

10 MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management approach for delivery of the Edmondson Regional Park key values are described below. The management challenges and threats identified in Section 9 are discussed with management directions provided for implementation.

10.1 A sense of community ownership by local and regional communities

Community ownership of the Edmondson Regional Park will be critical to its success in meeting community needs and expectations.

High community involvement and ownership in the planning and management of Edmondson Park will result in a greater acceptance by the community of the parks future management. It is anticipated that many of the needs and expectations of the Edmondson Park community will relate to accessing recreational opportunities, therefore its development should complement other recreational opportunities available both within the Edmondson Park development, and within the broader regional context.

In close proximity to Edmondson Regional Park is the Western Sydney Parklands (WSP). This is a site of approximately 5,500 hectares that will provide a diverse range of recreational and cultural learning experiences integrated with the natural values of the land for the people of western Sydney. The WSP will be managed by the Western Sydney Parkland Trust. The Trust will be established following the commencement of the Western Sydney Parkland Act 2006. Edmondson Regional Park management will endeavour to extend many of these opportunities to the community of Edmondson Park.

Property encroachment into reserved lands commonly compromises the integrity of reserves through weed invasion, dumping, and illegal access. Involving neighbours early in the planning process and through providing and maintaining a high quality and sustainable natural environment that meets the needs of its immediate neighbours will ensure strong neighbourly relationships between the land manager and the community.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Consult and engage early with the community in communicating the parks' purpose and management.
- Communicate the value of the parks' natural assets to the community.
- Recognise different uses of the proposed park by the immediate local and the regional community.
- Manage the park to respond to community needs.
- Work closely with the Western Sydney Parklands Trust to achieve regional recreation, and conservation outcomes.

10.2 Exceptional natural environmental outcomes

The key feature of Edmondson Regional Park is its remnant stands of Cumberland Plain Woodland, an endangered ecological community protected under State and Commonwealth threatened species legislation. While the woodlands within the regional park will be conserved, exceptional environmental outcomes for the Cumberland Plain Woodland will be based upon a strategy of maintaining and building connectivity between these remnant patches within the park and those outside of the park.

Former land use practices on Edmondson Regional Park have resulted in land contamination. An investigation in 2005 found a range of contaminants, mostly associated with the sites former use for military purposes, including small arms ammunition (SAA), asbestos containing material (ACM) and lead particulate. A remediation plan (RAP) was prepared in December 2005 following the investigation. Crucial to achieving exceptional natural environmental outcomes will be the implementation of this remediation plan.

Pest species (flora and fauna) have the potential to threaten the ecology and ambience of the park and as such pose a significant issue for the future management of the Edmondson Regional Park. Pest management requires intensive works to control with the long term aim of eradication; however complicating these works is the conservation and protection of fauna that have become dependent on pest species for their survival (ie. small birds and lantana). Research and monitoring of the local area and its inhabitants will be essential in managing pests.

Stormwater has the potential to impact on both the natural and recreational values of the park. While the impacts of stormwater are relatively minor at present due to relatively unmodified drainage patterns and large areas of natural earth aiding water recharge, impacts from the proposed surrounding development may cause considerable changes to the local hydrology. Typically the largest impact will be the increase of stormwater run off due to site hardening. This influx of water brings with it increased nutrient which is the main cause of degradation of the natural creek systems through aiding the establishment of weeds and contamination of water quality. Consequently, integrated stormwater management between the park and surrounding urban lands, will be an important element of effective water management at Edmondson Park.

Waste management has always been issue and with today's society being of a disposable nature, the demand for appropriate disposal and recycling is continually increasing. The debate on collection through providing bins verses the owners responsibility to take it with them is one that has been around for many years and often the preferred methods is always subject the values and needs of the users and the community.

Ablution facilities are essential when providing recreational opportunities for the public; however the level of development within the regional park will be dependent on the level provided by adjoining land managers. Consultation between land managers and appropriate design and location of this type of infrastructure will be vital in achieving exceptional environmental outcomes and good social planning.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Conduct research and survey to identify key habitat values for each precinct of the park.
- Identify opportunities to enhance habitat values in the park.
- Identify threatening processes within the park and develop specific strategies and actions to mitigate threats.

- Understand water cycles across the landscape and identify any opportunities to share or promote appropriate water cycle controls outside of the park through developing an enhanced understanding of water cycles across the Edmondson Park landscape.
- Understand the natural fire regimes of the locality as a tool for management of the land.
- Ensure appropriate and sustainable waste management facilities are fully investigated.
- Remediate contaminated land [Lot 1, DP 807460 and Lot 2, 807461) to enable delivery of the fit for purpose use of lands, as agreed between Landcom, and DECC.
- Landcom and DoD will strive for consistency in management strategies in the interim period prior to DECC ownership.
- Share existing knowledge of the key natural assets of each precinct within the park between all parties.
- Maintain communication links with other relevant land and resource management bodies.
- Ensure the SIMI is consistent with relevant DCPs and LEPs.

10.3 Exceptional heritage outcomes

Significant areas of potential or actual heritage significance and archaeological sites exist within the Edmondson Regional Park. In particular, recent assessments indicated that a large portion of the land lies within high and moderate sensitivity zones for Aboriginal heritage.

DECC has statutory responsibilities for management of Aboriginal heritage within regional and other parks, as well as in off park areas. Consultation between DECC, local aboriginal land councils (LALCs), Liverpool and Campbelltown City Council's, and other relevant organisations will be necessary.

While some items of non-Aboriginal heritage are located in areas adjacent to the proposed park, no specific items are located within the Edmondson Regional Park site. The history of the place, however, provides a rich basis for interpretation of the land to the community. The non-Aboriginal heritage of the area is predominantly military related. The Ingleburn Conservation Area precinct is the focus for this heritage, as this history has shaped the current landscape of the site.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Understand the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage assets of the park.
- Recognise and embrace the opportunity to reconnect with the Aboriginal cultural landscape in the park.
- Acknowledge the non-Aboriginal heritage of the area through the interpretation of the park.
- Look for opportunities to integrate non-Aboriginal heritage facilities into the operations of the park (ie Bardia Barracks).

10.4 Exceptional urban / natural interface outcomes

The Regional Park is to be located centrally within the residential development of Edmondson Park with the town centre and South West Rail Link further dissecting the park creating three management units. As the Edmondson Park development progresses and land management authorities change, it will be critical that cooperative management exists between land managers so as to minimise the impacts from unregulated access.

Careful planning and effective management and cooperation by all land managers will be crucial to ensure exceptional urban / natural interface outcomes are achieved given the dissection of the Regional Park.

Fire is a natural feature of the environment and is essential to the survival of some plant and animal communities. However, inappropriate fire can damage natural and cultural heritage and endanger park visitors and neighbours. Fire management is a complex issue considering the long-term conservation of native plant and animal communities and the ongoing protection of life and property adjacent to the park.

