance with dog control requirements, particularly keeping dogs on leads near play spaces and in the remnant vegetation areas.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER
3	Assess and monitor dog controls and undertake an assessment after a 3 year period, as part of Council's Domestic Animals Management Plan.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER
4	Plan for safe and enjoyable recreational activities in the linear park, whilst minimising conflicts between users and undesirable impacts on the landscape, cultural and environmental values of the Park.	PR EEP HLL	ER	ER	ER
5	Seek to vest the drainage reserve passing through 95-103 Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road in Council under the Subdivisions Act, in order to construct a shared path to	EEP	ER	ER	ER

Actions		MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
	provide visitor access through the reserve to link the linear park to the Mullum Mullum Trail and the Main Yarra Trail at Tikalara Park.				
6	Prepare an amendment to the Manningham Planning Scheme to create a Public Acquisition Overlay over the entirety of 3-7A Glenville Court, Templestowe (Lot A PS528923F Vol 11147 Fol 685).	EEP SP	ER	ER	ER
7	Extend the path from Rosco Drive to link into new bus stop shelter.	PR	4,500	-	-
8	Continue Green Gully Trail across Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road through to the Mullum Mullum Trail.	EEP	140,000	40,000	40,000
9	Provide adequate vehicular barriers at all park entrances.	PR			
10	Create a safe pedestrian and cycling crossing point across Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road.	EEP	60,000	-	-
11	Create a safer pedestrian and cyclist crossing point at the Wagon Road and Glendarragh Road intersection.	EEP PR	12,200	-	-
12	Extend the shared path at Shakespeare Drive and install new pram crossing directed towards Bronte Rise.	EEP PR	5,200	-	-
13	Investigate the opportunity for community art in association with the Reynolds Road underpass to improve its appearance and to discourage graffiti.	EEP ACP	10,000	ER	ER
14	Create a new pedestrian path link from Jenkins Park to Blackburn Road via the drainage reserve.	EEP	9,000	9,675	10,425
15	Install steps with handrails either side connecting the drainage reserve in Shelly Court to Blackburn Road to mitigate issues with the steep level change.	EEP PR	8,000	-	-
16	Construct a set of steps at the south west corner of the remnant vegetation area on Clontarf Crescent to connect to the existing path.	EEP STP	2,000	ER	ER
17	Install steps, including an adjacent bike channel, across the steep sloped path section between Rosco Drive and	EEP PR	16,000	ER	ER

	Actions	MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
	the Green Gully Trail and regrade and seal as required.				
18	Install new path/ramp at the Lawson Court entry to the linear park to reduce the steep grade, for pedestrian safety.	EEP PR	12,000	-	-
19	Upgrade the existing pedestrian boardwalk across the wetland area near Hollywood Playspace to improve safety.	EEP PR	7,500	-	-
20	Re-define and extend a one metre wide predominantly mulched path in the remnant vegetation south of Porter Street, along the property boundaries between Hillhouse Road and Clendon Crescent.	EEP PR	6,000	-	-
21	Construct a new path around the crest/perimeter of the central grassed area in Jenkins Park.	EEP PR			
22	Implement a major upgrade of the Jenkins Park playspace, including provision for all abilities, toilet/s, barbecue facilities, rubbish bin and carparking upgrade and expansion.	EEP PR	ER	720,000	ER
23	Relocate Hollywood Playspace to immediately north of Porter Street when it reaches the end of its useful life.	EEP	-	-	ER (Neighbourhood Parks Program)
24	Remove existing inappropriately located cricket pitch, and construct a new concrete cricket pitch centrally in the raised level area in Jenkins Park.	EEP	-	-	8,000
25	Install a small fitness circuit of two stations in Jenkins Park in the vicinity of the existing playspace.	EEP	-	8,000	-
26	Investigate Jenkins Park as a possible site for the development of a community garden, in line with the criteria in the Open Space Strategy 2014.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
27	Note that the Open Space Strategy 2014 reserves Jenkins Park for future recreation infrastructure.	EEP	-	-	-
28	Replace existing signs with new park identification, facility, directional, regulatory and risk signage, including	EEP PR	25,200	-	-

Actions		MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
	trail etiquette at major entrance points to the linear park where appropriate. Include warnings about snakes and for owners to be responsible for their dogs' behaviour.	HLL			
29	Provide interpretive signage for the remnant vegetation areas in order to increase public awareness of the significance of those areas.	EEP PR	20,000	-	-
30	Provide interpretive signage to increase awareness and appreciation of the constructed wetland.	EEP PR	4,000	-	-
31	Provide emergency marker signage throughout Green Gully Linear Park.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
32	Provide new seats along the linear park in a range of settings.	EEP PR	6,400	-	2,000
33	Use post and wire fencing to delineate the drainage reserve from the adjacent properties south of Aumann's properties.	EEP PR	10,000	ER	ER
34	Install cyclone fencing and gates on boundaries of drainage reserve adjacent to the Aumann's Nursery properties.	EEP PR	14,000	ER	ER
35	Remove wire from fencing in and around remnant vegetation.	EEP PR	2,000	ER	ER
36	Install boundary fencing to drainage reserves to demarcate public open space as required.	PR	ER	ER	ER
37	Monitor visitation and impacts in remnant vegetation areas; consider new fencing or other works as required.	PR	ER	ER	ER
38	Replace all fencing bollards with recycled plastic bollards.	PR	4,000	11,000	27,000
39	Provide lighting on the paths that link to bus stops and other major facilities in order to increase public safety at night.	EEP PR	-	-	25,000
40	Provide picnic and barbecue facilities in Jenkins Park in conjunction with the playspace upgrade, to include a double plate electric barbecue, picnic shelter, four picnic	EEP	-	ER	-

	Actions	MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
	settings and rubbish bin.				
41	In addition to Jenkins Park, provide two new picnic tables along the linear trail.	EEP PR	6,000	-	-
42	Install a drinking fountain with dog bowl attachment in Jenkins Park next to the play equipment.	EEP PR	6,000	-	-
43	In addition to Jenkins Park, install one additional drinking fountain with dog bowl attachment along the linear trail.	EEP PR	-	ER	-
44	Upgrade the existing drinking fountain at the Hollywood entrance to include a dog bowl.	EEP PR	-	-	ER
45	Relocate the rubbish bin at the Porter Street entrance to improve cyclist safety.	PR	ER	-	-
46	Design and install a bitumen car park for 6 cars near the Porter Street crossing in the same location where cars currently park.	EEP	ER	72,000	-
47	Investigate carparking for trail uses at the proposed Tikalara Sporting Precinct.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
48	Ensure carparking expansion to support an All Abilities Playspace in Jenkins Park includes an automated gate to restrict vehicular access to limited hours.	EEP	-	ER	-
49	Continue to monitor parking usage and pressure, and review carparking provisions as required	EEP	ER	ER	ER
50	Remove obstructions from the drainage and sewerage reserves between Jenkins Park and Blackburn Road.	EEP STP	ER	-	-
51	Prepare an amendment to the Manningham Planning Scheme to rezone all Council owned land within the linear park to Public Park & Recreation Zone (PPRZ).	EEP	-	ER	-
52	Provide safe access between Green Gully Linear Trail and Mullum Mullum Trail. Provide a separate road and shared path on Parks Victoria land between Websters Road and Tikalara Park, including preparation of a formal agreement with Parks Victoria for use of the land,	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER

	Actions	MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
	as part of the Tikalara Sporting Precinct Development.				
53	Negotiate with VicRoads to manage VicRoads land on Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road as part of the linear park.	EEP	ER	ER	-
54	Co-ordinate land management arrangements with Melbourne Water, Parks Victoria, SP Ausnet, Vic Roads and other relevant agencies.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
55	Undertake a targeted vegetation survey to determine the presence of species of regional, state or national significance. Prepare bushland management plans in response to the findings as required.	EEP	2,000	-	-
56	Expand rabbit control works to ensure responsible management of pest populations.	PR	ER	ER	ER
57	Eradicate bee and wasp hives immediately upon identification.	PR	ER	ER	ER
58	Apply bushland management zones in accordance with Council's Healthy habitats: Bushland Management Strategy, where shown on the landscape plans (Appendix 3)	PR	ER	ER	ER
59	Retain some dead trees and fallen branches for habitat and educate the public in regards to the habitat value of this. Remove those which are not required to minimise unnecessary fuel.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER
60	Investigate options for changing the spraying regime under boundary trees to reduce chemical use and improve visual appeal.	PR	ER	ER	ER
61	Establish a program to monitor the environmental condition of fauna and flora habitat and impacts of climate change and if necessary apply adaptive management practices to maintain and improve the environmental quality of the linear park.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER
62	Investigate the creation of marker trees referencing aboriginal songlines through Manningham.	EEP PR	ER	ER	ER

Actions		MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
63	Plan and implement effective and integrated fire management planning for the Park, in conjunction with other fire and land management agencies and the community.	PR	ER	ER	ER
64	Remove vegetation from back fences of properties abutting the Park where required.	PR	ER	ER	ER
65	Continue to work with SP Ausnet to minimise the negative impact of vegetation clearance around transmission lines on the landscape, and identify areas for new appropriate planting to replace trees and shrubs that have been removed.	PR	ER	ER	ER
66	Revegetate boggy areas to overcome mowing issues.	EEP PR	4000	ER	ER
67	Identify gaps in existing planted garden beds and install replacement plants.	PR	6,000	6,000	6,000
68	Monitor and remove overhanging vegetation and screening vegetation along the path route.	PR	ER	ER	ER
69	Monitor erosion and incremental path widening and conduct erosion control measures as required on bushland paths within the linear park.	PR EER	ER	ER	ER
70	Consider access by all members of the community, and plan for all abilities, wherever feasible.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
71	Liaise with local residents to improve awareness and appreciation of park values, health benefits and management actions, including in relation to weeds, management of areas adjoining residences and dog walking.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
72	Liaise with user groups and local schools to improve awareness and appreciation of park values and management with a view to increased opportunities for environmental education and ongoing community involvement associated with the linear park.	EEP	ER	ER	ER

Actions		MCC Unit	Priority 1 (\$)	Priority 2 (\$)	Priority 3 (\$)
73	Work with adjoining residents to manage bushland along the park corridor by investigating whether there is any interest in a 'Green Gully Friends Group'.	EEP	ER	ER	ER
	TOTAL	1,398,100	468,800	810,875	118,425

6.2 Financial Resource Implications

All recommendations discussed in the Management Plan, including the associated capital costs (approximate), are listed in the table below. The total cost listed in this table is the approximate budget required by Council to implement the Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan. This figure does not include the acquisition cost for 3-7A Glenvill Court.

The cost estimates are preliminary only and will be subject to further detailed costing as part of the Council's annual Capital Works Budget process. Recommendations from this management plan with a cost implication will only be implemented after appropriate funding has been allocated and approved in Council's Capital Works Budget.

Following Council endorsement of the Management Plan, a business case will be developed to refer budget allocation to the capital works program. The works will then be further prioritised based on available funding being allocated in the ten year capital works program.

PART TWO SUPPORT MATERIAL

APPENDIX 1

‘OUR COMMUNITY’S VOICE’:

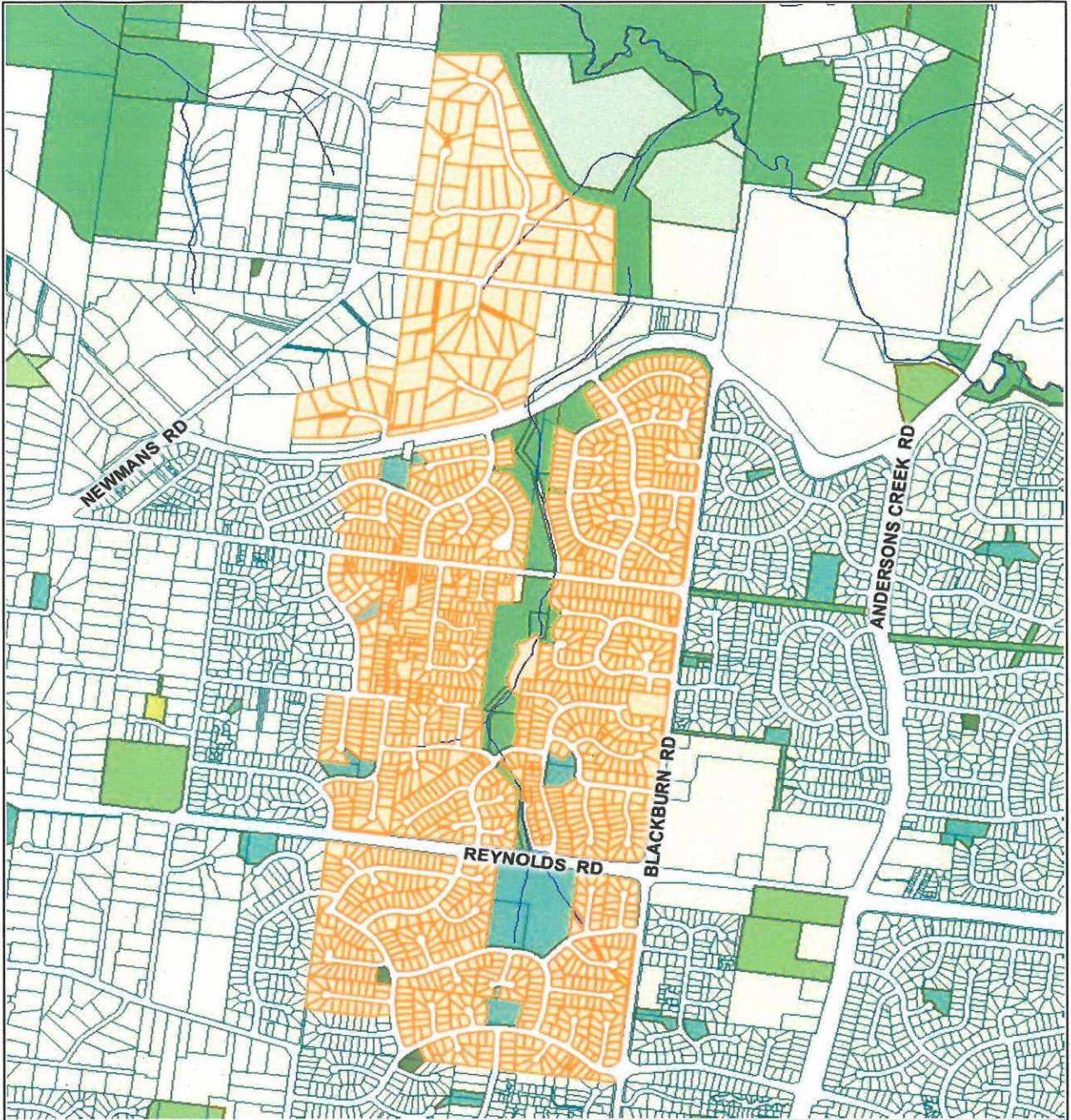
Green Gully Linear Park Survey Results

The ‘Our Community’s Voice’ survey was a self-completion survey, which was mailed on 5 February 2011 to 1,400 households in the area surrounding the Green Gully Linear (shown below).

The survey was designed to inform the community about preparation of the Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan and ascertain how the linear park is used by the local community and ideas and issues that should be addressed in the Management Plan.

The survey was a mixture of tick boxes and space for individual written comments. Respondents were given an opportunity to indicate if they wished to be involved in future consultation. The respondents had until 25 February 2011 to complete the survey and return it via a reply paid envelope for data processing and analysis.

218 responses were received which represented a 16% response rate. 134 respondents indicated that they would like to be involved in further consultation regarding the preparation of the Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan. The results of the survey are presented below.



Comments: SurveyCatchment: 1400 properties

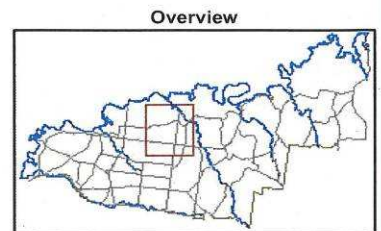
-  Main Roads
-  Streams
-  Road Reserves
-  Property
-  MCC Open Space



The State of Victoria & Manningham City Council do not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information in this product and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the State of Victoria & Manningham City Council shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, omissions, faults or mistakes in the information.

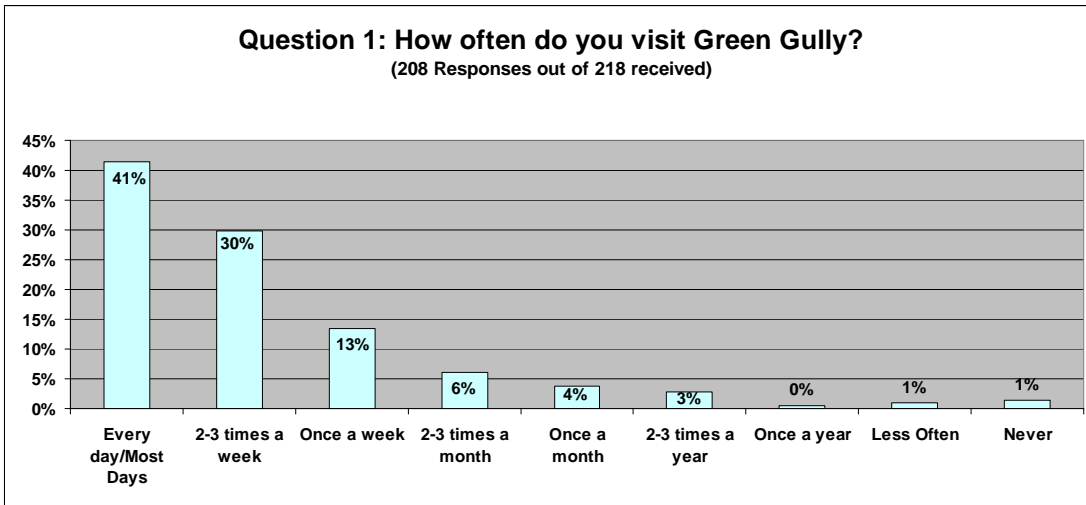


Scale 1:15000



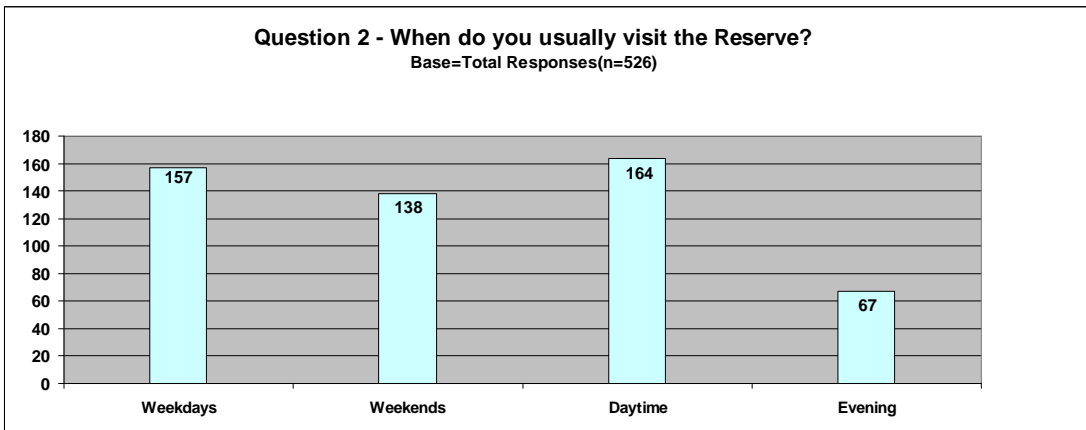
Produced using Manningham City Council's GIS

Question 1: How often do you visit Green Gully?