The large urban interface of the Edmondson Park provides extensive opportunity for illegal and informal access and unauthorised activities within the park. Such activities include trail bike riding, dumping, 4WD driving and land clearing. There are areas existing within the site that show evidence of these activities with large quantities of asbestos and other building waste being dumped. Other security issues such as vandalism, arson and theft also add to the complexities of managing an extensive urban interface. Currently, access into parts of the site is regulated through policies implemented by the current land management authority. As the Edmondson Park development progresses and land management authorities change, it will be critical that cooperative management exists between land managers so as to minimise the impacts from unregulated access.

The successful delivery of the broader Edmondson Park development will provide a level of certainty in planning and development of the regional park. Conversely, delays in the delivery of the Edmondson Park development, and its constituent elements, may challenge the success of the park. Issues that may arise include:

- Property encroachment into the regional park lands
- Community resentment if the park development is not meeting community expectations (resulting through insufficient funds for park development)
- Illegal use and vandalism
- Degradation of the Cumberland Plain Woodland, an endangered ecological community

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Develop a concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.
- Develop and implement appropriate security and access management arrangements for the park.
- Develop and implement cooperative and coordinated fire management arrangements with other fire authorities, reserve neighbours and the community.

10.5 Community wellbeing, and enriching of community lives

One of the key values of the Edmondson Regional Park is its unique setting within the future suburban settlement of Edmondson Park. It will provide a sense of space and views into and across the natural environment, thus contributing to the wellbeing of the local community and to enriching the lives of local residents and visitors.

Additionally, the role of the regional park in the provision of recreation opportunities for the future Edmondson Park community is one of the key drivers for the establishment of the park. Community use of the regional park to the level of its capacity will be a desirable objective and will provide optimal return on investment.

It will be important to anticipate potential conflicts and, where possible, separate conflicting activities or at least minimise potential conflict areas (eg active recreation and conservation of threatened species).

However, the line between use to capacity, and use beyond capacity is a fine one. A risk exists that the park, if well designed and accepted by the community, might be over used. A consequence of this would be that the park's resources, whether natural, cultural or recreational, risk degradation.

Overall, by providing recreational, and fitness opportunities in the park it will engender community pride, and will further enhance the value of this unique asset.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Consult with the local and regional community in relation to the use of the park for recreational purposes.
- Complement other local, regional, and private spaces including Western Sydney Regional Park, sporting grounds, and golf course.
- Co-location of activities within the Regional Park to take best advantage of those local facilities provided in the local administered areas. This will enable dual use of vehicle parking, picnic tables and other facilities.
- Adapt the park management plan over time to balance the evolving needs and usage of the recreational facilities.
- Define recreational opportunities and priorities that take best advantage of the existing precinct settings and natural configurations (area by area).
- Identify mutually exclusive activities and develop strategies to separate these in time or space.
- Plan the provision of services for the park in the context of all open spaces and recreational opportunities within the Edmondson Park development and consider regional context.
- Design park facilities, and their management, to be sustainable if utilised at capacity.
- Establish in cooperation with other managers of open space, and recreational facilities in the area (eg Western Sydney Parklands Trust (WSPT), and Council spaces), a clear understanding of likely community needs that should be addressed by the regional park and other spaces in the Edmondson Park development area.
- Plan to manage access and use of facilities within the Regional Park at optimal demand levels.
- Ensure that the management of the park incorporates investment in periodic reviews of the park's planning and use. Adjust plans for the parks use to assure that these are contemporary to the needs and interests of the developing Edmondson Park community.

10.6 Governance reflecting stakeholder aspirations

Edmondson Regional Park will be managed under the internal governance structure within DECC to provide the care, control, and future management of the park (CCM) under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Of most importance in achieving this value is the coordinating roles DECC will have in the liaison with other stakeholders in the development and future management of the park. Whilst these stakeholders do not provide the necessary governance structure imposed by DECC, they provide the support to assist DECC in promoting the viability and longevity of the park and confirm its place as a local and regional asset.

DECC Regional Advisory Committee are the main stakeholder through which DECC liaise with in the planning and management of reserves at a regional level. Committee members are appointed on a regional basis from a cross-section of the community to provide advice on the protection and conservation of natural and cultural heritage, education, recreation and fire management.

At a local level DECC invites functional groups such as special interest, statutory committees and voluntary community and environment groups to provide feedback.

Participation of DECC in an Edmondson Regional Park Development Association style of body may also be an effective approach to stakeholder engagement and provide these necessary linkages.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Edmondson Regional Park to be managed under the internal governance structure provided within DECC for the care, control, and management of the park.
- DECC to involve Regional Advisory Committee in park planning and management decisions.
- DECC to participate in an Edmondson Regional Park Development Association when it is established.
- Develop and maintain a volunteer program to support core staff management of the park.

10.7 Sustainable financing

The delivery and management of a sustainable financing base for the regional park is viewed as a critical element in assuring the park's long term viability and utility. In its response to the exhibited LEPs for Edmondson Park, the need for an innovative management and funding solution was recognised to ensure Edmondson Regional Park becomes a true asset for the community. It is also desirable that the regional park is not perceived as an unreasonable burden on government funds.

Generally parks are provided to the community as a service, and are not required to act as a business. The costs of regional park management typically are significant given the high usage of the facilities by communities. A figure in the order of \$10,000 per hectare per year may be required to manage a well utilised park. This equates to a potential recurrent funding requirement for the 150 hectare regional park of \$1.5 million per annum.

The boundary shape of the Regional Park can also influence the cost of maintenance. Inefficient configurations of park boundaries expose the park to greater risk of damage by increasing the management challenges associated with access control, security, and environmental harm due to a range of illegal activities, including rubbish disposal, vandalism, and fire. Edmondson Regional Park with its configuration in several precincts, and consequent long boundary to area ratio faces these risks. They will be more acute in the short term than the longer term.

An initial financial model for the proposed Edmondson Regional Park has been prepared (**Refer to the SIMI Part E**). This model is based on a standard financial impact statement model used by DECC in planning the capital and recurrent expenditure required for the management of protected areas, including regional parks within its care.

The analysis has provided an indicative capital expenditure required for the park of \$12.5 million over an initial 8 year period. Peak expenditure on capital acquisitions is projected to fall with years 3 and 4, following gazettal of the regional park during which 2 year period capital expenditure is estimated to be \$6.8 million in total.

Recurrent expenditure of approximately \$533,000 per annum will be required from the first year, and this will rise to a figure of \$1.1 million per annum in year 8. Current expenditure should remain at this level in subsequent years.

Regional parks have limited statutory capacity to generate income to support their maintenance. Frequently this leads to a gap between resources required and resources available to support facilities provision and maintenance.

At a strategic level, an initial injection of funds is expected from the planned eco development of the 1(d) lands along the western fringe of the Edmondson Park release area. This development would be a model of ecologically sustainable design for domestic dwellings with minimal environmental impact along the edge of the park. The sale of these premium homes will provide seed money for investment required to establish the regional park. However, should the proposed eco-development prove unable to meet Landcom and DECC conservation requirements, the lands currently zoned as 1(d) would be rezoned to become part of the regional park.

External funding options provide opportunity to supplement recurrent funding. Grant funding bodies like the Natural Heritage Trust and the Catchment Management Authority often provide grants to complete works of a conservation nature. Often a prerequisite of this funding is community involvement, for this reason it is critical to establish a strong community association with the park.

The success of this value will be based upon implementing the following management directions:

- Delivery and management of a sustainable funding model to ensure the long term viability of the park as a regional asset.

Table 5 Possible finances for Edmondson Regional Park.

Finance source	Value	Purpose and application	Mechanisms and comments
1 (d) Clause 16 lands.	Approximately \$2 million.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Received in two to three years from development. ▪ Use interim uses/establishment costs. ▪ Planning/survey/data gathering. ▪ Ensuring park is safe and usable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential external account with Landcom. ▪ Coordinate expenditure with DECC.
Regional development contributions (Special infrastructure levy).	Potentially \$5–10 million (dependant on contributions received from infrastructure levies for conservation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Longer period of time, spread across 15-year period. ▪ Use: capital costs, infrastructure and facilities. ▪ Financial flow may not meet need profile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council collects. ▪ SEPP to identify/define expenditure.
Other government funding.	Up to \$1 million per annum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ongoing management costs for operation, and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct to DECC.
Other (potential).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External grants, Commercial partnerships, and corporate sponsorships. ▪ DECC revenue: parking, cafe lease. Potential to contribute 10% of total costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct to DECC. ▪ Seed via consolidated revenue. ▪ Speculative.

11 SCHEME OF OPERATIONS

The scheme of operations component of the SIMI identifies the key actions, responsibilities and timing to be undertaken in implementing the management directions outlined in Section 10. Performance indicators have been proposed as a basis for assessing delivery of the management directions. The details of the scheme of operations have been defined for the development of the full Plan of Management for the Edmondson Regional Park.

The implementation of the management directions are the responsibility of DECC, Landcom, the Department of Defence, Department of Planning, Liverpool City Council and Campbelltown City Council. Responsibilities are dependent on the timing for the implementation of each of the key management actions. Therefore, a standardised approach to assist in the timing was identified to be short term (from six months to two years), medium term (up to two years), and long term (between two and five years). The timings are also based on identifying and achieving the key milestones for the establishment of the Regional Park. These are:

- The rezoning of Edmondson Regional Park.
- The transfer of land ownership from the current landowner to the State.
- The time when DECC assumes the care, control and management (CCM) of Edmondson Regional Park.

Finally, each of the key management actions was assigned as a low, medium or high priority for their implementation.

It is understood that maintenance activities for the Regional Park will be undertaken in two phases. The first phase is the establishment maintenance. Landcom will undertake appropriate establishment maintenance for the land it currently owns. The Department of Defence are currently managing their owned portion of the regional park. This includes engaging the Rural Fire Service (RFS) for bush fire hazard reduction, consulting DECC on requirements for standard of fencing, and engaging the Department of Lands for fire trail maintenance.

The second phase is the ongoing maintenance and management of the park. This will be carried out by DECC, and will be undertaken once DECC assumes the care, control and management of Edmondson Regional Park. A detailed program for these maintenance activities will be developed in the preparation of the Plan of Management for the park.

A Concept Landscape Masterplan has been developed by Hassell Ltd (2007), for the Edmondson Regional Park. A key requirement of the Concept Landscape Masterplan is to incorporate assessment and analysis of the site with the key values, and management directions embodied in this SIMI to deliver a plan that is relevant, achievable, and flexible enough to provide amenity for local and regional visitors while protecting the significant cultural and environmental values of the site.

A copy of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and report are provided in Part D of this SIMI.

A draft financial model has been developed for the delivery of the achievement of the management directions for the regional park. A cost estimate has been prepared for items to be delivered as described in this plan. The draft financial model is provided in Part E of this SIMI.

11.1 A sense of community ownership by local, and regional communities

A sense of community ownership by local, and regional communities of the Edmondson Regional Park will be critical to its success in meeting community needs, and expectations.

Table 6 A sense of community ownership by local, and regional communities.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Consult, and engage early with the community in communicating the parks' purpose, and management.	Identify and promote to the community the qualities of the area (environmental, recreational, and fitness / wellbeing).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom. 	Short term.	Preparation of locality plans.	Medium
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Medium to long term.	Information piece produced, and communicated.	High (DECC).
Communicate the value of the park's natural assets to the community	Engage with the regional park's existing local community to develop an early recognition of the value of the future park area and to encourage pride in the park and its facilities within that community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom. DoD. 	Short term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication strategy for the park. Information provided. 	Medium.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Medium term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication strategy for the park. Information provided (Note: options may include school take home packs, billboards, and web pages). 	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Promote marketing of the park for potential regional users of its space and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Long term.	Master planning of the park.	Medium.
Recognise different uses of the proposed park by the immediate local community, and the regional community.	Investigate potential activities for use of the park (may include community markets and ceremonies/ commemorations linked to the past military history of the site) that engage the community in relation to plans for the park. No interim activities are to be undertaken on DoD or Landcom land due to security and risk issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom. Department of Defence. 	Short term.	Master planning of the park and implementation of the community consultation plan.	Low.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Long term	Master planning of the park and implementation of the community consultation plan.	Low
	Identify regional recreational needs by engaging with peak groups, relevant local government representatives, and state agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Long term.	Needs identified and documented.	High.
Manage the park to respond to community needs.	Support management of the park by engagement with DECC advisory groups and committees, as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Ongoing.	Confirmation of relevant DECC advisory body structure.	High.
	DECC to participate in local community groups established in support of the development of the Edmondson Park area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Long term.	Participation of DECC in local community groups.	Low.
Work closely with the Western Sydney Parklands Trust to achieve regional recreation, and conservation outcomes.	Liaise with the Western Sydney Parklands Trust to enhance regional recreational opportunities by promoting cycle and walking links between Western Sydney Regional Parklands, Edmondson Park and other open space areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium to long term.	Master planning for the regional park.	High.

11.2 Exceptional natural environmental outcomes

Edmondson Regional Park will be valued for the exceptional natural environmental outcomes it achieves.