Green Gully Linear Park appears very popular with the local community with 41% of the respondents indicating that they visited the park every day or most days; just under a third of the respondents (30%) indicating that visit the park 2-3 times a week; and 13% visited once a week. So in total 71% of respondents visited the park from between 2-3 times a week to every day with 84% of respondents visiting the park at least once a week.

Question 2: When do you usually visit the Reserve?

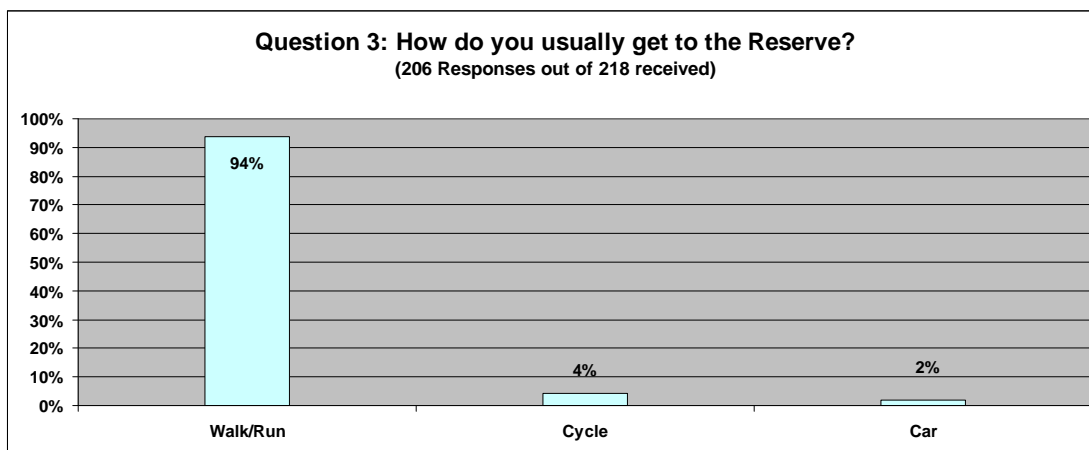


157 respondents indicated that they visited on weekdays while 138 respondents visited on weekends. This did not differentiate people who did both but shows that generally there were some more visitors during the week than on the weekend.

Most respondents visited the reserve during the day with 164 indicating this, while 67 respondents visited during the evening. This survey does not show people who did both but indicates that the greatest use of the reserve is during the day. However if lighting along the

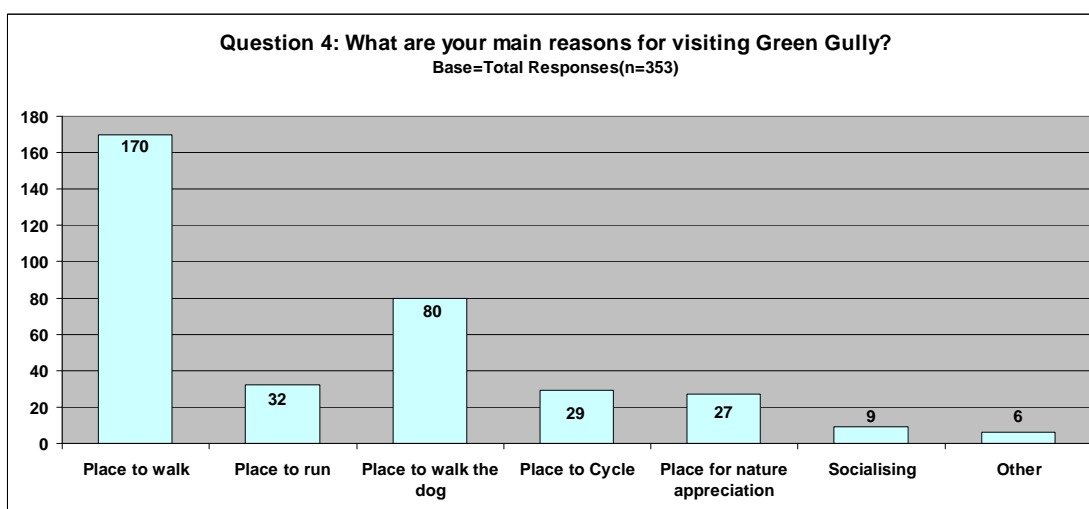
paths was introduced as per a number of comments provided, the night time use could increase significantly.

Question 3: How do you usually get the Reserve?



The overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that they usually got to the reserve by foot (94% walk/run to the reserve). 4% of the respondents cycled to the reserve while 2% arrived by car. This indicates that the linear park is mostly used by local and/or surrounding residents. This result also suggests that people outside the immediate vicinity of the reserve aren't really aware of its existence and that greater promotion of the reserve by Council could significantly increase its use.

Question 4: What are your main reasons for visiting Green Gully?



The overwhelming reason for visiting the reserve was as a place to walk, with 170 respondents indicating this.

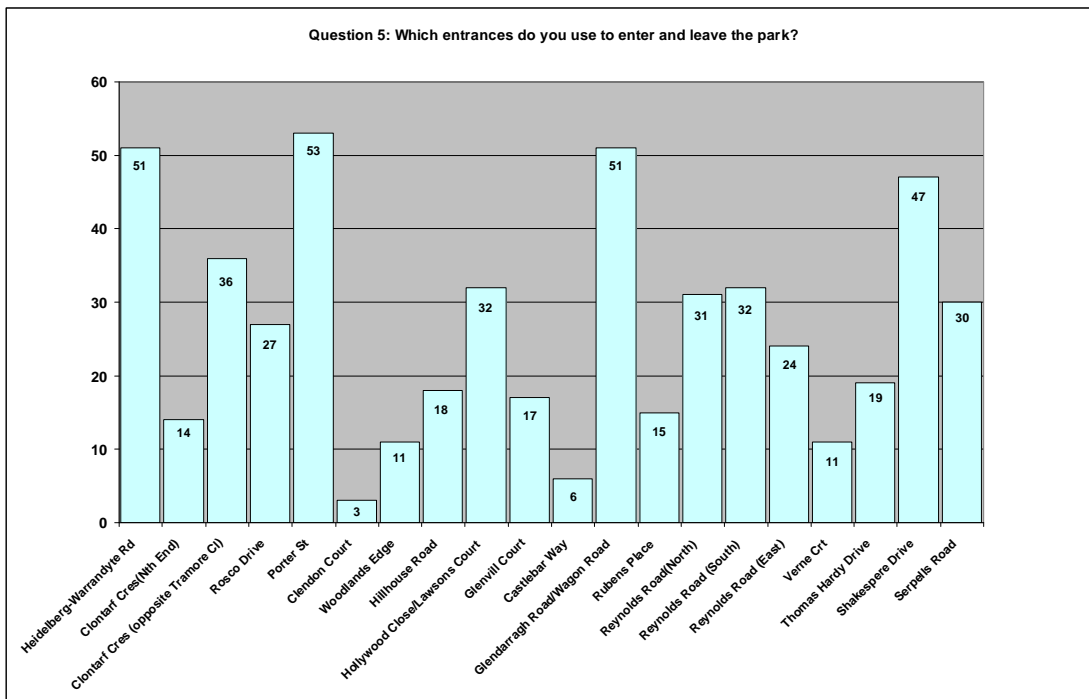
The next main reason was as a place to walk the dog, with 80 respondents indicating this.

Other reasons for visiting the reserve included as a place to run (32 responses), a place to cycle (29 responses) and a place for nature appreciation (27 responses).

Minor reasons for visiting the reserve included for socialising (9 respondents) and other (6 respondents) who included playing with my children, using the playground, kids' activities and walking from bus stop.

The growing community awareness about biodiversity and conservation is likely to increase the demand for the protection of natural areas while also increasing the attraction of such areas to people as they seek natural environments as settings for leisure and recreation activity. Continued and improved provision of sustainable nature-based recreation for the community and recognition of their attachment to the natural areas will be important objectives for the future management of the Green Gully Linear Park.

Question 5: Which entrances do you use to enter and leave the park?



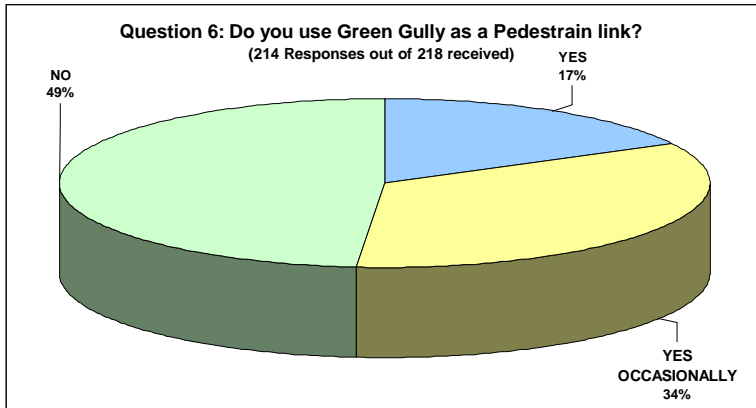
The most popular entrances that respondents use to enter and leave the park are: Porter Street (53), Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road (51) and Glendarragh Road/Wagon Road (49) and Shakespeare Drive (47). This would suggest that any works required around these entrances should be prioritised as they have the heaviest use.

The next most popular entrances are: Clontarf Crescent (opposite Tramore Close) (35), Reynolds Road (South) (32), Reynolds Road (North) (31), Hollywood Close/Lawsons Court (31) and Serpells Road (30). These findings would suggest that the upgrades and works around these entrances would be Priority 2 works.

The next group consists of: Rosco Drive (25), Reynolds Road (East) (23), Thomas Hardy Drive (19), Hillhouse Road (18), Glenwill Court (16) & Rubens Place (15). These findings would suggest that the upgrades to these entrances would be a Priority 3. However, these entrances may not be as well used due to difficult terrain as described in the comments provided throughout the survey, so some of the entrances would become a higher priority.

The least used entrances are: Clontarf Crescent (North End) (14), Woodlands Edge (11), Verne Court (11), Castlebar Way (6) and Clendon Court (3). This could be due to population density of surrounding residents or condition of entrances. Further analysis in combination with the comments provided would need to be done.

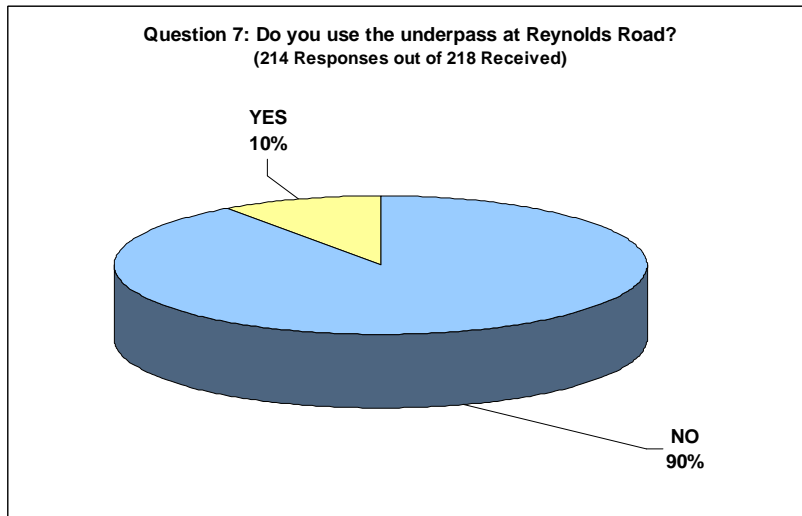
Question 6: Do you use Green Gully as a Pedestrian Link?



Almost half the respondents (49%) said that they did not use Green Gully as a pedestrian link, which would tend to suggest that it is more of a destination in itself and/or does not have good pedestrian links to other reserves, trails, shopping districts, transport hubs or sports facilities.

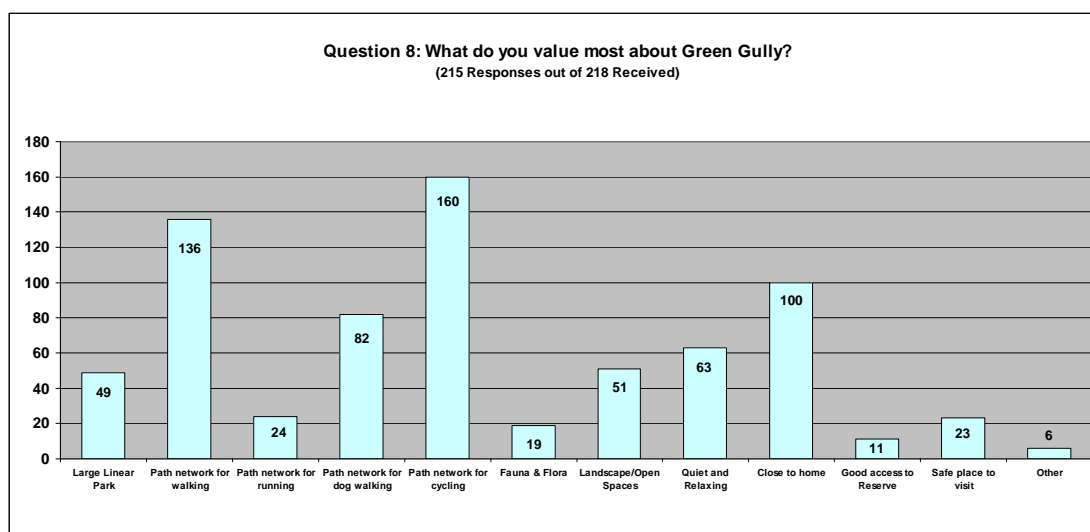
17% of respondents said that they do use the reserve as a pedestrian link to destinations such as shops, public transport or to visit friends, while a third of respondents (34%) said that they used Green Gully as a pedestrian link occasionally.

Question 7: Do you use the underpass at Reynolds Road?



The majority of respondents (90%) do not use the underpass at Reynolds Road. This correlates to the comments received about the underpass and its negative connotations: perceived dirtiness and antisocial vibe (litter, broken glass, and graffiti). However the survey does not indicate if respondents actually venture near the underpass on their walks, etc through the park. Only 10% of respondents said that they actually used the underpass.

Question 8: What do you value most about Green Gully?



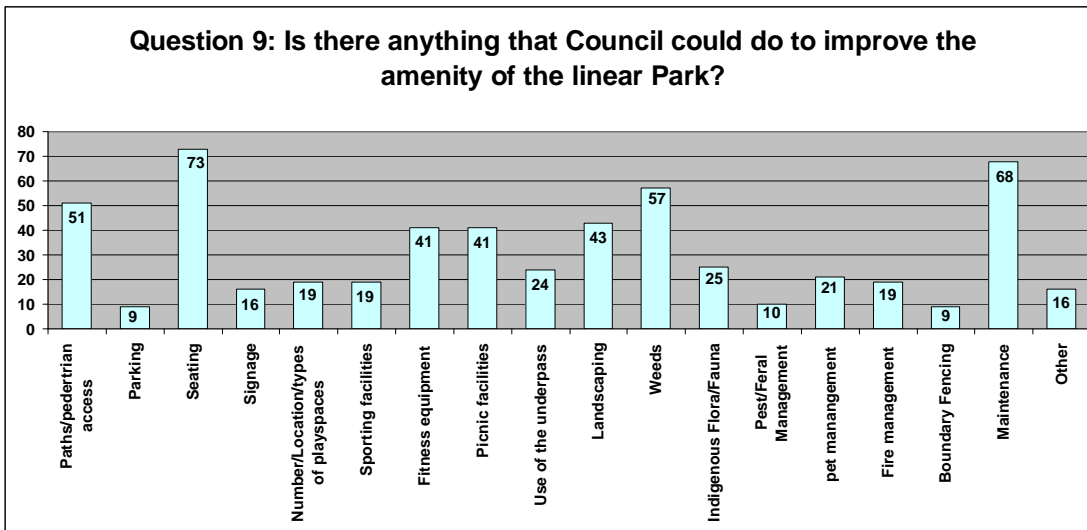
Respondents were asked to circle up to three responses about what they most value about Green Gully.

The survey findings suggest that Green Gully Linear Park is most highly valued for its path networks – cycling (160 responses) and walking (136) and because it is close to home (101). This suggests that a continued shared and circular path links through the reserve would increase the recreation and walking opportunities and connection to the other path linkages for the benefit of the local and wider community.

Other qualities that are highly valued by the respondents are the path network for dog walking (82 responses), it is quiet and relaxing (63), and for the landscape/open spaces/views (51) and because it is a large linear park (49).

Qualities that were not as highly valued by respondents as the previous listed qualities are: path network for running (24), safe place to visit (23), fauna and flora (19), good access to the reserve (11) and other (5) including swings; playgrounds/space for grandchildren and no alternatives.

Question 9: Is there anything that Council could do to improve the amenity of the Linear Park?



There were 18 categories within this question in which respondents could circle multiple answers. It appears that many of the respondents circled a number of categories which would suggest they would like to see improvements in a number of areas. The main categories circled included seating (13%) and maintenance (12%). Other categories also seen as important were weeds (10%), path/pedestrian access (9%), landscaping (8%) and picnic facilities and fitness equipment (both at 7%) with the rest of the categories spread quite evenly at between 2% & 4%.

Question 9 Comments

In response to the open ended question the full comments made from 109 respondents are provided at the end of this document. The main themes and issues that emerged from the survey can be broadly divided into the following groups:

Seating:

“Seating (for resting during the walk) interspersed throughout the linear park.”

Maintenance/Weeds:

There were a lot of comments about maintenance and weeds (23 comments) mostly to do with the grass getting too long and not regular enough mowing.

“...feel strongly that it is not maintained as it used to be” and “... more regular mowing of grass bordering paths, especially in warmer weather, for improved snake safety when walking dogs, etc.”

More regular maintenance was a recurring theme, including removal of weeds and trimming of trees overhanging footpath and removal of dead trees and fallen branches.

“The quality of maintenance is very poor. It could look so much better.”

Paths/pedestrian access:

There were also a lot of comments the paths and pedestrian access (25 comments) with some very specific suggestions about improvements.

Porter Street

Respondents felt that this was a dangerous crossing and pedestrian area in general and should be improved with some safety measures "(ie speed bumps, etc) for motorists to slow down" and improved paths along Porter St.

"The footpaths on Porter Street to access the park are very uneven and dangerous. The gravel when it is dry also is slippery on the hills. There is no safety for pedestrians. What about people with prams? Dangerous."

Steep paths

Some paths are too steep and respondents would like to see this addressed.

"The park feels very isolated during weekdays. Although it is the quickest walking route to the Pines, as a mum with a young baby I do not feel safe walking through the park alone. The gradient of the Rosco Drive access path is impossible. A boardwalk to allow bicycle/pram access would be appreciated."

Heidelberg-Warrandyte Rd/extension to Mullum Mullum trail

Respondents would like to see a safe and direct connection to the Mullum Mullum Trail and feel that it is "...very dangerous crossing Warrandyte Road."