Table 7 Exceptional natural environmental outcomes.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Identify key habitat values for each precinct of the park.	Conduct research and survey to identify and understand the key natural assets of component areas of the park, with an emphasis on describing identifiable environmental management units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC 	Medium term	A biodiversity management plan is included as part of the plan of management.	High.
Identify opportunities to enhance habitat values in the park.	Implement the department's management strategies and take opportunities where appropriate to enhance this ecological community in the regional park, and its connectivity with adjoining land, in balance with sustainable recreational opportunities in the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC 	Medium term	A biodiversity management plan is developed as part of the plan of management.	Medium.
	Plan to deliver high levels of connectivity across the park precincts at a number of levels (environmental, physical, and recreational).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom. DECC. 	Short to medium term	Preparation of concept (Landcom) and detailed (DECC) landscape master plans for the park.	Medium.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Identify threatening processes within the park and develop specific strategies and actions to mitigate threats.	Develop access management strategies to manage issues associated with inappropriate and unregulated access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, in cooperation with Landcom and DoD, Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Short term.	Development and implementation of access management strategies as per the plan of management.	Medium.
	Develop recreational management strategies to address unsustainable recreational activities, and encourage sustainable recreational activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Landcom with input provided by Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils when needed. 	Medium term.	Recreational management strategies developed and implemented as part of the plan of management.	Medium.
	Develop a Fire management strategy to address bushfire risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, with input from DoD in relation to Zouch Road precinct and eastern block of woodlands. 	Short to medium term.	A fire management strategy is developed and referenced in the plan of management.	Medium.
	Develop a pest and weed management strategy to address pest and weed threats. The plan will be based on a prioritised order of threat, and will reflect corporate weed and pest management policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC with input provided by Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils regarding pest control on boundaries. 	Short term.	A pest and weed management strategy is developed and referenced in the plan of management.	Medium.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Develop erosion control strategies to address erosion risks to the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium term.	Erosion control strategies are developed and referenced in the plan of management.	Low.
Understand water cycles across the landscape, and identify any opportunities to share or promote appropriate water cycle control outside of the park.	Maintain and, if possible, enhance natural flows in the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Landcom. Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Medium to long term.	Enhanced natural flows are addressed in the master planning for the park.	Low.
	Ensure water sensitive design, and effective and efficient waste water filtration, are implemented to minimise the potential impacts of pollutants and nutrients on the ecosystems of the natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom DECC. Councils. 	Short to medium term.	DCPs and LEPs developed that provide for best practice approaches to water use and release.	High.
Understand the natural fire regimes of the locality as a tool for management of the land.	Use fire management techniques to enhance biodiversity within the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium term.	Pest and weed strategy specifies fire management techniques for enhancement of biodiversity	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Manage bushfire risks to surrounding properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, in cooperation with the RFS. 	Long term.	A fire management strategy is developed and reference in the plan of management. A hazard reduction program is developed and implemented.	Low.
	Use information on bushfire regimes to manage arson threats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. RFS. 	Ongoing.	Incidents of arson are managed to minimise both disruption to adjoining lands and effects on the natural environment.	Low.
Ensure appropriate and sustainable waste management facilities are fully investigated.	DECC will liaise with Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils to confirm details of appropriate waste management strategies for the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, in cooperation with Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Medium term.	Waste management strategies are prepared as part of the plan of management.	Low.
Remediate contaminated land to enable delivery of the fit for purpose use of lands, as agreed between Landcom, and DECC.	Implement the Golder Associates remediation action plan (December 2005) for the Landcom owned part of the regional park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom. 	Short term.	Implementation of the remediation action plan (Golder Associates, December 2005).	High.
	Undertake remediation of the Defence owned site in order to confirm conservation areas are suitable for the proposed lands use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoD. 	Short term.	Implementation of a remediation action plan.	High.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Consultant to prepare protocols for use in various areas of the park on a fit-for-purpose basis, as part of the development of the remediation environmental management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom, in cooperation with DECC and DoD. 	Short term.	Implementation of the remediation action plan.	High.
Strive for consistency in management strategies between Landcom, and DoD in the interim period prior to DECC ownership.	Maintain high levels of communication between Landcom, Department of Defence and DECC through the Edmondson Regional Park Steering Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All. 	Short to medium term.	Exchange of studies, and other information.	High.
	Consult with other stakeholders such as Campbelltown and Liverpool Councils as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Landcom. 	Short term	Signoff of SIMI by DECC, Landcom, DoD, LCC and CCC.	Medium.
Share existing knowledge of the key natural assets of each precinct within the park between all parties.	Establish a database of available information relating to Edmondson Regional Park, with documents available to land manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landcom, in cooperation with DECC and DoD. 	Ongoing.	Database established and accessible.	Medium.
Maintain communication links with other relevant land and resource management bodies.	Establish and maintain an interagency link with the managers of the Western Sydney Parklands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Confirmation of identified personnel to manage interagency link.	High.
	Involve Rural Lands Authorities in respect of managing pests such as foxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Short term	Consultation in development of the plan of management with Rural Lands Authorities.	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Coordinate with existing local landowners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils 	Short to medium term.	Development of a community consultation plan.	Medium.
Ensure the SIMI is consistent with relevant DCPs and LEPs.	Ensure that there is consistency between the SIMI and state and local government planning instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Short term.	Adoption by all stakeholders of the SIMI.	High.

11.3 Exceptional heritage outcomes

Significant heritage and archaeological sites exist within the Edmondson Regional Park. To ensure the delivery of this value, consultation between DECC, Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), Liverpool and Campbelltown Councils, and other relevant organisations will be necessary.

Table 8 Exceptional heritage outcomes

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Understand the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage assets of the park	Prepare an indicative map of the site to assist in managing areas of aboriginal significance and to avoid disturbance of the area during works and remediation. This could be prepared on an air photo with broad zones in which sites are located.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	Sensitivity map of Aboriginal items of heritage.	High.
	Define Aboriginal heritage management areas within precincts.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	As detailed in the sensitivity map.	High.
	Respect Aboriginal heritage community protocols.	▪ All.	Ongoing.	Implementation of the Plan of management for the park.	Low.
	Prepare conservation management strategies to guide Aboriginal heritage management.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	Preparation of conservation management strategies, as part of the plan of management for the park.	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Prepare a non-Aboriginal conservation management plan (CMP) to gain an understanding of the non-Aboriginal heritage of the park, and external linkages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Non-Aboriginal heritage CMP prepared.	Low
	Engage with ex-servicemen and ex-servicemen's organisations to record the oral history of the area. This information may provide input for interpretive signage in the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	As part of the community consultation strategy for the conservation management plan.	Low
	Prepare a conservation management plan to address the heritage values, and detailed management responses to these areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Long term.	Preparation of the conservation management plan, as part of the overall Plan of management for the park.	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Recognise, and embrace the opportunity to reconnect with the Aboriginal cultural landscape in the park.	Seek input regarding possible use of Aboriginal names for parts of the Regional Park. Begin consultations with local Aboriginal Land Councils and others as soon as practical for development of management strategies.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	Involvement of Aboriginal Land Council in the community consultation strategy for the park.	Low.
	Facilitate access to the landscape by Aboriginal groups.	▪ DECC.	As required.	Inclusion of aboriginal land council requirements in the community consultation strategy for the park.	Medium.
	Identify points for interpretive signage of Aboriginal heritage areas.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	As identified in the concept landscape masterplan.	Low
Acknowledge the non-Aboriginal heritage of the area through the interpretation of the park.	Reflect the non-Aboriginal heritage of the place in themes for design Ensure that the park is accessible and provides linkages to, and for, the community.	▪ DECC.	Medium term.	Non-Aboriginal heritage used in the naming and interpretive works for the park.	Low.
	Survey site for the locations of trail walks for interpretative historical walks.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	Inclusion of non-Aboriginal heritage aspects in planning walks in the park.	Low.
	Establish signage within the park advising patrons of appropriate actions in the event that an item of military heritage is found, and prepare strategies that include protocol for dealing with such instances.	▪ DECC.	Short term.	Erection of appropriate signage and adoption of strategies in the plan of management.	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Look for opportunities to integrate non-Aboriginal heritage facilities into the operations of the park (ie Bardia Barracks).	Examine the potential for a foot entrance to proposed park to link to memorial site, residential areas and town centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	As part of the concept landscape master planning.	Low.
	Collect and document any remnant discarded military materials for potential reuse in artwork for the regional park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	On-going	Register developed and updated as part of the collection process.	Low.