Cyclists

Some respondents felt that there was a clash between cyclists and pedestrians and would "somehow have cyclists be more respectful of walkers. With the downhill area they build too much speed and I have seen children, pets and the elderly upset by this."

"We need a clear separate cycling path for cyclists; currently cyclists and walkers sharing same path. Been almost run over many times."

Other areas of improvement include:

A safe pedestrian crossing at Shakespeare Drive at the entrance of the court for school kids (safe island with pusher access - ramps off the kerb).

Make a direct connection from Bronte Rise to park - currently no path to ride on other than neighbour's driveway.

Flooding issues: "Paths need to be raised in some low areas as they are often under water, plus keep grass from growing over it and keep overhanging trees trimmed so they do not get in walkers way." Also flooding of area where access 3 [Tramore Close] joins main trail. Pathway maintenance – a hazard in dry season and slippery in wet season.

Path consistency: "Paths can take 3-4 people walking across in places 1-2 only"

"In general on parks: CIRCULAR walks are always preferred!"

Parking:

The comments on parking included upgrading the entrance at Porter St and providing asphalt paving: "Please tar the parking area at Porter Street. Hoons do wheel spins and cause trouble", together with provision of a larger car park with access from Reynolds Road.

Landscaping:

The comments on landscaping (21 comments) can be broadly split into three categories: general landscaping, furniture (litter bins, dog litter bins & drinking fountains) and lighting.

General landscaping

Trees – better selection of tree type and more maintenance: "Few trees with colour up the hill at Jenkins Park. Whereby this time of the year they will bloom and would, over time, outlive us for the next generation."

Wetlands: Need to manage wetland areas appropriately. "When we first moved here in 1993, the foot bridge that links Lawsons Court with the Linear park over-looked a pond with ducks. It has grown over, a shopping trolley or two is under mud and it would be good to see that pond reclaimed."

"Some community planting could enhance the park and give people a feeling of ownership."

Litter Bins, Dog litter Bins & Drinking Fountains/Taps

There were seven requests for more rubbish bins, six requests in this section for more dog litter bins (more requests in other sections of this survey) and six requests for drinking

"A garbage bin needs to be installed near the car park, and also a drinking tap would be good."

and water for dogs.

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Lighting

There were seven comments asking for lighting, including solar panel lighting for greater use

"More rubbish bins installed please. Often see rubbish strewn all over the walking path. Obviously, there are some hooligans around using the park at night and behaving very irresponsibly."

Please put better lighting at the Porter Street entrance. Very dark at night for pedestrians.

all year and lighting for early runners (5:00am).

Sporting Facilities:

Comments on sporting facilities included requests for specific items such as a basketball hoop at location 9, a BMX/skate facility at Jenkins Park and an improved cricket pitch, although one respondent thought that if facilities were used late at night it could cause problems for residents.

The concrete cricket pitch is too short and inappropriately positioned. A proper cricket pitch or short tennis wall/basketball ring on the flat open area.

Picnic Facilities:

Comments on picnic facilities included requests for more picnic areas (including in Jenkins Park), barbecue areas and seating. The provision of public toilets also came up with three respondents making this suggestion.

We do not think sporting facilities are needed or desirable. It is a quiet, superb nature reserve for the enjoyment of all. Cyclists, power walking and runners are welcome.

Fitness Equipment:

Comments included the provision of rubber pad areas around fitness equipment and the provision of outdoor adult exercise equipment.

"Improve maintenance... especially during school holidays - it's not so bad when the children?! are back at school."

Use of the underpass:

There were fourteen comments on the underpass with respondents commenting on graffiti, drug use, dirtiness of the underpass - including rubbish, debris, broken glass, water - feeling unsafe and improved lighting and maintenance.

Underpass subject to vandalism and graffiti. Would a 'community art project' discourage graffiti?

Indigenous flora/fauna:

Snakes came up as an issue for respondents, with seven commenting on the threat of snakes, especially in summer and with the long grass and lack of mowing.

Other comments including removing the plastic protection shields from maturing plants, improvement of vegetation and vegetation management and to plant more trees and assist them to grow.

Natural grasses - good. Kookaburras lovely.

The vegetation near Woodlands/Hillhouse & Hollywood Close is not easily accessible. This should be opened up, especially if the private area is developed.

Pet Management:

Comments around pet management were all related to dogs including encouraging people to clean up after their dogs, dogs on-lead when around other dogs, dangerous dogs and preserving the area as a dog off-leash zone.

I have 2 small dogs. I let the off-lead at times but always put them back on when other dogs approach - others must do the same as all I have met cannot control their dogs off-lead by voice control.

Dogs should be banned. Some owners and some dogs are dangerous. I have been bitten.

Imperative to preserve areas for dogs off leash.

Signage:

There were three comments on signage including the installation of a few keep left signs along the path, improving pedestrian safety signs at the Porter Street crossing and providing interpretive signage about the area:

In particular, a sign to notify users of the importance of the wetlands and bush remnants to frogs and birds. Nothing too large or expensive, but pointing out that it's special.

Play Spaces:

Comments on play spaces included a request for more play equipment, provision of shade cloth/cover over playgrounds to protect from sun and provide shelter from rain, provision of rubbish bins near playground and the removal of wet areas from near playgrounds due to the threat of snakes.

Fire Management:

Comments on fire management suggested removal of scrub behind homes and better maintenance of grass and dead trees.

Boundary Fencing:

Comments on boundary fencing suggested better and safer fencing near roads and the inclusion of a treed fenced off area for a dog training facility in Jenkins Park.

Pest/Feral Management:

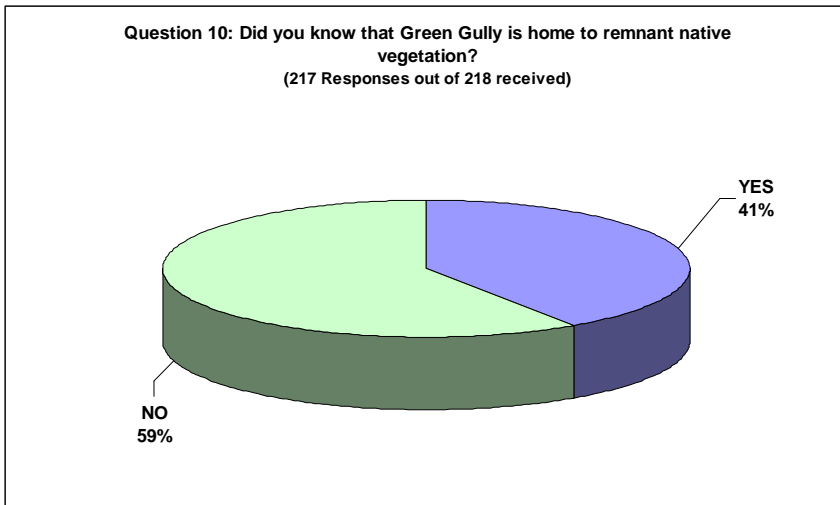
No comments

Other:

Comments on other issues included the prevention of housing development in the park, the removal (and/or undergrounding) of the power lines and how some areas of Jenkins Park are not well used.

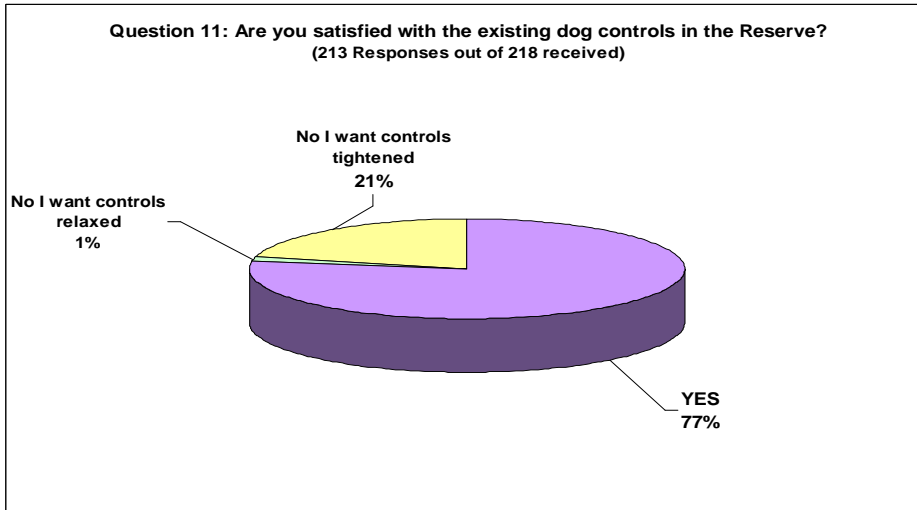
Six respondents said they were happy with the park just as it is.

Question 10: Did you know that Green Gully is home to remnant native vegetation?



More than half the respondents (59%) did not know that Green Gully Linear Park was home to remnant native vegetation. 41% said that they were aware of the remnant vegetation. This could be due to the lack of interpretive signage around those areas and the perceived 'private property' feel of the fencing.

Question 11: Are you satisfied with the existing dog controls in the Reserve?



The majority of respondents (77%) were satisfied with the existing dog controls in the Reserve. 21% of the respondents wanted controls tightened and 1% wanted the controls relaxed. There were, however, a lot of comments on this issue.

Question 11: further comments

Those who responded 'no' to question 11 were asked to provide further information. In response to the open ended question all comments made from 43 respondents are provided at the end of this document. The main themes and issues that emerged from the survey can be broadly divided into the following groups:

Dog control

This issue appeared to be a hot topic with 27 of the 43 comments about dog control – most about controlling dogs and how dogs should be on-leash. Two of the comments were positive.

Comments include dogs off-lead attacking other dogs, cyclists, pedestrians and children.

Some dogs are bad breeds and come charging towards my dog and I am quite afraid. It should be dogs on leashes or it should be off leash but when another dog is in sight then put on leash.

We regularly walk our dog in the reserve - always on a leash. We're often hassled by other dogs that are off leash. Often our dog becomes frightened and occasionally we have to intervene. This usually spoils our walk.

There are unwanted visits by dogs and fear of attack. Dogs do not appear to be put on-lead when near playgrounds. Off-lead dogs have also run onto the road.

An off-lead dog ran across Wagon Road and a car had to screech to a halt to avoid it after pedestrians shouted.

Dog litter

There were 16 comments about dog litter with requests for more dog litter bins (including at entrances 1 & 16), more frequent emptying of them and tighter controls on dog waste as a lot of owners are not picking up their dog's waste and it affects the amenity of the area for all the users.

I am concerned for their safety when I take my grandchildren to the park and the dogs are free to run and come close to the playground.

The park is too narrow for off lead. There are too many off-lead parks in Manningham. We are happy for Jenkins Park to be off-lead as it is a big open space. This would give residents scared of dogs or with small children the option of staying North of Reynolds Road.

Dog poo - too much on paths & grass area. People are not cleaning up after their dogs.

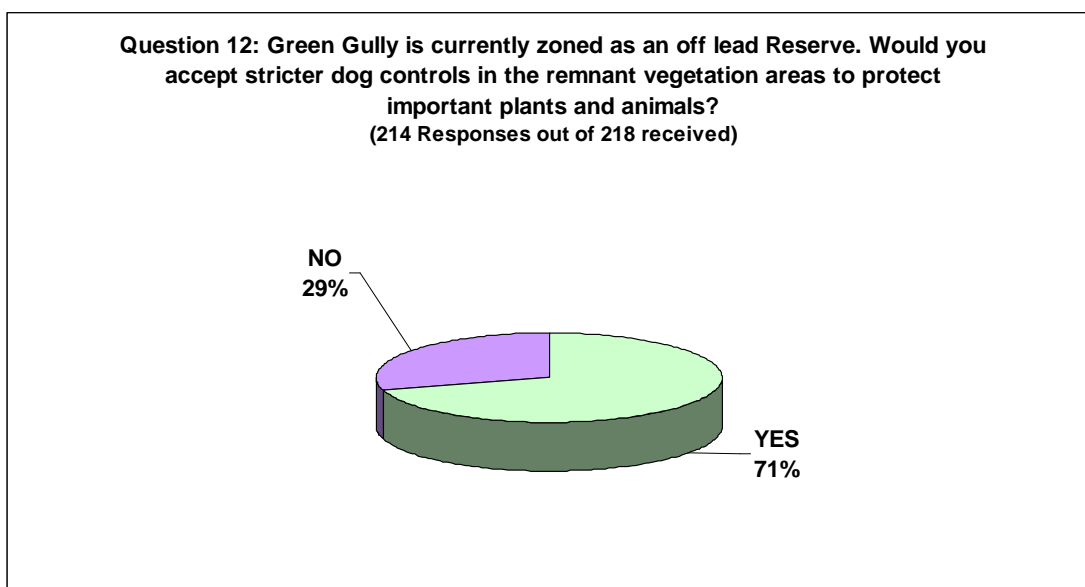
Perhaps more bins for animal excrement. The eastern two are too far from each other and do not cover all exits/entrances

Other

Other comments about dog controls were:

- I want better footpaths! I don't worry about the dogs.
- Imperative with ever increasing high density living that residents be given the chance to own and exercise dogs.
- Please don't change

Question 12: Green Gully is currently zoned as an off-lead reserve. Would you accept stricter controls in the remnant vegetation areas to protect important plants and animals?



71% of respondents said that they would accept stricter dog controls in the remnant vegetation areas to protect important plants and animals. Just under a third (29%) indicated that they would not accept stricter dog controls in the remnant vegetation areas.

Question 12: further comments

Those who responded 'no' to question 12 were asked to provide further information.

In response to the above open ended question, all comments made from 45 respondents are provided at the end of this document. The main themes and issues that emerged from the survey can be broadly divided into the following groups:

Dogs already under control

25 of the comments relate to dogs being under effective control and the dog controls working as they are. Some respondents did want dogs on a leash around these areas and around

people, others were happy with the current off-lead policy and others say that the dogs are not very interested in the remnant vegetation areas, preferring to run in the open.

I personally like the idea of off leash another dog in sight on leash. People are so rude if you ask them to get their dog or put the leash on. They think their dogs are angels.

Retain off-lead reserve

12 of the comments related to respondents being happy with the existing off-lead policy, stating that “Off lead places are very important” and that the dogs didn’t appear to be damaging the vegetation.

Fence off area

9 of the comments related to fencing off the remnant vegetation areas.

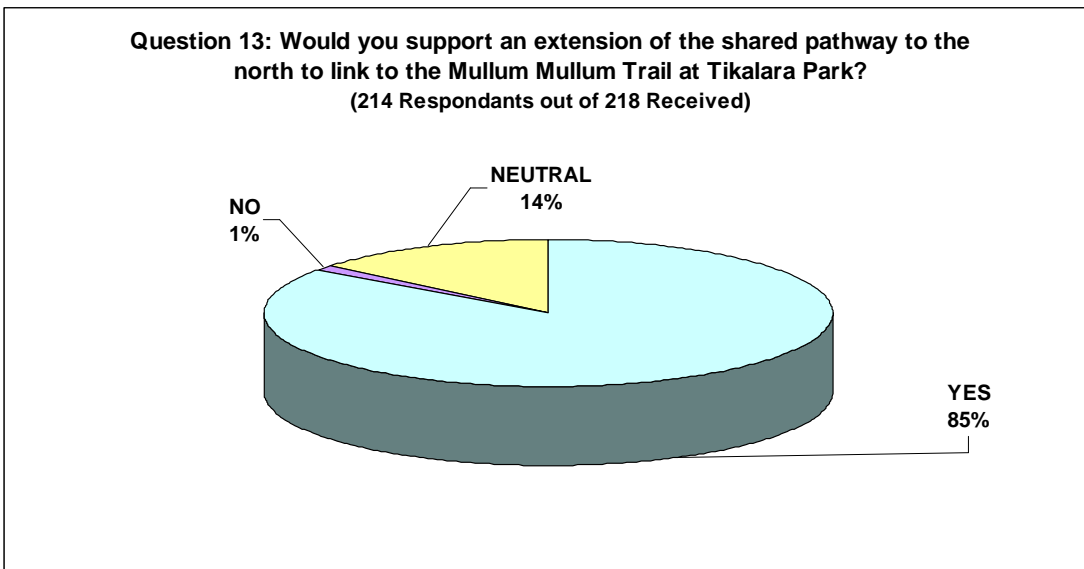
I think fencing important areas off would be better, this will protect from any damage caused, not just from dogs, (i.e. children, adults, bike riders).

Another respondent stated that:

Owners have no control when they are often 50 metres away from their dog.

One respondent was undecided.

Question 13: Would you support an extension of the shared pathway to the north to link to the Mullum Trail at Tikalara Park?

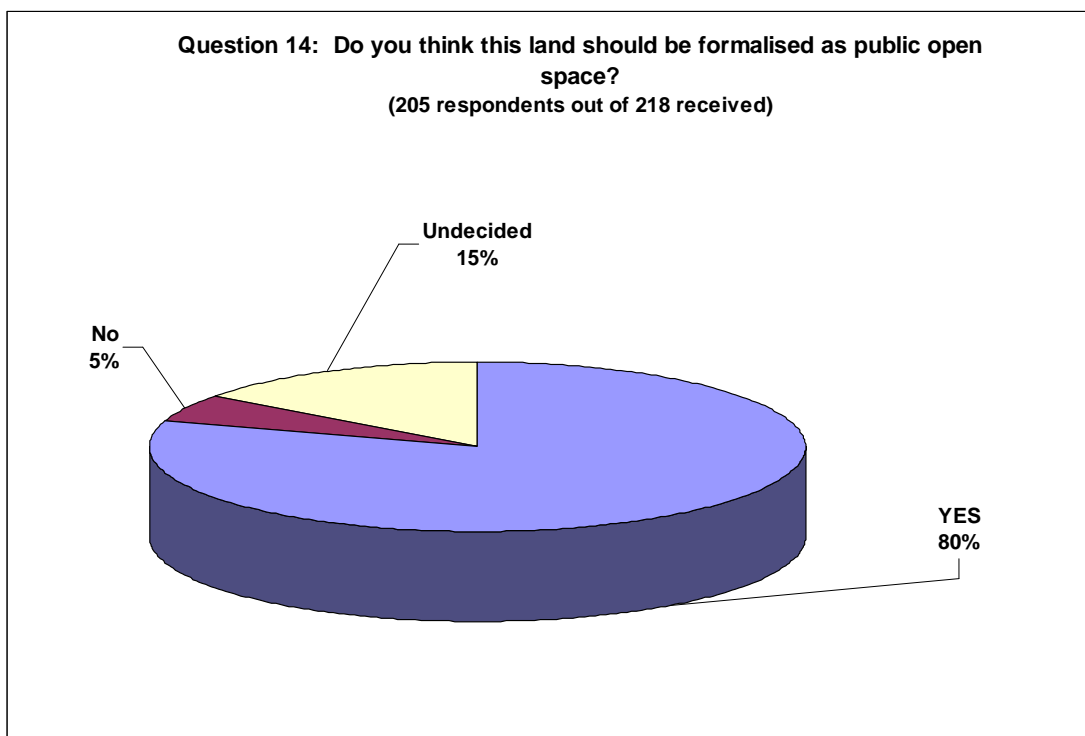
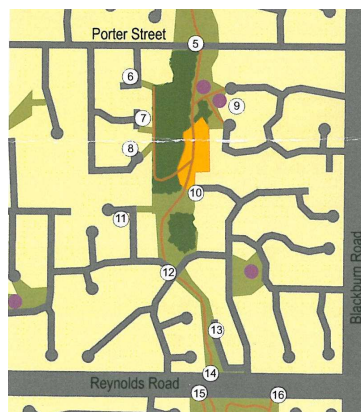


The majority of respondents (85%) supported the extension of the shared pathway to the north to link to the Mullum Trail at Tikalara Park. This was supported by a number of comments provided in the survey, with other comments expressing their desire to also link up with the Main Yarra Trail. The construction of this path link, which supports Council's long term vision to create a link to the Mullum Trail

Residents of Templestowe and the surrounding area would also benefit significantly with the extension of Manningham’s path network in this area of the municipality, where there is relatively poor access to the path network from adjacent residential areas.

14% of the respondents were neutral while only 1% of respondents did not support an extension of the shared pathway to link to the Mullum Trail.

Question 14: The land shaded yellow on the plan is privately owned and may be developed for residential housing in the future, though it currently acts as a part of the linear park. Do you think this land should be formalized as public open space?



The majority of respondents (80%) thought that the privately-owned land shaded in yellow should be formalised as public open space. 15% were undecided while 5% of respondents thought that this land should not be formalised as public open space.

Q 15. Is there anything else Council could do to encourage you to make greater use of the reserve than you currently do?

In response to this open ended question the detailed comments made from 93 respondents are provided in at the end of this document. The main themes and issues that emerged from the survey can be broadly divided into the following groups:

Paths/pedestrian access

There were 25 comments about the paths and pedestrian access including a number of suggestions for specific areas including:

Walking path construction to Warrandyte Road and from Blackburn Rd to Heidelberg-Warrandyte Rd.

Porter Street: safer access across to walk with children and on bikes; close off Porter St; improve lighting; construct a proper pedestrian path along it.

Cars speed down Porter Street. Porter Street major hazard no footpath it does not enhance the Linear Park.

Connect bike track/improve access to Mullum Mullum Trail and the Main Yarra Trail.

Improve the accessibility of the Rosco Drive, Hillhouse Road, Woodlands Edge and Glenvill Court entrances.

Improve drainage at the bottom of the Tramore Close entrance path - floods too often.

Improve connection to Tikalara Park.

Parking/Traffic Management:

It is great haven from bustling traffic where you can walk with safety. Porter Street entrance should be prepared for visitor parking and covered and open air seating provided.

The cars turning off Glendarragh into Wagon come down the hill very fast. Need a roundabout or something to slow the traffic on Glendarragh/Wagon intersection to allow for safer crossing.

Seating:

There were five requests for more seating.

Signage:

There was a request for cycling etiquette signage (to ring bells).

Sporting Facilities:

There were five comments on sporting facilities including:

Add a public tennis court for residents

Increased facilities for teenagers such as activity areas, e.g. cricket nets, basketball hoops and a BMX/Skate park at Jenkins Park.

Fitness Equipment:

There were five comments on fitness equipment including the provision of more exercise facilities/fitness stations in the park.

Play Spaces/Picnic Facilities:

There were 14 comments on playground/picnic facilities including:

Upgrade/improve the playground and provide play areas for families with young children.

Provide BBQ and picnic facilities at either Jenkins Park or near Hollywood Close

Provide toilets near playground.

Reinstall rubbish bins near children activity areas and car parking and elsewhere.

Provide drinking fountains

Use of the underpass:

There were four comments on the underpass including the provision of more lighting.

For me, the underpass is a disgrace. It used to be maintained regularly and now left for weeks before graffiti/rubbish removed.

There seems to be a problem with broken glass in Jenkins Reserve, specifically in/around playground and in the underpass tunnel

Landscaping:

There were 14 comments about landscaping including:

Plant more trees in boundaries and improve the types of trees planted.

I already make the most of this lovely park - I feel so fortunate to have access to the area. It's a great place for socialising as well.

Remove overhead powerlines!

Further development at Glenvill Court would discourage me as it would destroy the open feeling.

Night lighting along entire path.

Indigenous flora/fauna:

There were two comments about the indigenous flora and fauna including a concern about snakes.

I use it almost everyday. I'd like to be able to walk through the bushy areas - I wasn't sure if they were public land.

Pet Management:

There were 11 comments about dogs including six requesting stricter dog controls (dogs on-lead), four comments about maintaining the park as off-lead and one about dog poo not being picked up by owners and the bins needing to be emptied more often.

Fire Management:

Generally Council does a good job in maintaining the area. have been concerned with dead wood (fallen tree branches etc.) in the Warrandyte Road end - fire hazard.

Boundary Fencing:

There were three suggestions on fencing including improving fencing near roads to keep dogs

Houses backing onto the reserve to have low or no fences, like the Milgate Estate, to improve safety. New houses to have lots of windows facing onto the reserve to improve safety.

safe from traffic and fencing off important areas to protect from damage.

Maintenance/Weeds:

There were 23 comments about maintenance and weeds including:

More frequent lawn mowing and clearing of undergrowth – concern about snakes.

More regular maintenance including tree pruning.

We absolutely love this area. The Council does a great job maintaining the space, it can get a little soggy at times after rain, but there is a great sealed path. The area was definitely a factor in us moving from Kew to Templestowe.

Other:

There were 12 comments about other suggestions for the linear park including to advertise the park, run the power lines underground and increase activity in the park.

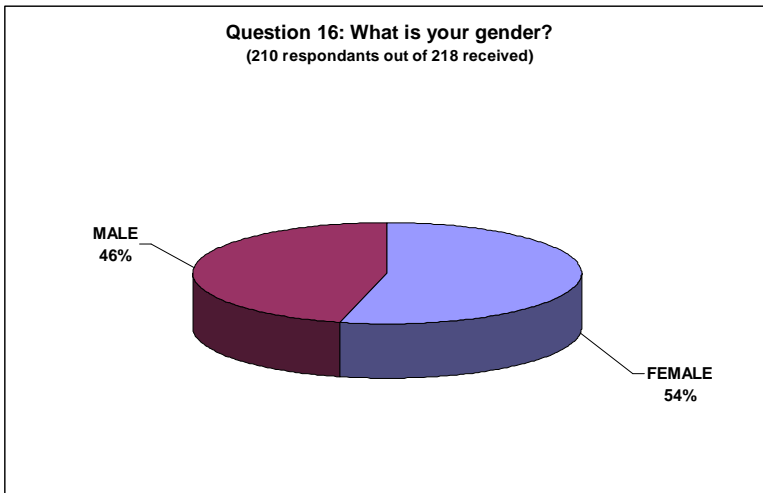
This is a great area - flat, close to houses for us to enjoy exercise as we get older. It is also currently safe. I would encourage locals to keep it this way, so I believe reducing areas for mobs of people to gather is good. Westerfolds etc can deal with groups of people.

Wagon Road, I believe was named after a quarry once situated in the area and a railway, which was built to remove the spoil from Green Gully. History could be displayed by photos on a billboard.

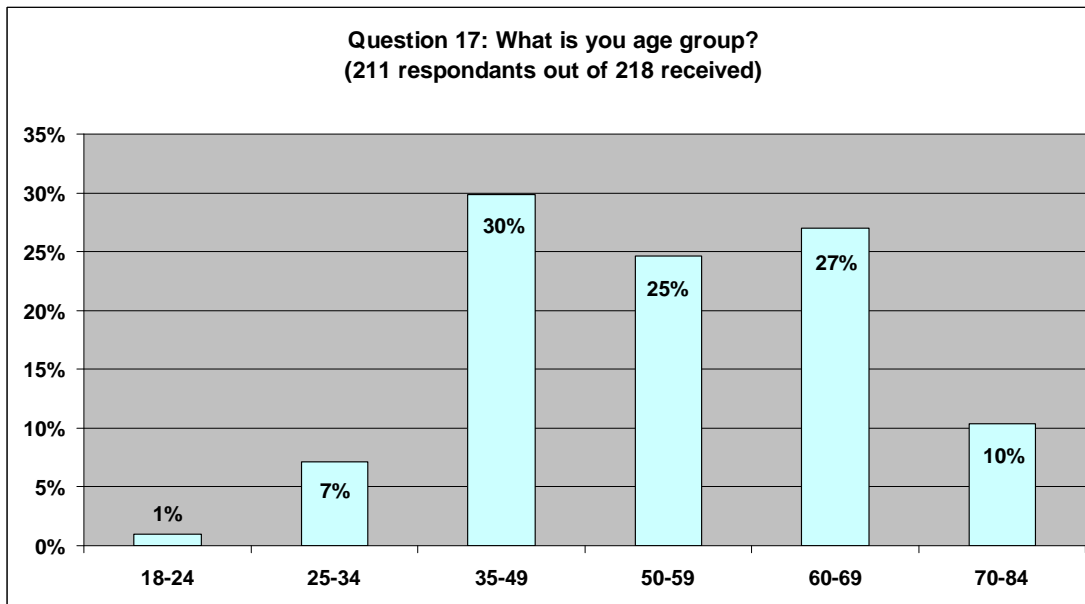
Keep up the good work; our free open space is so valuable.

Question 16: What is your gender?

The gender split for respondents to the survey was relatively even, with slightly more women responding to the survey at 54%, while 46% of the respondents were men.



Question 17: What is your age group?



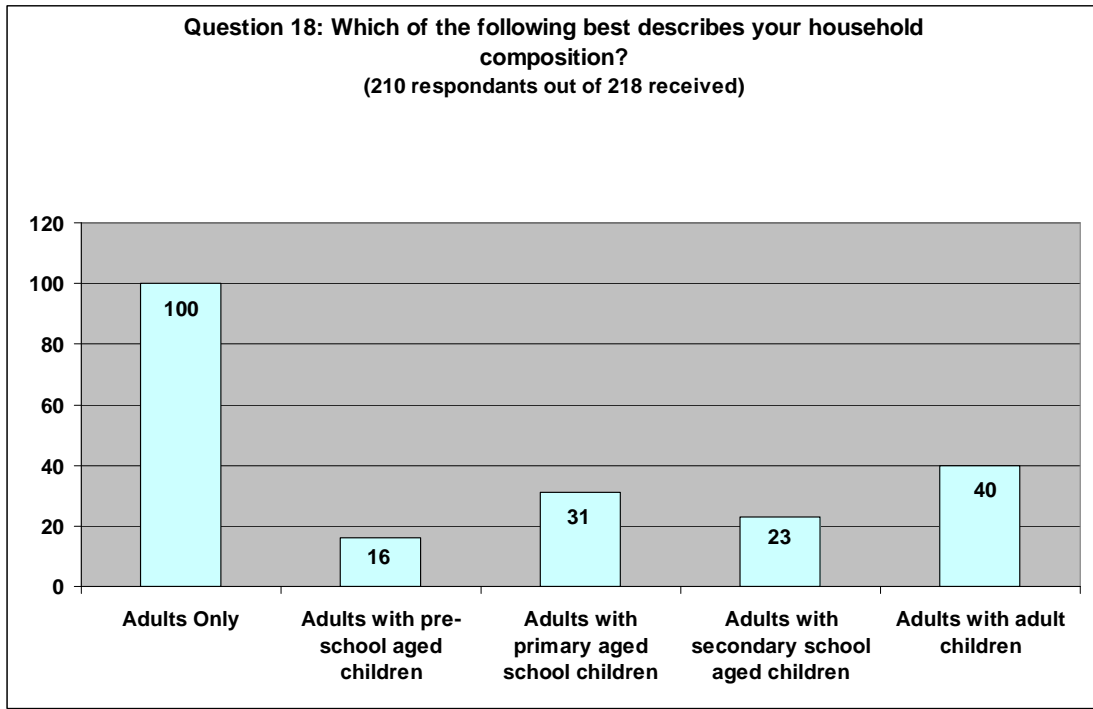
Most of the respondents (82%) were between the ages of 35 & 69 with 30% of the respondents in the 35-49 year old age group, 27% in the 60-69 age group and 25% in the 50-59 age group (which meant that nearly half the respondents, 52% were between 50 & 69 years old).

10% of the respondents were in the 70-84 age group, 7% of the respondents were in the 25-34 age group while only 1% of the respondents were in the 18-24 age group. This suggests that this format of community consultation did not really engage with the under 35s, which is potentially a huge loss of information.

The provision of paths and ancillary development within the park should cater for an aging population as well as young and growing families in the area. Improvements to the Green Gully Linear Park will provide increased opportunities for walking in association with nature

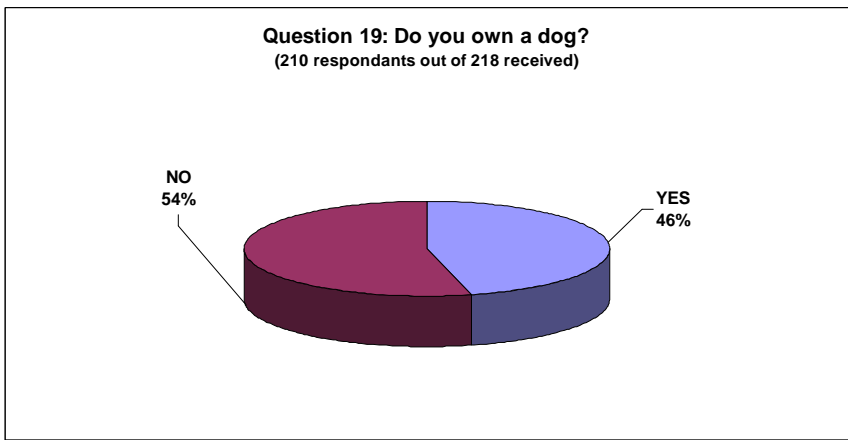
appreciation and environmental awareness to enable people of all ages to engage in physical activity leading to increased health and well being.

Question 18: Which of the following best describes your household composition?



Respondents were able to circle as many categories as relevant to them. However it is clear that almost half of the respondents live in an ‘adults only’ household with the rest of the household composition types being a household with children ranging from pre-school to adult. So the main demographic in the area appears to be an adults only household.

Question 19: Do you own a dog?



Dog owners comprised 46% of the respondents, while non-dog owners comprised 54% of the respondents, while is a relatively even split with there being slightly more non-dog owners than dog owners who responded to the survey.

Full list of comments

Q 9. Is there anything that Council could do to improve the amenity of the Linear Park?

Comments:

In response to this open ended question the detailed comments made from the respondents are provided below.

Paths/pedestrian access:

- The main walking path crossing Porter St can be quite dangerous. Some safety measures should be implemented (i.e. speed bumps, etc) for motorists to slow down.
- Improve Porter St access i.e. pedestrian pathway on Porter St, cycling.
- We walk from Porter Street to the Park and there is no pedestrian [path?] and it is very dangerous to walk on the road. At night time it is even more dangerous with inadequate lighting.
- The footpaths on Porter Street to access the park are very uneven and dangerous. The gravel when it is dry also is slippery on the hills. There is no safety for pedestrians. What about people with prams? Dangerous.
- The park feels very isolated during weekdays. Although it is the quickest walking route to the Pines, as a mum with a young baby I do not feel safe walking through the park alone. The gradient of the Rosco Drive access path is impossible. A boardwalk to allow bicycle/pram access would be appreciated.
- Pathways to Green Gully from top of Hillhouse is too steep and not properly maintained.
- Seal the path from Hillhouse Road
- Extend to Mullum Mullum trail.
- Better (safer) access to paths along the Yarra. It is very dangerous crossing Warrandyte Road.
- Make a direct connection to Yarra Trail without having to ride/walk up and down the hill at Warrandyte Road.
- We use the park to cycle with small children and to access the Mullum Mullum Trail from Lawsons Court. Crossing the Heidelberg/Warrandyte Rd is a nightmare and we would love to see a safe crossing to connect the linear park with the north side of Heidelberg/Warrandyte Rd.
- Somehow have cyclists be more respectful of walkers. With the downhill area they build too much speed and I have seen children, pets and the elderly upset by this.
- We need a clear separate cycling path for cyclists; currently cyclists and walkers sharing same path. Been almost run over many times.
- We need a safe pedestrian crossing at Shakespeare Drive at the entrance of the court for school kids (safe island with pusher access - ramps off the kerb).
- Make a direct connection from Bronte Rise to park - currently no path to ride on other than neighbour's driveway.

- Paths need to be raised in some low areas as they are often under water, plus keep grass from growing over it and keep overhanging trees trimmed so they do not get in walkers way
- Flooding of area where access 3 [Tramore Close] joins main trail.
- Keep them better maintained
- Footpaths are a hazard in dry season
- Grass overgrowing on path also trees. Paths can take 3-4 people walking across in places 1-2 only.
- Path is slippery in wet season.
- In general on parks: CIRCULAR walks are always preferred!
- Pathway maintenance
- Lawns mowed more. The walkway, described, has a beautiful setting between Porter St. and Warrandyte Rd. However the section between Wagon Rd and Woodlands Edge could be tidied by ridding the area of dead trees and creeper around the swamp area. Mow the track, Woodlands Rise.
- Paths bad.

Parking:

- Upgrade entrance at Porter St.
- Please tar the parking area at Porter Street. Hoons do wheel spins and cause trouble.
- Make a larger car park with access from Reynolds Road.

Seating:

- Seating (for resting during the walk) interspersed throughout the linear park
- Would like some seating along the pathway & another dog poo bin.

Signage:

- Put a few keep left signs along the path.
- Improved pedestrian safety signs at Porter Street crossing, No.5 on plan.
- In particular, a sign to notify users of the importance of the wetlands and bush remnants to frogs and birds. Nothing too large or expensive, but pointing out that it's special.

Play Spaces:

- Rubbish bins near playground need to be provided. Sometimes glass or broken glass is near play equipment.
- More play equipment/picnic areas would be great.
- Shade cloth/cover over playgrounds to protect from sun from midday on & shelter from rain for winter.
- Could do with rubbish bins in the playgrounds.
- Remove wet areas, as snakes are a real danger especially as they move in summer. Remove wet area from near playgrounds.

Sporting Facilities:

- Sporting facilities are good but can be used late at night which can cause problems to residents.
- We do not think sporting facilities are needed or desirable. It is a quiet, superb nature reserve for the enjoyment of all. Cyclists, power walking and runners are welcome.
- The concrete cricket pitch is too short and inappropriately positioned. A proper cricket pitch or short tennis wall/basketball ring on the flat open area.
- Basketball hoop at location 9
- Jenkins Park is perfect place for a BMX/Skate facility. It is rarely used for any purpose today.

Fitness Equipment:

- Fitness equipment, including rubber pad areas.
- Outdoor adult exercise equipment

Picnic Facilities:

- Block off Porter Street and create a parking/picnic area. Currently very hazardous trying to cross roads and very very poor traffic management on Porter Street - no underpass though!
- More play equipment/picnic areas would be great (repeated comment from above)
- Toilets
- Recommend toilet facility
- Need toilet and water dispenser or other facilities.
- Water tap.
- Drinking fountains spread along paths.
- Would be great to get picnic facilities in Jenkins Park.
- Suggest area of seating and BBQ areas.