11.4 Exceptional urban/natural interface outcomes

Edmondson Regional Park will be valued for the exceptional manner in which the urban and natural environment interacts.

Table 9 Exceptional urban / natural interface outcomes.

Strategy	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Develop a concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	Development of a concept landscape masterplan for the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landcom. ▪ DECC. 	Short term.	Development of a concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.
Develop and implement appropriate security and access management arrangements for the park.	Investigate access management, vehicle parking and traffic management, and security arrangements for the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. 	Short term.	Establishment of traffic and security management strategies for the park, as part of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and plan of management.	High.
	Recognise the need to manage informal tracking in the Concept Landscape Masterplan developed for the park, including the provision of gates to secure access at vulnerable points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. 	Short term.	Monitoring of informal tracking within the park. Establishment of informal tracking management strategies for the park as part of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and plan of management.	High.

Strategy	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Establish effective security measures to prevent asbestos and other construction waste dumping within the regional park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Establishing effective security measures, such as cable and steel post fences along park boundaries to prevent inappropriate access.	High.
Develop and implement cooperative and coordinated fire management arrangements with other fire authorities, reserve neighbours and the community.	A fire management strategy will be developed in accordance with statutory and operational needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, with RFS. 	Long term.	Development of a fire management strategy as part of the plan of management.	Low.
	Fuel reduction initiatives through prescription burning and mechanical means will be put in place in accordance the requirements of the <i>Rural Fires Act, 1997</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, with RFS. 	Long term	Development of a fire management strategy as part of the plan of management.	Low.
	Community awareness programs should be developed to provide information to the community on the management of fire risks in the Edmondson Regional Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium to long term.	Development of a fire management strategy as part of the plan of management.	Low.
	Management of fire regimes will seek to maintain biodiversity values. It will adopt and reflect a practical approach, and where required, to protect threatened vegetation through a conservative approach to fire regime management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short to medium term.	Development of a fire management strategy as part of the plan of management for the park.	Low.

11.5 Well-being and enriching lives

A key value of Edmondson Regional Park will be its contribution to the wellbeing of the local community through enriching the lives of local residents, and visitors. The park will aim to create a sense of space, and connection to the natural environment via its proximity to the nearby suburban areas. The provision of recreation facilities will engender a sense of community pride in the features of the park.

Table 10 Well-being and enriching lives

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Consult with the local and regional community in relation to the use of the park for recreational purposes.	Determine community needs through analysis and consultation, especially Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. This can also be contributed to by DECC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC in cooperation with Landcom, Department of Defence, Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Council 	Medium term.	Implementation of a community consultation plan.	High.
Complement other local, regional, and private spaces including Western Sydney Regional Park, sporting grounds, and golf course.	Identify potential linkages to regional open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. DECC. DoP. 	Short term.	Linkages identified in accordance with the concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	Low to medium.
	Identify potential linkages to local open space in association with Liverpool and Campbelltown City Council.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. DECC. 	Short term.	Linkages identified in accordance with the concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	Low to medium.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Conduct an audit of existing facilities located in the area to assist in determining the recreational needs for the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Short term.	Prepared as part of the development of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and detailed masterplan.	High.
Co-location of activities within the Regional Park to those local facilities provided in the local administered areas. This will enable dual use of vehicle parking, picnic tables, and other facilities.	Determine the extent of availability and usage of facilities in local administrated areas to enable multi-use of facilities determined for the regional park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. ▪ Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Short term.	To be identified in the concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.
Adapt the park management plan over time to equal the evolving needs, and usage of the recreational facilities	Encourage, facilitate and promote community care of the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. 	Long term.	The plan of management to include strategies to educate the community on the environmental values of the park.	Low.
	Investigate the establishment of a 'Friends of Edmondson Park' group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. 	Long term.	Establishment of a Volunteer Friends Program for the Edmondson Regional Park.	Low.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Define recreational opportunities, and priorities that take best advantage of the existing precinct settings, and natural configurations (area by area).	Allow recreational activities to be staged in line with the precinct planning of that area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	To be identified in the Concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.
Identify mutually exclusive activities, and develop strategies to separate these in time or space.	Provide complimentary activities in each precinct and manage any conflicts arising from the use of these facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	To be identified in the Concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.
Plan the provision of services for the park in the context of all open spaces, and recreational opportunities within the Edmondson Park development, and consider regional context.	Undertake the staged release of services across the entire development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	To be identified in the Concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.
Design park facilities, and their management, to be sustainable if utilised at capacity.	Appropriate facilities and their management will be designed for varying capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	To be identified in the Concept and detailed landscape masterplan for the park.	High.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Establish in cooperation with other managers of open space and recreational facilities in the area (eg Western Sydney Parklands Trust and Council spaces), a clear understanding of likely community needs that should be addressed by the regional park and other spaces in the Edmondson Park development area.	Through consultation with the WSPT and local Councils establish an understanding of the community needs for the entire release area in the development of the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Documented evidence gathered following community consultation as part of the development of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and plan of management	High.
Plan to manage access, and use of facilities within the Regional Park at optimal demand levels.	Suitably designed facilities to ensure that the park reaches its full potential, but is not overused, as this may compromise the values of the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Park being used at optimal level.	Medium.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Ensure that the management of the park incorporates investment in periodic reviews of the parks' planning and use. Adjust plans for the parks use to assure that these are contemporary to the needs and interests of the developing Edmondson Park community.	Regular reviews should be undertaken on the management of the Park, and on the alignment of the parks' delivery with the growth and needs of the Edmondson Park community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Periodic review of the Plan of management, and consultation.	Low.

11.6 Governance reflecting stakeholder aspirations

The effective delivery of the park's social, environmental and economic objectives will require that it be supported by an effective governance structure. That structure will need to respect the lead role of the park's management agency, DECC, but will also need to provide for the genuine involvement of park stakeholders from both the private and public sectors. The governance structure of the regional park should provide for the coordination of diverse stakeholder perspectives, and the resolution of differing stakeholder objectives, for the park.