Use of the underpass:

- Get anti-graffiti paint as it is constantly being defaced
- Drugs sometimes in there
- Please check underpass
- Keep the underpass clean lots of rubbish & debris always found in the underpass.
- Improve maintenance of the underpass at Reynolds Road, especially during school holidays - it's not so bad when the children?! are back at school.
- Underpass is sometimes dirty; graffiti sometimes present.
- Underpass often littered with rubbish & vegetation, i.e. poor maintenance
- Underpass always wet and dirty
- I consider the underpass area slightly "dodgy" (unsafe).
- Underpass subject to vandalism and graffiti. Would a "community art project" discourage graffiti?
- Keep underpass clear of graffiti and rubbish (glass etc.)
- Underpass is dirty. Needs to be cleaned of broken glass regularly.
- Underpass gets very dirty.
- Underpass maintenance, maintain lighting in working order, clean.

Landscaping:

- Few trees with colour up the hill at Jenkins Park. Whereby this time of the year they will bloom and would, over time, outlive us for the next generation.
- When we first moved here in 1993, the foot bridge that links Lawsons Court with the Linear Park over-looked a pond with ducks. It has grown over, a shopping trolley or two is under mud and it would be good to see that pond reclaimed.
- I think the park looks messy. More maintenance and better selection of the types of trees that are planted would be good.
- Some community planting could enhance the park and give people a feeling of ownership.
- Need to manage wet land area appropriately
- Remove the DISGUSTING 'wetlands' (weeds & rubbish) near the underpass.

Litter Bins & Dog Poo Bins

- A garbage bin needs to be installed near the car park, and also a drinking tap would be good. .

Rubbish Bins

- Maybe some rubbish bins? A drinking fountain or two for humans and animals? Please!
- More doggy poo bins – please
- Dog litter bins & bins for rubbish in general
- More litter and dog poo bins. More access to drinking water.
- More rubbish bins installed please. Often see rubbish strewn all over the walking path. Obviously, there are some hooligans around using the park at night and behaving very irresponsibly.
- Provide and service rubbish bins.

Lighting:

- No - too dangerous - no lighting
- Please put better lighting at the Porter Street entrance. Very dark at night for pedestrians.
- Solar panel lighting for greater use all year.
- Lighting for early runners (5.00am).
- Lights

Indigenous flora/fauna:

- Natural grasses - good. Kookaburras lovely.
- The vegetation near Woodlands/Hillhouse & Hollywood Close is not easily accessible. This should be opened up, especially if the private area is developed.
- Assist trees to grow.
- Many of the plants still have the plastic protection shield from when they were planted around the base of the now maturing plant.
- Needs some input to improve vegetation and vegetation management.
- More trees planted especially if died
- Snakes

- Snakes are a concern in summer.
- Snakes in section between Porter Street & Reynolds Road.
- Keep the grass down around the wet areas for risk of snakes.
- Pedestrian path from Hillhouse Road overgrown. Threat of snakes.
- Remove wet areas, as snakes are a real danger especially as they move in summer. Remove wet area from near playgrounds (repeated comment from above).
- Snakes are a concern in summer.
- Snakes in section between Porter Street & Reynolds Road.

Pest/feral Management:

No comments

Pet Management:

- I have 2 small dogs. I let them off-lead at times but always put them back on when other dogs approach - others must do the same as all I have met cannot control their dogs off-lead by voice control.
- Dogs should be banned. Some owners and some dogs are dangerous. I have been bitten.
- Tell dog rangers where Green Gully is located!!
- Do more to encourage people to remove dog droppings.
- Additional dog waste bins
- A couple more bins for dog waste with bags - we always pick up, but I know others don't.
- Imperative to preserve areas for dogs off leash.

Fire Management:

- Grass & dead trees need better maintenance
- No fire management, i.e. removing of scrub done behind homes in Woodlands Edge/Hillhouse.

Boundary Fencing:

- Better & safer fencing near the roads.
- A fenced area - treed and with access to water for off-lead play area and dog training facility in Jenkins Park.

Maintenance/Weeds:

- More regular cutting of grass & removal of dead trees & limbs
- Grass is left too high at times before it is mown
- Occasionally mowing is overdue therefore grass long & snakes could be more prevalent
- Grass is long, mulch is rarely topped up.
- The path from Hillhouse Road is becoming impenetrable - long grass - weeds - prickles and a fallen tree
- Perhaps more regular mowing of grass bordering paths, especially in warmer weather, for improved snake safety when walking dogs, etc.
- Keep grass cut/trimmed.

- Grass mown not pulverised. Chain slasher flattens grass. There is better equipment available.
- More regular mowing
- Cut the grass.
- Maintenance should be improved, often the weeds are knee high - it is not mowed and edged regularly enough along the entire track. The wetlands are little more than a swamp.
- ...feel strongly that it is not maintained as it used to be. Long grass almost always.
- Trim overhanging tree branches on the path / The Linear Park path is always overgrown.
- Kill weeds/grass growing thru asphalt path.
- Weeds and trees should be maintained more regularly.
- Undertake clearing of dead trees and fallen branches. Better weed control.
- Remove dead trees
- More frequent maintenance of grounds & weed eradication to enhance the experience
- Remove weeds
- The Council does a great job maintaining the Park
- Rubbish collection
- The quality of maintenance is very poor. It could look so much better.

Other:

- Prevent development (housing) in the park
- Imperative to acquire private land to protect use and access
- Remove power lines
- Petition to run power cables underground.
- Areas of Jenkins Park that are not well used.
- Leave it as it is!
- The park is fine as it is.
- Quite good as it is
- We're very pleased with the park, just as it is.
- I'm happy with current maintenance, signage etc. / happy as it is

Q 11. Are you satisfied with the existing dog controls in the reserve? If no, please provide more information:

In response to this open ended question the detailed comments made from the respondents are provided below.

Dog control

- Dogs must be on-lead when nearing other dogs.
- Dogs should be on leash. Some dogs are big and quite terrifying!
- Perhaps some? Could allow more room for dogs to roam free.
- Dogs walked are not on leads at present & present a hazard to cyclists, children & adults
- I think dogs should be on a lead at all times when off their home property

- Some dogs are bad breeds and come charging towards my dog and I am quite afraid. It should be dogs on leashes or it should be off leash but when another dog is in sight then put on leash.
- Dogs should be on leads at all times. Playing with children, walking and cycling are sometimes unpleasant with unwanted visits by dogs & fear of attack. Dog owners are often rude & signs are ignored, eg. on leash near playground & clean up droppings.
- have seen unleashed dogs attack other dogs and people. Need tighter controls, also to protect wildlife.
- Dogs should be kept on-lead to avoid anger to cyclists.
- I've already had an incident involving a dog causing me injury.
- Uncontrolled dogs off leash.
- An off-lead dog ran across Wagon Road and a car had to screech to a halt to avoid it after pedestrians shouted.
- I am concerned for their safety when I take my grandchildren to the park and the dogs are free to run and come close to the playground.
- Dogs not on leashes can be threatening.
- We regularly walk our dog in the reserve - always on a leash. We're often hassled by other dogs that are off leash. Often our dog becomes frightened and occasionally we have to intervene. This usually spoils our walk.
- Yes - but dogs not always on leads Dog owners are responsible in this park it is very good and I am proud to be a part of it.
- Be sure to empty dog bins more often
- I don't visit as much as dogs need to be on a leash at all times. Owners can go to parks for their dogs to run around.
- Occasionally come across stray dogs on park (no owners present)
- Dogs should be on a leash as dogs terrify many walkers and jump on you. Too much dog poo on the paths.
- My experience with 10 years of dog walking reveals many dogs are not under reliable control when off lead. My dog has been attacked!
- To be on leash around play equipment.
- They should not be allowed to be off their lead on the footpaths. Dangerous for runners and cyclists.
- Mostly yes, but some unleashed dogs do chase the pedestrians/walkers; on the other hand lovely to see the dogs running free. Let them run free!
- The park is too narrow for off lead. There are too many off-lead parks in Manningham. We are happy for Jenkins Park to be off-lead as it is a big open space. This would give residents scared of dogs or with small children the option of staying North of Reynolds Road.
- Dogs off-lead on grass areas is fine. Dogs off-lead on or near path are incompatible with cyclists. In other parks, a separate sealed and gravel path works well to avoid conflict.
- Often owners do not keep control. Dogs run up to you. That makes me nervous. have been bitten before.
- Dog poo
- Police poo collection better. Keep them better maintained
- Dog poo - too much on paths & grass area. People are not cleaning up after their dogs.
- The doggie do bins are great, Thank you.

- Perhaps more bins for animal excrement. The eastern 2 are too far from each other and do not cover all exits/entrances
- Tighter controls on dog waste. There are always leftover poo!
- Need more dog waste bins they often overflow
- I would like to see more dog "poo" bins located along the entire linear track.
- Dog owners not picking up poo.
- Extra litter bins would be better.
- Often see dog poo on the path
- Q. How do you control the dog owners e.g. not picking up dog droppings
- More doggy doo disposal containers at entrances 1 & 16.
- Dogs shit on the road
- Dogs should be on the leash. Owners of dogs should not leave their dog excrement in the park.
- Other
- I want better footpaths! I don't worry about the dogs.
- Imperative with ever increasing high density living that residents be given the chance to own and exercise dogs.
- Please don't change

Q 12. Green Gully is currently zoned as a 'Dog off-lead Reserve'. Would you accept stricter dog controls in the remnant vegetation areas to protect important plants and animals? If no, please provide more information:

In response to this open ended question the detailed comments made from the respondents are provided below.

- Already under control
- When I have a dog with me I don't allow it in those areas anyway.
- If dogs are under effective control they should not be in remnant vegetation areas
- I prefer dogs on leash (I walk my dog on a leash)
- It works well at the moment
- I'm there twice a day and see many dogs and not one is very interested in the plants.
- I am mainly concerned with tracks. I am happy with whatever that keeps dogs under control around cyclists.
- No dogs enter it.
- Currently walk dog on lead. Would want the reserve to be accessible for dog walking.
- Most people with dogs keep them on a lead even though it is a lead off reserve.
- The dogs seem to stick to the paths/grass not the muddy "swamp". No dog owner wants their dog covered in the glop!
- When walking find it rare to see dogs going near the vegetation. Our dogs love the area.
- Give the dogs a run
- I have never witnessed dogs venturing far off the path into the vegetation - they are always under control!
- Dog does not go into vegetation areas.
- I think it's good how it is.

- Never had any problems with the many pet dogs being walked there.
- Not a high priority (plus Council Rangers would have to police). Doesn't seem a problem from my observations - majority of dog owners do control their animals.
- Controls sufficient
- I haven't seen any dogs roaming in the remnant vegetation areas - they mainly use the oval to run around on.
- I have been walking dogs in this area for 10 years - I have never seen any dogs affecting negative issues to native animals or flora.
- People don't usually take their dogs through that part except to access the pathway.
- What evidence is there that stricter controls would protect? My observations are that dogs are well-controlled here.
- I don't believe they would do any harm. This is from observing dog use currently.
- Retain off-lead
- Off lead places are very important.
- No - Dogs need an area to be off-lead & also enjoy life and so do the humans need an area to walk without dog concerns.
- I personally like the idea of off leash another dog in sight on leash. People are so rude if you ask them to get their dog or put the leash on. They think their dogs are angels.
- As long as off-lead on path continued
- I am happy with the "off-lead" policy
- There is little else around to use
- Most people appear responsible and dogs need somewhere to run and socialise.
- Only a small area for off lead; dog owners are usually sensitive to other users including dogs on leads.
- Off lead allows the dog to run. I have never seen any dog interfere with either vegetation or native wild life.
- That's what makes it such a good park - freedom. Most people walk with dogs they don't sit and let their dogs wander through the vegetation.
- Whilst we normally allow our dog off lead, it would be unfortunate to not allow dogs off-lead as there are limited areas to allow this. Could these remnant vegetation areas be fenced off?
- There are enough controls and restriction to dog owners. They need some unrestricted areas to reduce boredom and barking
- We walk regularly morning and evening. Dogs mostly follow their owners - I have never seen them damaging vegetation. The dogs need a place to exercise freely.
- Fence off area
- Use gated fence to protect trees, etc.
- Is it remnant or regrowth?? These areas of regrowth need to be planted with important local vegetation.
- I think fencing important areas off would be better, this will protect from any damage caused, not just from dogs, (i.e. children, adults, bike riders).
- Yes, but these will end up being ignored; better to fence off those areas with wire fencing.
- Yes, if main trail/path remained lead free.
- It is inappropriate to have dogs off-lead so close to the vegetation and fauna.
- Undecided

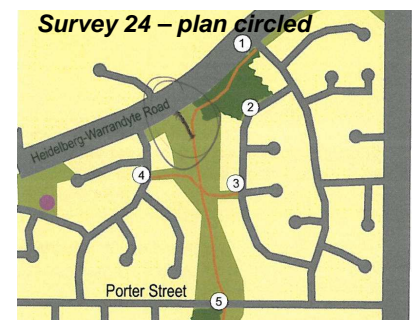
- Owners have no control when they are often 50 metres away from their dog.
- Remnant vegetation is currently fairly in size and quality and area. Area is currently mainly grassy open space.

Q 15. Is there anything else Council could do to encourage you to make greater use of the reserve than you currently do?

In response to this open ended question the detailed comments made from the respondents are provided below.

Paths/pedestrian access:

- Complete walking path construction to Warrandyte Road (see Plan – circled at right).
- I want to know when you are doing the walking paths ~ Blackburn Rd-H. Warrandyte Rd
- Safer access across Porter Street. Cars speed down Porter Street. Porter Street major hazard no footpath it does not enhance the Linear Park.
- Yes. If Council would put the same effort to fix and maybe save lives at the Porter Street & Fitzsimons Lane roundabout. HELP!!!!!!
- Finish the footpath on Porter Street so it is safer to walk with children and on bikes. Better access to Tikalara Park.
- Yes - close off Porter - it would improve entire residential pocket bordered by Porter/Blackburn & Warrandyte Roads. Access to park is a danger via Porter Street!!
- Improve lighting at Porter Street.
- Construct proper pedestrian [path?] along Porter Street.
- Yes, make it easier and safer to access. Particularly from Clendon Court and Porter Street. The residents could use the supermarkets better.
- Circular track?
- Connect bike track to the Yarra Trail
- Greater support for cyclists by widening the track and extending it to Mullum Mullum and the Main Yarra trails would be fantastic.
- As per Q 13 - improve access to Mullum Mullum Trail.
- Join up to Mullum Mullum!
- Wider path at the steep section near Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. Join up the path with the Main Yarra Trail.
- Connecting to Tikalara Park is the most important.
- Need a flatter path to access from Rosco Drive, presently too steep especially as animals and we age. Suggest one across grassland closer to Warrandyte Rd.
- Rosco Drive entry too steep, redesign pathway.
- Improve the accessibility of the Rosco Drive entrance.
- Could the pathway from Hillhouse Road be upgraded and preferably sealed.
- Improve path access from Hillhouse Road down to Linear Park.
- Woodlands Edge & Hillhouse Road entrances (7 & 8) need urgent improvement.
- Provision of a made footpath connecting path to Glenvill Court.



- Yes - this area floods - pity the homes that may be built there??
- Improve drainage at the bottom of the Tramore Close entrance path - floods too often.
- Parking:
- It is great haven from bustling traffic where you can walk with safety. Porter Street entrance should be prepared for visitor parking and covered and open air seating provided.
- The cars turning off Glendarragh into Wagon come down the hill very fast. Need a roundabout or something to slow the traffic on Glendarragh/Wagon intersection to allow for safer crossing.
- Ban cars/vehicles from driving along it. That is very dangerous. I have seen them enter via Clontarf. (Council/rangers excepted of course)

Seating:

- have a few chairs for resting.
- More seating & more litter bins
- Seating would help but not that important.
- As per Q. 9 (seating, signage, picnic facilities)
- Yes, if seating, play areas, BBQ areas and community facilities such as taps.

Signage:

- Cyclists ringing their bells when they approach from behind you (signs)

Sporting Facilities:

- Add a public tennis court for residents
- Activity areas for teenagers, e.g. Cricket nets, basketball hoops.
- have a basketball ring at Lawsons Court/Hollywood as only a playground for smaller children. Quite often people play game balls on the path and flat part where previously there was a playground.
- Manningham has very few informal recreational facilities for teens. BMX/Skate park is desperately needed. Whitehorse Council has implemented several of these and they are very well utilised. Jenkins Park is an ideal location for such a facility.
- We have many grandchildren who use the Green Gully Linear Park for tennis/cricket against the wall.

Fitness Equipment:

- More exercise facilities in park.
- Maybe some exercise stations?
- I would like to see more fitness stations and more benches.
- Fitness points along the trail would be attractive to my family
- Large rubber pads for exercise routines.

Play Spaces/Picnic Facilities:

- Upgrade the playground
- Improve kids playground & picnic facilities to be added.
- Bigger playground, BBQ area or picnic tables. Toilets near playground.
- Reinstall rubbish bins near children activity areas and car parking.

- Some bins for rubbish! Maybe a drinking fountain somewhere.
- A water tap should be a priority and toilet facilities - especially for children.
- Water fountains for drinking.
- Water tap.
- More play areas for families with young children.
- Improve children's playground @ 9.
- BBQ at either Jenkins Park or near Hollywood Close
- Improve facilities in area with regard to picnic facilities and play space and path and signage and seating.
- The picnic area (9) could use a BBQ to go with the table and shelter. This facility is rarely used today.
- Use of the underpass:
- You're doing a great job trying to keep the underpass graffiti free - thank you!
- For me, the underpass is a disgrace. It used to be maintained regularly and now left for weeks before graffiti/rubbish removed.
- More lighting to underpass.
- There seems to be a problem with broken glass in Jenkins Park, specifically in/around playground and in the underpass tunnel.

Landscaping:

- Plant more trees in boundaries.
- Improve the types of trees planted.
- No, only to keep our beautiful open space and parks - it's so much nicer to walk in a park than the road.
- I am very happy with the way it is. Do not want to see it commercialised.
- I already make the most of this lovely park - I feel so fortunate to have access to the area. It's a great place for socialising as well.
- Remove overhead powerlines!
- Further development at Glenvill Court would discourage me as it would destroy the open feeling.
- This land (Q 14) is constantly under water & is extremely close to power lines.
- Not really - it would be a shame for any redevelopment to claim the land but assume overhead power lines would prohibit this?
- Lighting
- Solar panel lighting for greater use all year.
- More lighting to increase park safety at night.
- Night lighting along entire path. This would be great for late evening walking in summer and running during early mornings in winter. This would be good from a safety perspective.
- Jenkins Park needs more lighting for night time walkers.

Indigenous flora/fauna:

- I use it almost everyday. I'd like to be able to walk through the bushy areas - I wasn't sure if they were public land.
- Snakes are a worry.

Pet Management:

- Control on loose dogs
- If dogs are on leashes I would go that way on my walks everyday. I go all the way to King St through Browning Way even.
- No. We make good use of it already! Stricter dog controls would be appreciated (i.e. "On-lead" only)
- Dogs on leash at all times
- I use the park as it is close to home but I am put off by the dog policy and will sometimes drive to Birrarung Park so I can run without being chased by dogs as it is one of the few lead on parks in Manningham.
- I would feel safer from dogs if they were banned or on-lead and this was enforced.
- Off-lead
- Maintain as an off-lead dog park
- Continue "off-lead" dogs or would STOP going
- As a dog owner who has lived in Manningham 27 years, it's one of the only off-lead parks. Please leave it be!
- We are happy with the park now. Please don't make it a leashed zone - it is one of the few areas we have available to let the dog run off leash and we love it!
- Dog poo
- Clean up droppings not picked up by dog owners. Empty "dog" bins more often.

Fire Management:

- Generally Council does a good job in maintaining the area. have been concerned with dead wood (fallen tree branches etc.) in the Warrandyte Road end - fire hazard.

Boundary Fencing:

- Houses backing onto the reserve to have low or no fences, like the Milgate Estate, to improve safety. New houses to have lots of windows facing onto the reserve to improve safety.
- Improve the fencing to keep my dogs safe from traffic.
- I think fencing important areas off would be better, this will protect from any damage caused, not just from dogs, (ie children, adults, bike riders).

Maintenance/Weeds:

- Lawn done more often
- Please mow the grass at shorter frequencies - at times the grass & weeds are so tall it restricts walking and we're worried about snakes.
- We absolutely love this area. The Council does a great job maintaining the space, it can get a little soggy at times after rain, but there is a great sealed path. The area was definitely a factor in us moving from Kew to Templestowe.
- General maintenance and lighting for night use
- Regular mowing of grass & not just adjacent to walking paths.
- Keep mowing the grass, it is often very long and hard for kids to play in.
- Clear the undergrowth
- A much neater appearance including the Reynolds Rd underpass & surrounds

- Grass and weeds to the boundary of homes should be maintained regularly and trees pruned back as necessary.
- Keep grass under control
- Cut the grass more often!
- Maintain regularly.
- Also maintenance behind our property (Dundee Crt) is very poor. I have rung a number of times. At present a need for tidy up, especially seeing the flood prone area awash with quickly running water. Drains need constant care.
- Quite happy with existing maintenance and usage.
- Less weeds. Mow the grass more often.
- No, I think they are doing a pretty good job at the moment. Perhaps they could make sure the grass is mowed more regularly.
- Greater cutting of grass to avoid snakes.
- Regular mowing. Keep Council equipment (trucks) off the pathways (breaks up the path!!)
- Cleaner
- More frequent rubbish cleaning and collection from Jenkins Park car park, particularly in summer and following public holidays, or alternatively, placement of bins.
- Overall the parks are lovely but especially with the current weather the grass grows quickly getting quite long before it is cut. This then leads to an increased change of snakes.
- I once enquired if mulch was available to residents. I had spent some time weeding the area outside our property. No mulch was provided and weeds came back.
- Cut the grass because of snakes and my golf balls are lost.

Other:

- This is a great area - flat, close to houses for us to enjoy exercise as we get older. It is also currently safe. I would encourage locals to keep it this way, so I believe reducing areas for mobs of people to gather is good. Westerfolds, etc., can deal with groups of people.
- Advertise it
- Sorry, I am not in a position to advise, you know better. Thanks. You have our full confidence.
- Why not state here the cost/loss of income thereof to the Council/taxpayer!?
- Petition to run power cables underground.
- Wagon Road, I believe was named after a quarry once situated in the area and a railway, which was built to remove the spoil from Green Gully. History could be displayed by photos on a billboard.
- No apart from items mentioned. Q.14. I presume the large drain which has the water carrying role of the original creek bed cannot be built on (or over). As long as the Linear Park continuity is maintained, albeit narrowed at certain points, that would suffice for this section. If Council can acquire required land (?cost) to maintain link from private owners that is the less cost vs. a total acquisition of all land. Cost & usage level hard to justify.
- Don't use this survey as a means to do nothing OR continue to manage this area with the apparent apathy of the last 20 years.

- I am only too willing to help you, on a voluntary basis.
- I have just turned 60 and would like to plant a tree in this area.
- Anything to increase the activity in the park, i.e. dog playground.
- Keep up the good work; our free open space is so valuable.

APPENDIX 2 Planning and Policy Context

Relevant State Planning Strategies and Policies

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006
Melbourne 2030 (2002)
Metropolitan Open Space Strategy (2002)
Native Vegetation Management Framework (Net Gain)
Mullum Mullum Park Draft Strategic Directions Plan (July 2010)

Relevant Local Planning Strategies, Policies, Plans & Guidelines

Manningham Council Plan 2009-2013
Healthy Living in Manningham- Municipal Public Health Plan (2009-13)
Disability Access Policy and Action Plan (2004) Manningham City Council
'Healthy habitats' Bushland Management Strategy (2012)
'Active for Life' Recreation Strategy (2010) Manningham City Council
Manningham Public Lighting Procedures and Guidelines (May 2010)
Manningham Horse Riding Strategy (2002)
Manningham Domestic Animals Strategy (2004)
Manningham City Council Open Space Strategy (2014)
Manningham Biosites Manningham City Council Sites of (Biological) Significance Review (2004) – Biosite 34, Green Gully - Regional
Manningham City Council Outdoor Signage Strategy (Jan 2011)
Manningham City Council Mullum Mullum Linear Park Stage 3 Management Plan (2008)
Manningham City Council -The 100 Acres Reserve (2010)
Andersons Creek Corridor Concept Plan (2003)
Amendment C63 to the Manningham Planning Scheme Gazetted (2010)
Walk Manningham Plan (2011-2020)
Land Management Guide (2003)
Landscape Plan Guidelines – Yellow Box Grassy Woodland (June 2002)
Green Gully Linear Park Concept Plan (Jan 1995)
Urban and Park Design Guidelines (2010)

Manningham Planning Scheme

Green Gully Linear Park encompasses seven Zones and three Overlays in the Planning Scheme. The section of Tikalara Park north of Websters Road is located in the Green Wedge (outside the Urban Growth Boundary). Amendment C54 extends Environmental Significance Overlays over most of the study area north of Reynolds Road.

The Zones include:

Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ)

The purpose of this zone is:

to recognise areas for public and recreation open space;
to protect and conserve areas of significance where appropriate; and

to provide for commercial uses where appropriate.

Area in GGLP affected:

The PPRZ covers the majority of the linear park between Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Bronte play Space with the exception of some drainage reserves, enabling the protection of this space for public use whether it be for recreation or commercial use, and to protect significant areas of conservation which in this case include parts of the recognised Regional Biosite 34 in the central and northern areas of the reserve. (Refer Appendix 2).

Public Conservation and Resource Zone (PCRZ)

The purpose of this zone is:

to protect and conserve the natural environment and natural processes for their historic, scientific, landscape, habitat or cultural values;
to provide facilities which assist in public education and interpretation of the natural environment with minimal degradation of the natural environment or natural processes; and
to provide for appropriate resource based uses.

Area in GGLP affected:

This zone offers conservation protection for the park area north of Websters Road which is the connection to Tikalara Park and the Mullum Mullum Reserve and Trail. This area can be used to educate the public about conservation (through interpretive signage or other appropriate means), historic and cultural values where any construction is to be done with minimal impact on the surrounding environment.

Residential 1 Zone (R1Z)

The purpose of this zone is:

to provide for residential development at a range of densities with a variety of dwellings to meet the housing needs of all households;
to encourage residential development that respects neighbourhood character; and
in appropriate locations to allow: educational, recreational, religious, community and a limited range of other non-residential uses to serve local community needs.

Area in GGLP affected:

This zone covers the majority of the properties adjacent to GGLP and still covers the drainage reserves south-east of Jenkins Park running towards Blackburn Road. A small area north of Glenvill Court which is currently privately owned is partially covered by this zone and would require rezoning should Council purchase the site for incorporation into the park in the future.

Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ)

The purpose of this zone is:

to provide low density residential development on lots which, in the absence of reticulated sewerage, can treat and retain all waste water.

Area in GGLP affected:

This affects the area northwest and adjacent to the drainage reserve running between Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Websters Road which is intended as a more direct route/link from the current GGLP to Tikalara Park.

Public Use Zone -Service and Utility (PUZ1)

The purpose of this zone is:

to recognize public land use for public utility and community services and facilities.

Area in GGLP affected:

This Zone covers most of the drainage reserves that currently form part of the open space throughout the linear park running between Reynolds Road and Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road. This zone also covers a large property adjacent to Tikalara Park, east of the connection at Websters Road.

Urban Floodway Zone (UFZ).

The purpose of this zone is:

to ensure that any development maintains free passage and temporary storage of floodwater, minimizes flood damage and is compatible with flood hazard, local drainage conditions and minimization of soil erosion, sedimentation and silting.

Area in GGLP affected:

The linear park runs along a valley which is a natural catchment from surrounding hills that runs from Jenkins Park in the south towards the Mullum Mullum Creek in the north. This zone generally covers the drainage reserves in the park north of Reynolds Road, with a larger zone area between Glenvill Court and Porter Street in which a small wetland exists. The drainage reserve running between Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Websters Road is completely covered by this zone.

Road Zone Category 1 (RDZ1).

The purpose of this zone is:

to identify significant existing roads and land which has been acquired for a significant proposed road.

Area in GGLP affected:

Reynolds Road and Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road are major roads which both run east-west through GGLP and are covered by this zone and overseen by VicRoads.

The Overlays include:

Special Building Overlay (SBO)

The purpose of this overlay is:

- to identify land in urban areas liable to inundation by overland flows from the urban drainage system as determined by, or in consultation with, the floodplain management authority;
- to ensure that development maintains the free passage and temporary storage of floodwaters, minimises flood damage, is compatible with the flood hazard and local drainage conditions and will not cause any significant rise in flood level or flow velocity; and
- to protect water quality in accordance with the provisions of relevant



Figure 5. SBO in GGLP

State Environment Protection Policies, particularly in accordance with Clauses 33 and 35 of the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria).

Area in GGLP affected:

In GGLP, the area affected by this SBO follows the overland flow path from Bronte Play Space through to Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and on to Tikalara Park through the drainage reserve. In the majority, construction will not take place in these locations, however this overlay covers almost half of the privately owned property near Glenwill Court which is currently ear-marked for development but also for a Public Acquisition Overlay.

Significant Landscape Overlay 1 (SLO1)

Significant Landscape Areas

The purpose of this overlay is:

- to ensure that the visual impact of development is minimized;
- to ensure that the development of land and the removal of vegetation are not detrimental to the natural environment, character of the area, heritage values or any other environmental features or identified values; and
- to encourage development in keeping with the character and appearance of the area and to discourage development which is intrusive to the landscape character of the area.

Area in GGLP affected:

This affects the area north of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road leading into Tikalara Park and on to the Mullum Mullum Trail including residential properties in this location. Any works done in this location are to have minimal visual impact and must keep to the character of the surrounding landscape.

Significant Landscape Overlay 2 (SLO2)

Yarra Valley Backdrop

The purpose of this overlay is to:

- protect areas along the Yarra River and within nearby parkland from visual intrusion caused by the inappropriate siting or appearance of buildings or works;
- encourage development in keeping with the character and appearance of the area;
- protect adjoining parkland and its flora and fauna from drainage and effluent wastes; and
- protect and enhance a sense of remoteness in the Yarra Valley.



Figure 6. Significant & Environmental Overlays in GGLP

Area in GGLP affected:

This covers much the same area as SLO1 north of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and then extends further towards the Mullum Mullum Creek and beyond, including residential properties adjacent to the reserves. This overlay particularly refers to the importance of GGLP and Tikalara Park as main catchments that feed into the Yarra River.

Proposed Planning Controls

The City of Manningham has prepared Amendment C54 which applies to all land in the municipality with identified environmental and landscape values. The purpose of the amendment is to protect Manningham's biodiversity and landscape area and rationalise the number of overlay controls applying to a particular property and to ensure that the provisions provide greater certainty and clarity leading to more consistent decision making. The amendment proposes to implement the findings and recommendations of key strategies that have been approved by Council being Manningham Biosites: Site of (Biological) Significance Review (2004); Manningham Monterey Pine and Cypress Tree Assessment (2003) and the Habitat Corridor Study and Threatened Species Study.

The proposed overlays which apply to Green Gully Linear Park include:

Environmental Significant Overlay 2 (ESO2)

The amendment proposes to replace Schedule 2 (Areas of Botanical or Zoological Significance) to the Environmental Significance Overlay with a new Schedule 2 (Sites of Biological Significance) to the Environmental Significance Overlay.

Area in GGLP affected:

The proposed overlay applies to the following parts of Green Gully Linear Park:
Title lot 374 south of Porter Street and north-west of Glenvill Court (currently a steep slope covered in remnant vegetation.) (Refer Figure.6.)
Title lot 6 on the north side of Clontarf Crescent and south of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road (currently a steep slope covered in remnant vegetation) (Refer Figure 6.)
Title lot 78 on the south side of Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road adjacent to lot 6 on Clontarf Crescent (Remnant vegetation location) (Refer Figure 6.)
Parts of the link to Tikalara Park north of Websters Road (Refer Figure 6.)

Environmental Significant Overlay 3 (ESO3)

The amendment introduces a new Schedule 3 (Buffer Conservation Areas Supporting Sites of Biological Significance) to the Environmental Significance Overlay.

Area in GGLP affected:

The overlay applies to the following parts of Green Gully Linear Park:
The title lots within the GGLP and adjacent residential lots between Glendarragh Rd in the south and Porter Street in the north as shown in (Refer Figure 6.)
All current open space in GGLP between Porter Street and Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road (Refer Figure 6.)
All open space adjacent to Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road abutting GGLP (Refer Figure 6.)
Websters Road and lots adjacent to Tikalara Park at the North end of GGLP (Refer Figure 6.)

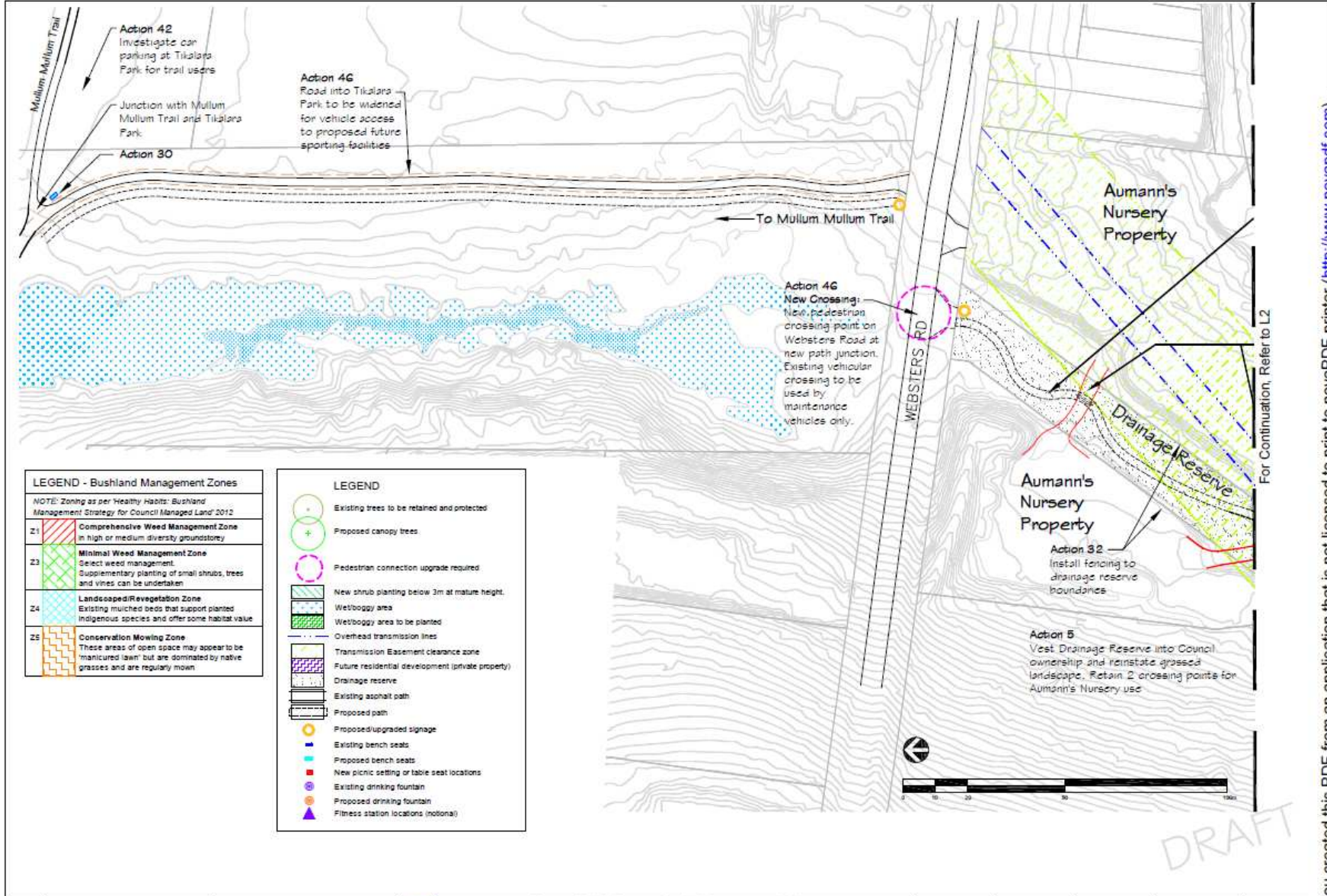
Environmental Significant Overlay 4 (ESO4)

The amendment proposes to introduce a new Schedule (Sites of Biological Significance and Buffer Conservation Areas in Low Density Residential Areas) to the Environmental Significance Overlay.

Area in GGLP affected:

The proposed overlay applies two parcels of land within the Green Gully Linear Park. There will be a need to review overlay controls in relation to these areas to ensure consistent planning controls within the park. The areas include:

- The drainage reserve forming the new link between Heidelberg-Warrandyte Road and Websters Road; and
- Adjacent residential lots to the above location as shown in Figure 6.