Table 11 Governance reflecting stakeholder aspirations.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Edmondson Regional Park to be managed under the internal government structure provided within DECC for the care, control, and management of the park.	DECC to assume control of park management upon gazettal of the Regional Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium to long term.	Gazettal of the Regional Park.	High.
DECC to involve Regional Advisory Committee in park planning and management decisions.	DECC to consider Regional Advisory Committee comments with regard to the planning and management of Edmondson Regional Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC 	Long Term	Committee meeting minutes represent contributions from the committee and actions taken by DECC	High

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
DECC to participate in an Edmondson Regional Park Development Association when it is established.	Use this as a basis for tapping into community goodwill as it grows for this important community asset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Long term.	Participation of DECC in a local community association.	Medium.
Develop, and maintain a volunteer program to support core staff management of the park.	Provide a means of delivering, and maintaining community connectivity with the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC, with support of Liverpool, and Campbelltown City Councils. 	Long term.	A volunteer program for park management and maintenance is established.	Low.

11.7 Sustainable financing

Regional parks have a limited statutory capacity to generate income, therefore, an initial injection of funds will be required to support the maintenance of the park in the short term. This initial funding is expected to be sourced from the sale of premium homes in a planned eco development of the 1(d) clause 16: lands, along the western fringe of the Edmondson Park release area. A cost estimate has been prepared for items to be delivered as described in this plan. Refer to Part E financial model.

Table 12 Sustainable financing

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
Delivery and management of a sustainable funding model to ensure the long term viability of the park as a regional asset.	The park's facilities should be designed to align with the projected management capacity available to the park, based on its sustainable funding base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium term.	Master planning for the parks facilities to include alignment with the financial model.	High.
	Clear and agreed staffing plans for management of the regional park by DECC will be developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium term.	Staffing to be developed in line with the financial model for the park.	High.
	The use and patronage of the park should be monitored to justify recurrent investment in the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Medium term.	Monitoring of park use to be included in the plan of management.	Low.
	Develop a financial management plan for the regional park that will be based on a lifecycle assessment approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DECC. 	Short term.	Completed financial management plan.	High.

Management Direction	Key action	Responsibility	Timing	Performance indicator	Priority
	Develop a model to hold, manage and distribute funds for the regional park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC. 	Medium to long term.	Development of a financial model as part of the plan of management.	High.
	Investigate external grant funding options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DECC 	Medium to long term.	Successful grant applications	High
	Consideration of new NSW policy initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landcom. ▪ DECC. 	Medium term.	New policy initiatives introduced during future reviews of the plan of management.	Low

Edmondson Regional Park

CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

Prepared by HASSELL
September 2007

Revision F

Edmondson Regional Park consists of four separate precincts. It supports vegetation with varying degrees of conservation significance and is flanked by dense development. Its importance as a regional park lies not only in its natural and cultural heritage but also in the way the park engages with the town to create a new ecological infrastructure that supports them both.

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EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

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Appendices

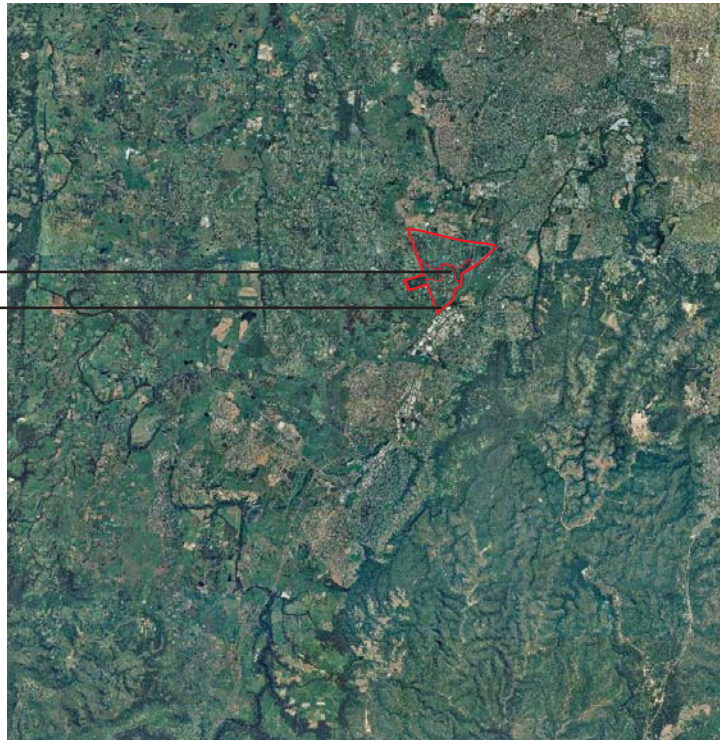
appendix A:	detailed plans
appendix B:	relevant background studies

Figures

Figure 1: Aerial Photographs showing the location of the Edmondson Park Release Area

Edmondson Regional
Park

Edmondson Park
Release Area



Edmondson Park
Release Area

Campbelltown Road
Edmondson Regional
Park

'M5'

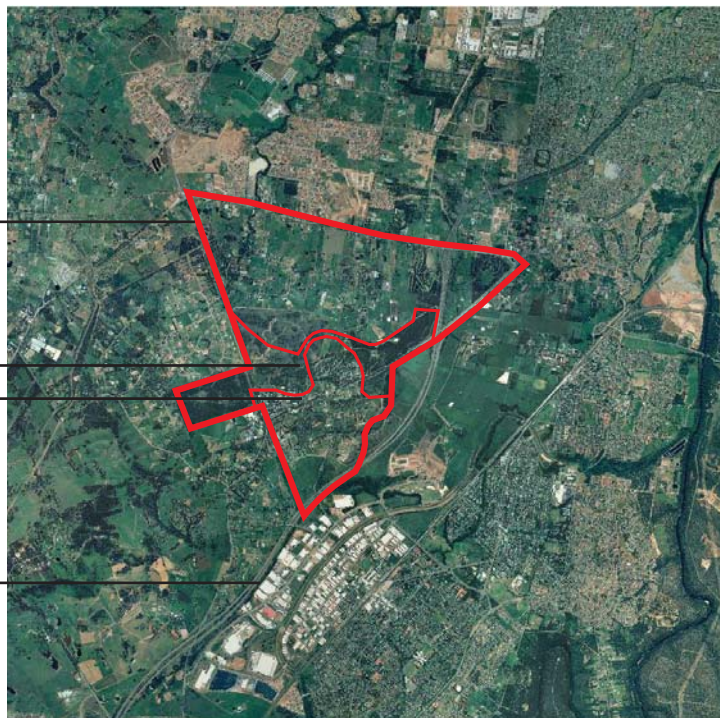


Figure 1: Aerial photographs of Edmondson Park Release Area showing regional park area within.

Source: <http://iplan.australis.net.au/landview.php>

executive summary

This Concept Landscape Master Plan has been prepared by HASSELL for the Department of Environment and Conservation. It is intended to be a supporting document to the Statement of Interim Management Intent (SIMI) and will guide detailed design of the future Edmondson Regional Park. The Master Plan incorporates an assessment and analysis of Edmondson Regional Park with the values and management strategies embodied in the SIMI. The resultant plan is relevant, achievable and flexible enough to provide amenity for local and regional visitors while protecting the significant cultural and environmental values of the site.