LEGEND - Bushland Management Zones

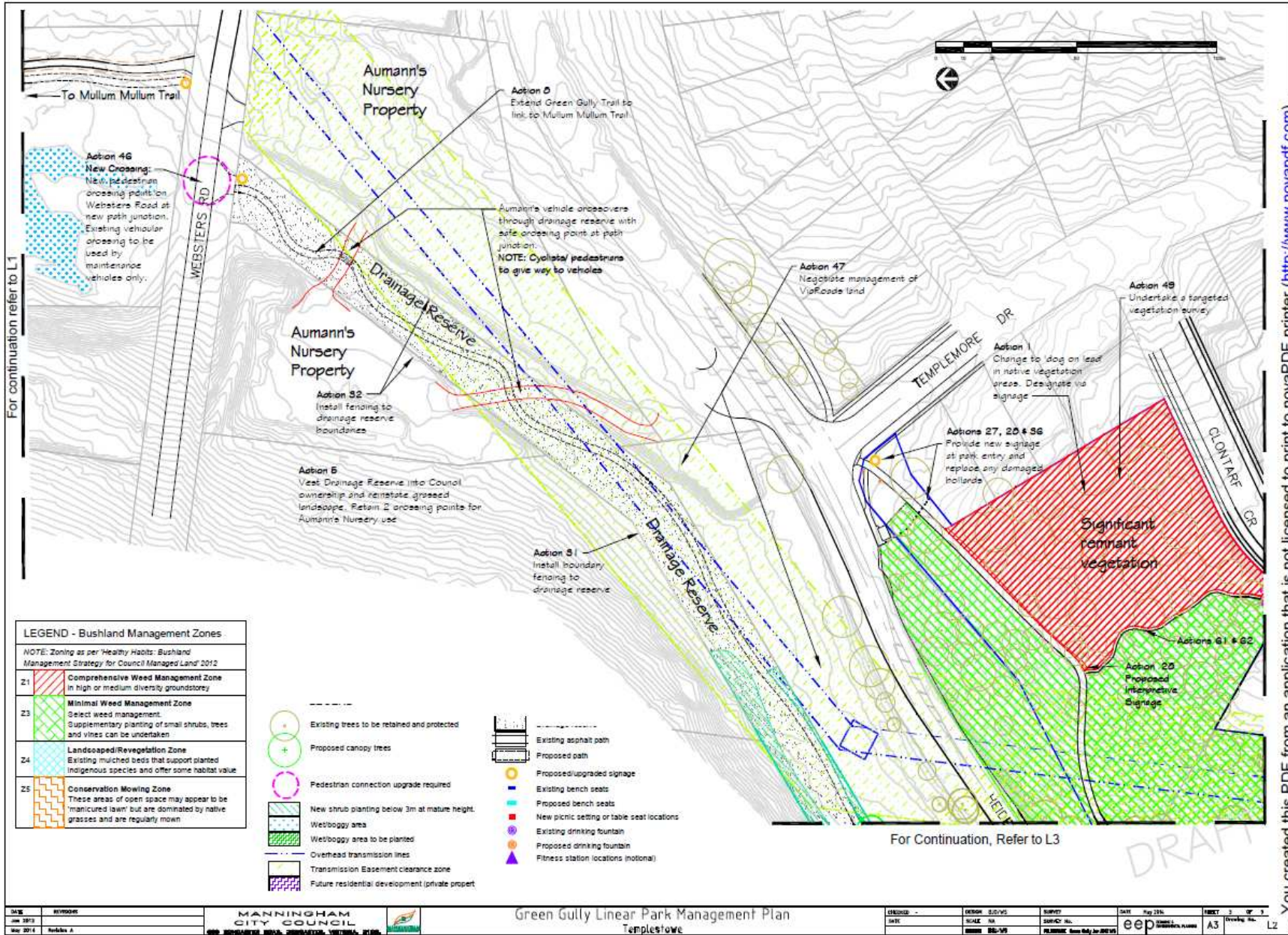
NOTE: Zoning as per Healthy Habits- Bushland Management Strategy for Council Managed Land 2012

Z1	Comprehensive Weed Management Zone in high or medium diversity groundstorey
Z2	Minimal Weed Management Zone Select weed management. Supplementary planting of small shrubs, trees and vines can be undertaken
Z4	Landscape/Revegetation Zone Existing mulched beds that support planted indigenous species and offer some habitat value
Z5	Conservation Mowing Zone These areas of open space may appear to be 'manicured lawn' but are dominated by native grasses and are regularly mown

LEGEND

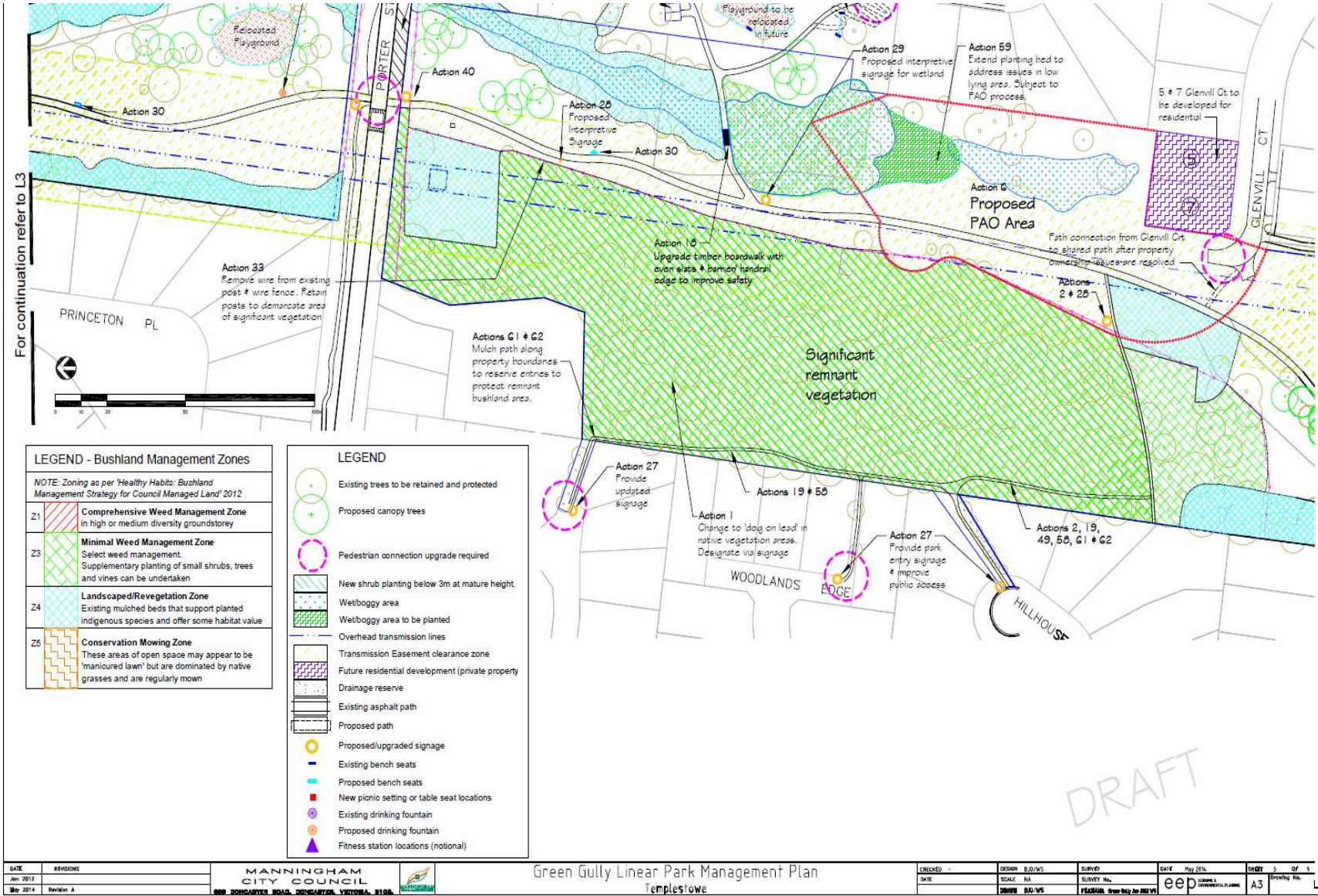
(Green circle with dot)	Existing trees to be retained and protected
(Green circle with cross)	Proposed canopy trees
(Pink dashed circle)	Pedestrian connection upgrade required
(Green hatched box)	New shrub planting below 3m at mature height
(Blue hatched box)	Wet/boggy area
(Green hatched box)	Wet/boggy area to be planted
(Black dashed line)	Overhead transmission lines
(Black dashed line)	Transmission Easement clearance zone
(Black dashed line)	Future residential development (private property)
(Red dashed line)	Drainage reserve
(Black dashed line)	Existing asphalt path
(Black dashed line)	Proposed path
(Yellow circle)	Proposed/upgraded signage
(Blue square)	Existing bench seats
(Green square)	Proposed bench seats
(Red square)	New picnic setting or table seat locations
(Blue circle)	Existing drinking fountain
(Red circle)	Proposed drinking fountain
(Purple triangle)	Fitness station locations (notional)

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DATE: 09/2014	REVISION: 1	MANNINGHAM CITY COUNCIL	Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan	DESIGNED: [Blank]	VERSION: 2.0/05	SUPPLY: [Blank]	DATE: 09/2014	HEET: 3	OF: 3
09/2014	Revised A		Templemore	DRAWN: [Blank]	SCALE: NA	DATE: 09/2014	ep	A3	L2



For continuation refer to L3

LEGEND - Bushland Management Zones

NOTE: Zoning as per 'Healthy Habits: Bushland Management Strategy for Council Managed Land' 2012

21		Comprehensive Weed Management Zone in high or medium diversity groundstorey
23		Minimal Weed Management Zone Select weed management. Supplementary planting of small shrubs, trees and vines can be undertaken
24		Landscaped/Revegetation Zone Existing mulched beds that support planted indigenous species and offer some habitat value
25		Conservation Mowing Zone These areas of open space may appear to be 'manicured lawn' but are dominated by native grasses and are regularly mown

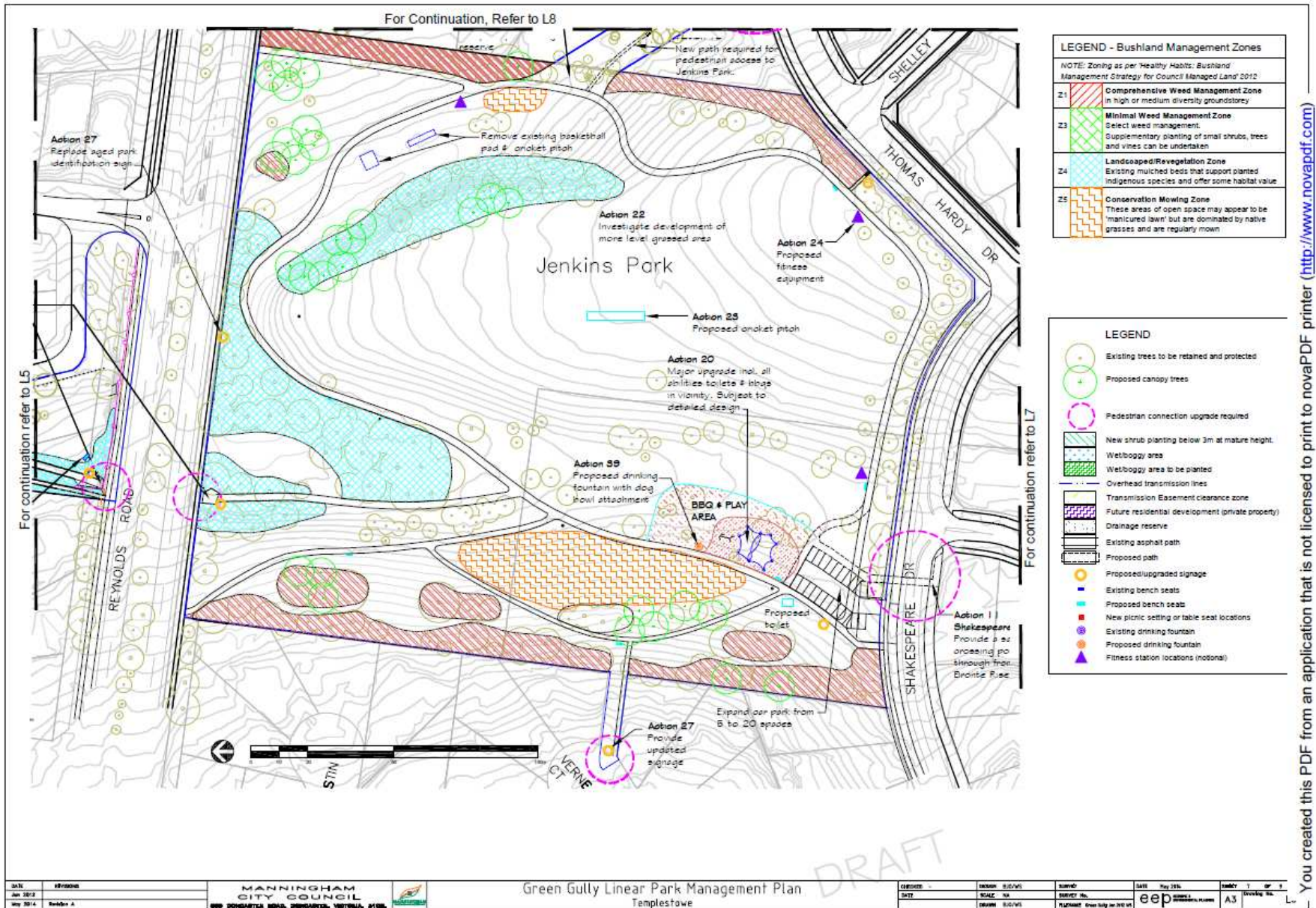
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	Existing trees to be retained and protected
	Proposed canopy trees
	Pedestrian connection upgrade required
	New shrub planting below 3m at mature height
	Wetboggy area
	Wetboggy area to be planted
	Overhead transmission lines
	Transmission Easement clearance zone
	Future residential development (private property)
	Drainage reserve
	Existing asphalt path
	Proposed path
	Proposed/upgraded signage
	Existing bench seats
	Proposed bench seats
	New picnic setting or table seat locations
	Existing drinking fountain
	Proposed drinking fountain
	Fitness station locations (notional)

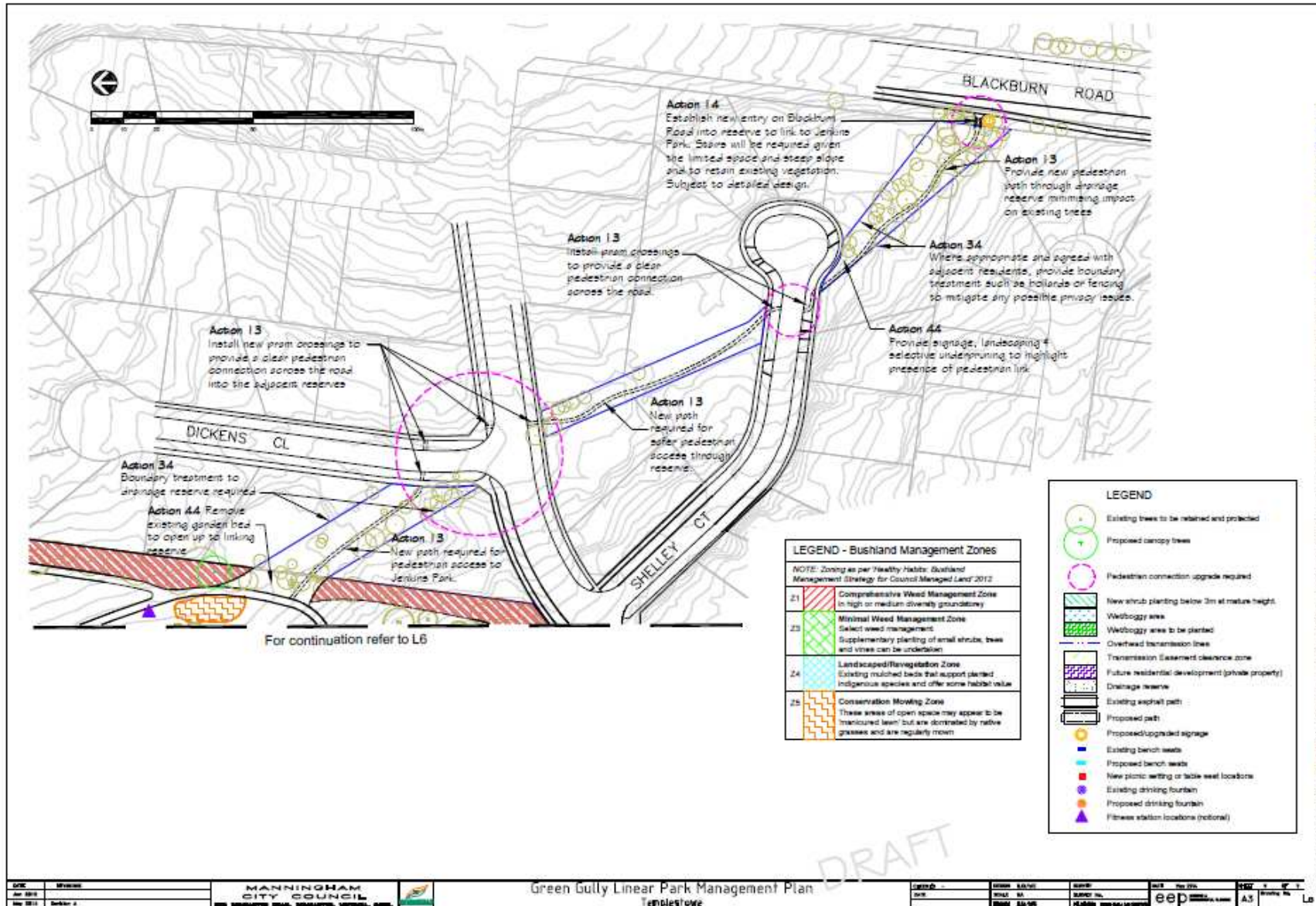
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DATE	REVISIONS	<p>MANNINGHAM CITY COUNCIL 800 SPRINGBANK ROAD, SPRINGBANK, VICTORIA, 3106</p>	Green Gully Linear Park Management Plan Templestowe		CHECKED	DESIGN	E.D./W.S	SURVEY	DATE	May 2014	DRAWN	S. OF 1
Jan 2012			SCALE	N/A	SURVEY No.	eeep	PROJECT	www.mcg.vic.gov.au	A3	Sheet No.	L4	
May 2014	Revision A		DATE	DD/MM	PREPARED							

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APPENDIX 4 Ecological Vegetation Classes

EVC No. 164

Referenced from 'Manningham Biosites' report by Paul Foreman November 2004

EVC No: 164

EVC Name: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland

MCC Distribution: Widespread throughout the eastern half of the study area.

Position in landscape: Situated in the minor gullies of Yarra River tributaries usually flowing into Riparian Forest associated with permanent and semi-permanent watercourses. At the highest elevations Creekline Herb-rich Woodland typically merges with either Valley Grassy Forest or Grassy Dry Forest.

Geology/Soils: Palaeozoic (Silurian) marine siltstones and sandstones. Soils on undulating or rolling rises of marine siltstones and sandstones with soils on gentle terrain associated with gullies (2-5%) being 120 cm deep and gradational in structure (Hood and Crawford 2004).

Biophysical (Habitat) region: Warrandyte Hills.

Ecological notes: Creekline Herb-rich Woodland occupies the lower, middle section of a characteristic topo-sequence typical of the region's vegetation patterning on Silurian geology and is widespread throughout the foothills of north-east Melbourne. On a transect from ridgetops to the creek or river valleys the sequence is: Grassy Dry Forest; Valley Grassy Forest; Creekline Herb-rich Forest; Riparian Forest. The Creekline Herb-rich Forest occupies low energy, ephemeral (seasonal) gullies or creeklines with relatively well developed bands of alluvium supporting deep, gradational soils. Although the transition with other EVCs in this toposequence maybe diffuse, Creekline Herb-rich Woodland is distinctly different in both floristic and structural characteristics as driven primarily by the increasing influence of moisture along the gradient from the dry ridgetops down to the riparian corridors and associated permanent water bodies. Although affected greatly by human disturbance (especially gold mining), in a natural state, runoff is not of a sufficient volume or energy to form permanent water channels gouged into the alluvium.