A number of **design principles** were developed to guide the development of the Master Plan. They were based on an assessment of the physical attributes of the site, an understanding of issues and processes as set out in the background material, resulting from Local Environmental Studies undertaken for rezoning of the Release Area, discussions with stakeholders and the key values and management strategies set out in the SIMI.

Edmondson Regional Park is divided into four physically distinct precincts: the Zouch Road Precinct; the Ingleburn Conservation Area Precinct; the Maxwells Creek precinct and Cambelltown LGA precinct. In order to maximise park use while minimising environmental impact, spaces which currently exist as traces of past activities were mapped using aerial photography and then assessed in detail to determine character, cultural history and location within the park's ecological framework. **Spaces** were then identified as appropriate to support dispersed centres of activity. The activities suggested for these spaces are based on the conservation value of the surrounding bushland. The spaces are connected by an existing network of trails and roads so that the environmental impact of grading and the severing of ecological connections across the park is minimised.

Plans indicating appropriate activities have been provided as part of this document. The arrangement and layout of amenities and activities shown in these plans is indicative only and is intended to show the range of possibilities and the relationship between activities rather than determine final locations and details. Plans indicating appropriate activities should be read in conjunction with the Master Plan.

The Regional Park has an extensive interface with adjacent areas. Most interfaces will require boundaries to be clearly identified and defined in order to control access and adjacencies in land use, particularly between urban areas and environmentally sensitive lands are likely to require strategies to manage environmental threats such as weed and pest infestation, soil erosion, fire and water pollution.

This interface condition is the Park's strength, creating **a town in a park setting** with strong and complementary relationships established between them. Management of this relationship in a sustainable way will require the support of local and regional communities as well as stakeholders such as Landcom, Liverpool City Council (LCC), Campbelltown City Council (CCC) and the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). These collaborative partnerships are the key to sustainable community building.

Six types of interface condition have been identified. They relate to differences in land use and ownership and are as follows: Rail Line/Regional Park, Residential/Regional Park, Town Centre/Regional Park, Council Reserve/Regional Park, 1(d) clause 16 Lands/Regional Park and Rural/Regional Park. The plan further identifies two categories of interface treatment; those related to the demarcation of boundaries, and those where urban or suburban areas directly adjoin the Regional Park.

executive summary

Interfaces where urban or suburban areas directly adjoin the Regional Park are called **buffers**. These are sites of filtration and remediation; 'ESD engine rooms', where potential impacts from developed areas can be mediated or recycled and reused and programs and activities that interpret the site's natural and cultural values can help to reinforce the regional and local community's identification with place. Potential activities in these locations could include a bush care nursery, indigenous gardens to encourage the use of local plants in domestic situations, performance and interpretation, school programs, parking/stormwater treatment infiltration zones and fire protection.

Recreation areas and picnic facilities will be provided throughout the Park. Extensive facilities (picnic shelters, playgrounds and toilets) will be located in the Ingleburn Precinct near the main Zouch Road entry while more low key facilities will be provided in the Maxwell's Creek and Campbelltown Precincts and the buffer zones adjacent to the town centre and residential precinct. Where possible, all recreational activities should be self sustaining, with picnic facilities supported by photovoltaic cells and rainwater tanks. In some cases these may need to be supported by traditionally supplied services. Connections can be made to potential services easements on Zouch and Campbelltown Roads (water, gas and electricity), or, for sewer, to a line that links the Ingleburn and Campbelltown Precincts through the town centre.

An extensive **pedestrian and cycle network** connects spaces within the Park to each other and the wider open space network. Linkages run through open space to Western Sydney Regional Park (WSRP) in the north west and creates a loop through the Campbelltown Precinct and adjacent riparian corridor to the south of Campbelltown Road. Pedestrian crossings are proposed from the Ingleburn Precinct across the railway line to the north and across Campbelltown Road to the south.

A **hierarchy of wayfinding signage** will help to orient the visitor and establish a logic of movement and access while reinforcing a sense of the park as a whole. The Park's main entry is to be located off Zouch Road while secondary entries are provided from Campbelltown Road and ancillary roads adjacent to each precinct. A pedestrian entry is located at a crossing over the railway line from the residential precinct to the north of the Park.

The most powerful forms of **interpretation** will be through a range of environmental education programs that will engage the local and regional communities in activities that reinforce the natural and cultural significance of the place, encouraging a deeper understanding of the local environment and ecological processes and inspiring people to do all they can to care for and protect their heritage for future generations. This will help to develop a strong community bond and an enduring connection to place. Signage at the Park's Main Entry, and Precinct Entry Points can help to supplement this information, with stories that are specific to the Park as a whole, or to particular precincts. Signage in the landscape should be kept to a minimum, either associated with existing wayfinding signage or as part of an interpretive trail network.

The Master Plan was developed from the design principles to provide an infrastructure that will allow active use and enjoyment of the Park while giving it the flexibility to develop over time. The infrastructure includes a path and cycle network which connects to the Western Sydney Regional Park network of trails, ample parking and picnic and play facilities. Once implemented the Park will be a place for current and future generations to enjoy- engaging visitors in activities that reinforce the significance of the place while showing how natural and urban areas can coexist in a positive and sustainable way.

introduction

This document and concept landscape master plan for Edmondson Regional Park has been prepared by HASSELL for the Department of Environment and Conservation. It incorporates an analysis of the site with the values and management strategies embodied in the Statement of Interim Management Intent (SIMI), to deliver a plan that is relevant, achievable and flexible enough to provide amenity for local and regional visitors while protecting the significant cultural and environmental values of the site.

Vision

The vision for the Edmondson Regional Park is of a *world class and sustainable park that will form the heart of the new residential community. It is anticipated that the areas of bushland and open space will provide an exceptional resource delivering highly valued community and environmental outcomes.*

Edmondson Regional Park is an integral part of the Edmondson Park release area. A large portion of the Regional Park is in the ownership of the Department of Defence and Landcom. In 2000, the NSW Department of Planning Metropolitan Strategy identified Edmondson park as part of the Hoxton Park Release area corridor. The rezoning of land within Edmondson Park was gazetted in March 2006. The Edmondson Park release area has 158 individual land owners, however the Department of Defence and Landcom have significant land holdings.

The Edmondson Park release area, located in both the local government areas of Campbelltown and Liverpool, currently contains some of the largest remaining stands of high quality Cumberland Plain Woodland and Sydney Coastal River Flat Forest within the Sydney Basin and covers a total area of 830 hectares. It is contained by the boundaries of the M5 Freeway to the south and east, Camden Valley Way to the north and Zouch Road to the west. The northern portion was historically used for rural-residential and agricultural purposes, while the southern portion (Ingleburn Army Camp) was used for military and defence housing purposes.