Structural and floristic description:

A medium (to 30 m) woodland to open woodland dominated by a canopy of medium mixed eucalypts over a range of tall to prostrate shrubs (to 10 m) virtually all of which are indigenous. The ground layer consists of a range of medium to small (<1 m) tussock and non-tussock forming grasses plus some mat-rushes and some sedges interspersed with a range of medium to small herbaceous dicots. Some common ground ferns and climbers/scramblers are also present. A range of exotics occur frequently in this vegetation but can become visually dominant in the more degraded sites.

The canopy is typically characterized by mixed eucalypts including: Yellow Box, Red Stringybark, Swamp Gum, Red Box, Black Wattle, Cherry Ballart, Blackwood and Silver Wattle comprise the taller shrublayer or can even codominate with the eucalypts. Sweet Pittosporum and Hawthorn are the only consistently present larger woody weeds of this EVC.

The typical medium to small shrubs include species such as Drooping and Common Cassinia, Burgan, Tree Everlasting, Prickly Currant Bush and Victorian Christmas-bush. The last three species indicate the emergence of elements of Riparian Forest, that become dominant further down stream. A range of shrubs typical of drier vegetation also frequently occur in this EVC, these include: Common Heath, Creeping Bossiaea, Grey Parrot-pea, Common Flat-pea and Common Rice-flower. The exotics, Blackberry and Briar Rose, feature consistently in this component of the vegetation.

On the ground the most common indigenous graminoids include: Weeping Grass, Kangaroo-grass, Wattle and Spiny-headed Mat-rushes, Soft, Grey and Common Tussock-grass, Reed Bend-grass, Thatch Saw-sedge, Veined Spear-grass, various Wallaby-grasses, Yellow Rush-lily and Variable Sword-sedge. Black-anther Wallaby-grass is indicative of mixing with drier vegetation at the head or margins of creeklines, whilst the presence of Common Grass-sedge and Common Bog-sedge are indicative of the some times swampy nature of the flatter creeklines. Whilst often in great abundance, four exotic grasses occur frequently in this vegetation: Sweet Vernal-grass, Large Quaking-grass, Brown-top Bent and Yorkshire Fog.

A great richness of herbaceous dicots are usually found in abundance within the graminoid intertices. Species such as Common Raspwort, Bidgee-Widgee, Small Poranthera, Kidney-weed, Small St John's Wort and Shady Wood-sorrel are examples. As with the graminoids and the shrubs, the presence of species such as Centella is also indicative of the increasing influence of moisture. Cat's Ear, Ribwort, Cleavers, Common Sow-thistle, Pimpernal and Common Century are the most commonly encountered exotic herbs.

Common Maiden-hair is the only consistently present species of ground ferns.

Three common climbers/scramblers, occur in this EVC, namely: Mountain and Small-leaved Clematis, and Love Creeper. In this component of the vegetation, the presence of Mountain Clematis is indicative of increasing moisture gradient.

Comparison with general description:

In comparison with the description in Oates and Taranto (2001), Manningham's Creekline Herb-rich Woodland differs in the following ways:

- Narrow-leaf Peppermint, Messmate Stringybark, Candlebark are relatively infrequent whilst Yarra Gum is entirely absent.
- High frequency of Cherry Ballart plus the typical Riparian Forest elements: Tree Everlasting, Prickly Currant Bush and Victorian Christmas-bush.
- Low frequency of moisture-loving forbs such as Prickfoot, Austral Brooklime and Angled Lobelia
- High frequency of Silvertop Wallaby-grass, Spear-grasses and Wallaby-grasses

In general the Valley Grassy Forest of Manningham is likely a 'typical' example of that described for the greater Port Phillip region in Oates and Taranto (2002). However, there does appear to be some mixing in of Riparian Forest elements that is probably due to mapping and sampling errors, plus a general absence of the wetter herbaceous element due to degradation.

EVC FREQ	LIFE FORM	ORIGIN	NAME	COMMONNAME	FAMILYNAME	AROTS	VROTS	FFG	REG?	MCC FREQ
Trees and Large Shrubs										
59	LS		Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae					286
50	T		Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Myrtaceae					265
50	LS		Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	Santalaceae					330
45	T		Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	Myrtaceae					342
45	T		Eucalyptus ovata	Swamp Gum	Myrtaceae					97
45	T		Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Red Box	Myrtaceae					254
36	LS		Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae					240
32	LS		Acacia dealbata	Silver Wattle	Mimosaceae					153
32	LS	#	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae					240
27	LS	*	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	Rosaceae					105
23	T		Eucalyptus gonicalyx s.l.	Bundy	Myrtaceae					280
Shrubs and Prostrate Shrubs										
64	S		Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	Asteraceae					269
55	S		Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting	Asteraceae					118
41	S		Cassinia arcuata	Drooping Cassinia	Asteraceae					205
41	S		Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	Myrtaceae					220
41	S	*	Rubus sp. aff. armeniacus	Blackberry	Rosaceae					144
36	S		Epacris impressa	Common Heath	Epacridaceae					158
32	PS		Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Fabaceae			EA97		138
32	S		Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	Rubiaceae					120
32	S		Dillwynia cinerascens s.l.	Grey Parrot-pea	Fabaceae			EA97		240
32	S		Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	Thymelaeaceae					211
32	S	*	Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar	Rosaceae					97
27	S	*	Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.	Blackberry	Rosaceae					159
23	S		Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat-pea	Fabaceae			EA97		171
23	S		Prostanthera lasianthos	Victorian Christmas-bush	Lamiaceae			EA97		95
Large to small tussock and non-tussock forming graminoids										
91	MG		Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	Poaceae					468
55	MTG		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Poaceae					340
50	MTG	*	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae					309
50	SG	*	Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass	Poaceae					328
45	MG		Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	Xanthorrhoeaceae					417
41	LG		Lomandra longifolia	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	Xanthorrhoeaceae					161
41	MTG		Poa morrisii	Soft Tussock-grass	Poaceae					157
36	MTG		Deyeuxia quadriseta	Reed Bent-grass	Poaceae					117
36	MG		Gahnia radula	Thatch Saw-sedge	Cyperaceae					200
36	MTG		Joycea pallida	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	Poaceae					221
36	MG		Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush-lily	Phormiaceae			EA92/92		151
32	MTG	*	Agrostis capillaris s.l.	Brown-top Bent	Poaceae					137
32	MTG		Carex breviculmis	Common Grass-sedge	Cyperaceae					55
32	STG		Schoenus apogon	Common Bog-sedge	Cyperaceae					93
27	MTG		Auistrostipa rudis	Veined Spear-grass	Poaceae					152
27	MG	*	Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	Poaceae					270
27	MTG		Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	Cyperaceae			EA92		163
27	MTG		Poa labillardierei	Common Tussock-grass	Poaceae					67
27	MTG		Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	Poaceae					155
23	MTG		Danthonia s.l. spp.	Wallaby Grass	Poaceae					82
Large to small herbaceous dicots and geophytes										

73	H	*	Hypochoeris radicata	Cat's Ear	Asteraceae					478
64	H		Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	Haloragaceae					419
55	H		Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Rosaceae					173
55	SH	*	Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury	Gentianaceae					170
36	H	*	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	Plantaginaceae					227
32	SH	*	Anagallis arvensis	Pimpernel	Primulaceae					94
32	SH		Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera	Euphorbiaceae					291
27	SH		Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	Convolvulaceae					175
27	SH		Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	Clusiaceae					243
27	H		Oxalis perennans	Grassland Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae					63
23	SH		Centella cordifolia	Centella	Apiaceae					17
23	H	*	Galium aparine	Cleavers	Rubiaceae					195
23	H	*	Sonchus oleraceus	Common Sow-thistle	Asteraceae					160
Ferns and fern allies										
32	GF		Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair	Adiantaceae					119
Climbers and Scramblers										
23	CL		Clematis aristata	Mountain Clematis	Ranunculaceae					91
23	CL		Clematis microphylla	Small-leaved Clematis	Ranunculaceae					134
23	CL		Comesperma volubile	Love Creeper	Polygalaceae					105
Other incl. Bryophytes										
										*

APPENDIX 3 continued

EVC No. 47

Referenced from 'Manningham Biosites' report by Paul Foreman November 2004

EVC No: 47

EVC Name: Valley Grassy Forest

MCC Distribution: A dominant element fringing riparian and minor drainage lines throughout the study area except along the Yarra River flood plain in the far west at Bulleen. One of the most abundant EVCs in the study area.

Position in landscape: With the exception of the upper most minor gullies, Valley Grassy Forest is found fringing or buffering either Riparian Forest or Creekline Herb-rich Woodland. It is generally the dominant element of valleys on the Silurian low hills situated just above the alluvial terraces as controlled by soil patterns and moisture, which at this position in the landscape has little to do with aspect.

Ecological notes: Valley Grassy Forest occupies the lower, middle section of a characteristic topo-sequence typical of the region's vegetation patterning on Silurian geology that is widespread throughout the foothills of north-east Melbourne. On a transect from ridgetops to the creek or river valleys the sequence is: Grassy Dry Forest; Valley Grassy Forest; (Creekline-herb-rich Forest); Riparian Forest. Often the transition with Grassy Dry Forest involves mixed ecotones that may even represent discrete Floristic Communities or EVCs. Compared to Grassy Dry Forest, the most obvious differences in Valley Grassy Forest are structural, although there are notable floristic differences that, as would be expected, reflect the increasing moisture gradient and to a lesser extent soil depth and fertility. Both the floristics and structure of this vegetation, suggest fire is likely to be just as important to the ecology of Valley Grassy Forest as Grassy Dry Forest.

Structural and floristic description:

A medium forest (to 30 m) to woodland of the lower slopes of foothill valleys encasing riparian vegetation dominated by a canopy of medium to short mixed eucalypts over a range of tall to prostrate shrubs (< 5 m) virtually all of which are indigenous. The ground layer consists of a range of medium to small (<1 m) tussock and non-tussock forming grasses plus some mat-rushes and some sedges interspersed with a range of medium to small herbaceous dicots. Some common ground ferns and climbers/scramblers are also present. A limited range of exotics occur frequently in this vegetation but can become visually dominant in the more degraded sites.

The canopy is typically characterized by mixed eucalypts including: Yellow Box, Red Box, Red Stringybark, Narrow-leaf Peppermint and Bundy. Candlebark is also a commonly recorded codominant. Cherry Ballart, Black Wattle, Blackwood and Sweet Bursaria comprise the taller shrublayer or can even codominant with the eucalypts where canopy height growth is limited. Radiata Pine and Sweet Pittosporum are the only consistently present larger woody weeds of this EVC.

The typical medium to small shrubs include species such as Burgan, Drooping and Common Cassinia, Hedge Wattle and Common Heath. Also typical of the drier vegetation, prostrate shrubs are relatively common in Valley Grassy Forest: Common Hovea and Creeping Bossiaea. Only one exotic, Blackberry, features consistently in this element of the vegetation.

On the ground the most common indigenous graminoids include: Kangaroo-grass, Wattle Mat-rush, Weeping Grass, Yellow Rush-lily, Black-anther Flax-lily and Grey Tussock Grass. Whilst often in great abundance, like Grassy Dry Forest, three exotic grasses occur frequently in this vegetation: Sweet Vernal-grass, Large Quaking-grass and Panic Veldt Grass.

A great richness of herbaceous dicots are usually found in abundance within the graminoid interstices. Species such as Common Raspwort, Small Poranthera, Kidney-weed, Chocolate Lily, Small St John's Wort, Shady Wood-sorrel and Bidgee-Widgee are examples. Cat's Ear, Ribwort and Common Century are the most commonly encountered exotic herbs - an element of the vegetation that is sometimes quite abundant.

The consistent presence of the common ground ferns, Common Maiden-hair and Austral Bracken plus the four common climbers/scramblers, namely: Purple Coral-pea, Small-leaved Clematis, Common Appleberry and Love Creeper, are indicative of the increasing moisture gradient down slope from typical Grassy Dry Forest on the hill tops.

Comparison with general description:

In comparison with the description in Oates and Taranto (2001), Manningham's Valley Grassy Forest differs in the following ways:

- Whilst frequently present, Candlebark is rarely dominant and Messmate Stringybark is very rarely present.
- Low frequency of Golden Wattle and Lightwood.
- High frequency of a range of ericoid and other shrubs such as Honey-pots and Common Heath typical of Grassy Dry Forest
- High frequency of Silvertop Wallaby-grass and a lower frequency of Spear-grasses and other Wallaby-grasses
- High frequency of Common Raspwort
- Low frequency of typical broad-leaf herbs such as Australian Buttercup and Austral Bear's Ears.

In general the Valley Grassy Forest of Manningham is likely a "dry" variant of that described for the greater Port Phillip region in Oates and Taranto (2002), and perhaps represents a discrete Floristic Community closely related to Grassy Dry Forest. Alternatively, community analysis could point to this vegetation being more comfortably considered a "wet" variant of Grassy Dry Forest or maybe even a complex ecotone between these two EVCs. It

would appear that the composition and structure of the canopy and taller shrub layers has likely been used to drive the field-based EVC mapping in this area.

EVC	LIFE	ORIGIN	NAME	COMMONNAME	FAMILYNAME	AROTS	VROTS	FFG	REG?	MCC
FREQ	FORM									FREQ
Trees and Large Shrubs										
70	LS		Exocarpos cupressiformis	Cherry Ballart	Santalaceae					330
63	LS		Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae					286
51	T		Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow Box	Myrtaceae					265
48	LS		Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae					240
45	T		Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red Box	Myrtaceae					254
43	T		Eucalyptus macrorhyncha	Red Stringybark	Myrtaceae					342
34	T		Eucalyptus radiata s.l.	Narrow-leaf Peppermint	Myrtaceae					169
34	T		Eucalyptus gonicalyx s.l.	Bundy	Myrtaceae					280
34	LS		Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa	Sweet Bursaria	Pittosporaceae				EA92	222
29	LS	#	Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae					240
29	T	*	Pinus radiata	Radiata Pine	Pinaceae					169
28	T		Eucalyptus rubida	Candlebark	Myrtaceae					100
24	T		Eucalyptus viminalis	Manna Gum	Myrtaceae					104
Shrubs and Prostrate Shrubs										
53	S		Kunzea ericoides	Burgan	Myrtaceae					220
44	S		Cassinia aculeata	Common Cassinia	Asteraceae					269
40	S		Cassinia arcuata	Drooping Cassinia	Asteraceae					205
38	S		Acacia paradoxa	Hedge Wattle	Mimosaceae					125
31	S	*	Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.	Blackberry	Rosaceae					159
29	S		Epacris impressa	Common Heath	Epacridaceae					158
28	PS		Hovea heterophylla	Common Hovea	Fabaceae				EA97	170
28	PS		Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping Bossiaea	Fabaceae					138
26	PS		Acrotriche serrulata	Honey-pots	Epacridaceae					221
26	S		Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat-pea	Fabaceae				EA97	171
26	PS		Acacia aculeatissima	Thin-leaf Wattle	Mimosaceae				EA97/92	121
25	S		Dillwynia cinerascens s.l.	Grey Parrot-pea	Fabaceae				EA97	240
25	S	*	Rubus sp. aff. armeniacus	Blackberry	Rosaceae					144
23	S		Acacia genistifolia	Spreading Wattle	Mimosaceae					171
23	S		Coprosma quadrifida	Prickly Currant-bush	Rubiaceae					120
21	S		Pimelea humilis	Common Rice-flower	Thymelaeaceae					211
21	S		Daviesia leptophylla	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	Fabaceae					155
20	S		Cassinia longifolia	Shiny Cassinia	Asteraceae					100
Large to small tussock and non-tussock forming graminoids										
69	MTG		Themeda triandra	Kangaroo Grass	Poaceae					340
63	MG		Lomandra filiformis	Wattle Mat-rush	Xanthorrhoeaceae					417
63	MG		Microlaena stipoides var. stipoides	Weeping Grass	Poaceae					468
58	SG	*	Briza maxima	Large Quaking-grass	Poaceae					328
44	MTG	*	Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae					309
41	MTG		Poa sieberiana	Grey Tussock-grass	Poaceae					155
33	MG		Tricoryne elatior	Yellow Rush-lily	Phormiaceae				EA97/92	151
28	MTG		Joycea pallida	Silvertop Wallaby-grass	Poaceae					221
23	MTG		Dianella revoluta s.s.	Black-anther Flax-lily	Phormiaceae					130
23	MTG		Lepidosperma laterale	Variable Sword-sedge	Cyperaceae				EA92	163
20	MTG		Dianella revoluta s.l.	Black-anther Flax-lily	Phormiaceae					192
20	MG	*	Ehrharta erecta var. erecta	Panic Veldt-grass	Poaceae					148
Large to small herbaceous dicots and geophytes										
64	H		Gonocarpus tetragynus	Common Raspwort	Haloragaceae					419
59	H	*	Hypochoeris radicata	Cat's Ear	Asteraceae					478
43	SH		Dichondra repens	Kidney-weed	Convolvulaceae					175
40	SH		Poranthera microphylla	Small Poranthera	Euphorbiaceae					291
35	G		Arthropodium strictum s.l.	Chocolate Lily	Anthericaceae					220
34	H	*	Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort	Plantaginaceae					227
30	SH	*	Centaurium erythraea	Common Centaury	Gentianaceae					170
29	SH		Hypericum gramineum	Small St John's Wort	Clusiaceae					243
28	H		Oxalis exilis	Shady Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae					116
28	H		Acaena novae-zelandiae	Bidgee-widgee	Rosaceae					173
25	H		Brunonia australis	Blue Pincushion	Brunoniaceae				EA97/92	141

APPENDIX 5 Significant Fauna Species List

Significant fauna species detected using the Victorian Fauna Database and the Environment protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act Protected Matters Search Tool.

FFG	EPBC	DSE	Common Name	Scientific Name	Database
F	V	E	Dasyurus maculatus	<i>Spot-tailed Quoll</i>	VFD
		V	Accipiter novaehollandiae	<i>Grey Goshawk</i>	VFD
		N	Alcedo azurea	<i>Azure Kingfisher</i>	VFD
		V	Aythya australis	<i>Hardhead</i>	VFD
		V	Biziura lobata	<i>Musk Duck</i>	VFD
		N	Nycticorax caledonicus	<i>Nankeen Night Heron</i>	VFD
		N	Cinclosoma punctatum	<i>Spotted Quail-thrush</i>	VFD
F		N	Geopelia cuneata	<i>Diamond Dove</i>	VFD
		n	Phalacrocorax varius	<i>Pied Cormorant</i>	VFD
F	E	e	Lathamus discolor	<i>Swift Parrot</i>	VFD
F		v	Ninox strenua	<i>Powerful Owl</i>	VFD
F	V		Litoria raniformis	<i>Growling Grass Frog</i>	VFD
		e	Pseudophryne bibronii	<i>Brown Toadlet</i>	VFD
F	E	e	Macquaria australasica	<i>Macquarie Perch</i>	VFD
	E		Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>cu</i>	PMST
	E		Australian Painted Snipe	<i>Rostratula australis</i>	PMST
	E		Regent Honeyeater	<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	PMST
	V		Koomoom, Smoky Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fumeus</i>	PMST
	V		Dwarf Galaxias	<i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>	PMST
	V		Australian Grayling	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i>	PMST
	V		Striped Legless Lizard	<i>Delma impar</i>	PMST