Study Area

The 150 hectare Edmondson Regional Park, the subject of this Concept Landscape Master Plan, surrounds the proposed Edmondson Park Town Centre and areas intended for high to medium residential density development.

This report is to form part of the Statement of Interim Management Intent (SIMI) for Edmondson Regional Park and is intended to provide an elaboration and visual representation of its key values and management strategies.

Stakeholders

The Master Planning process was directed by an Edmondson Regional Park steering committee comprising representatives of the following organisations:

- Landcom
- Commonwealth Department of Defence (DoD)
- Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC)
- Manidis Roberts
- Liverpool City Council (LCC)
- Campbelltown City Council (CCC)

introduction

This Report

Since extensive site analysis has already been undertaken in the various background reports, this report does not attempt to reiterate that analysis.

It begins with a review of the guiding key values and management strategies embodied in the SIMI, then builds upon these with a set of design principles and a detailed understanding of site.

The report then discusses key issues and their resolution and concludes with the Concept Landscape Master Plan.

EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

design principles

Six key design principles guide the development of the Concept Landscape Master Plan for Edmondson Regional Park. These have been based on an assessment of the physical attributes of the site, an understanding of issues and processes as set out in the relevant background material, discussions with stakeholders and the key values and management strategies set out in the SIMI.

- The SIMI identifies seven key values for the development of the Park. They are:
- A sense of community ownership by regional and local communities.
- Exceptional natural environmental outcomes.
- Exceptional heritage outcomes.
- Exceptional urban / natural interface outcome.
- Well being and enriching community lives.
- Governance reflecting stakeholder aspirations.
- Sustainable financing.

In order to guide the design of the Park, HASSELL identified six key design principles based on an assessment of relevant background material, an assessment of the physical qualities of the site, information gathered from key stakeholders in the workshop and the values and management strategies embodied in the SIMI.

They are:

1. Enhance connections

Physical

- Physically connect separate parts of the park to the wider region through a pedestrian and cycle network

Visual/Wayfinding

- Erect a site marker on the hill as an orientation point eg. fire tower, water tower, wind sculpture
- Encourage visitors to read site as a whole: name each park as part of a broader ecological system eg. the forest, the hill, the creek, the slopes
- Use wayfinding signage that is consistent such as a coded system of markers identifying each separate part
- Orient visitors to the Park at key entry points

Community

- Use buffers/edges as areas of community activity/environmental programs/ interpretation that act as the 'glue' that connects park to town

Environmental

- Rehabilitate/regenerate environmental corridors within the Park and connecting to the broader region

design principles

2. Enhance habitat values

- Focus most intense activity in park on disturbed/remediated land
- Use existing path network for pedestrian paths

3. Interpret the significance of the site

- Interpret the significance of the site through a coded trail system of interpretation eg. heritage trail, biodiversity trail
- Provide most intense interpretation at key entry points and activity zones (hill and buffer) and allow the rest of the park to be relatively 'signage free'

4. Allow the park to 'infiltrate' the town

- Encourage environmental links between conservation zones and the town through street trees and a network of open spaces

5. Encourage the use of public transport

- Develop a network of pedestrian and cycle paths that link to the train station
- Set up a bike hire facility at the train station

6. Manage the natural/urban interface

- Use the urban/natural interface as a buffer where hybrid town/park activities occur
- Activities could include playing fields, playgrounds, indigenous nursery/bush care/community allotments/indigenous botanic gardens/farmers markets/parking;stormwater treatment infiltration zones/fire protection/interpretation
- Treat the buffers as ESD 'engine rooms' which manage 'threats' from the town and process them for re-use and minimisation of impact eg. grey water / stormwater treatment and recycling, composting, growing of locally sourced seeds for use in town gardens, parks and as street trees

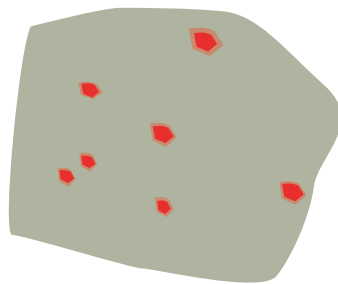
EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

Option One



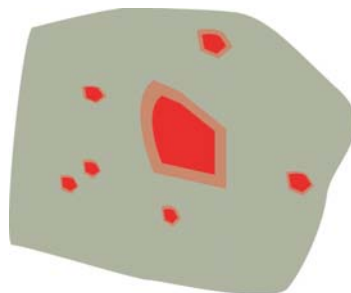
CENTRE : PERIPHERY

Option Two



DISPERSED AND ACTIVATED

Option Three



COMBINATION OPTION

options

HASSELL prepared two concept options which described where the Park's activities might be located. Both options are driven by an approach which matches proposed site use with the protection of natural and cultural values.

These options were presented to the Edmondson Regional Park Steering Committee. The Committee then suggested a third option, a hybrid of the first two, which was subsequently developed to form the basis for the development of the Landscape Master Plan.

The options are as follows:

Option One

Concentrated- follows a pattern based around 'centre and periphery'. This pattern focuses the most intense active recreation closest to the denser settlement patterns and radiates outwards to areas of passive recreation and often protected areas of bushland at the periphery.

The intent is to create a gradient of activity, concentrating areas of high activity close to urban areas leaving a relatively untouched and unused 'natural zone' at the edges. In this option the majority of the 'natural' park would be regenerated as Cumberland Plain woodland vegetation.

Option Two

Dispersed- community and recreational activities are spread throughout the park creating many zones of intensity so that a larger area of the park is activated and can be enjoyed by everyone.

Option Three (preferred option)

This option allows activities to occur in existing spaces throughout the Regional Park. In each specific area, the intensity of activities will be dictated by the sensitivity of the surrounding bushland. This option also proposes a higher level of activity around the dense town centre.

EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

spaces and relationships

The Regional Park is divided into four physically distinct precincts: the Zouch Road Precinct; the Ingleburn Conservation Area precinct; the Maxwells Creek precinct and the Cambelltown precinct. Within these precincts, spaces have been identified as potential dispersed centres of activity. In order to maximise park use while minimising environmental impact, each space currently exists as a remnant or trace of past activities. The spaces were mapped using aerial photography and then assessed in detail to determine their cultural history, location within the park's ecological framework, character and suitability for different activities.

The spaces are joined by a network of connections; existing pathways, trails and roads that connect them to the proposed town centre, residential precincts, site entry points and beyond, to the footpaths and cycleways that traverse the WSRP.

Zouch Road Precinct: Supports high quality Shale Plains Woodland (SPW), a variant of Cumberland Plain Woodland (CPW) and is of high conservation value. The place is quiet and protected with narrow tracks running through the bush connecting internal spaces with Zouch Road. Ten metre wide clearings skirt the perimeter. The northern and western boundaries directly abut the rear of rural residential properties in Denham Court.

Following is a brief description of each of the spaces mapped and identified as appropriate for Park related activities:

1. A roughly circular area of grassland surrounded by bush. This area was originally used as a cricket pitch for the Department of Defence.
2. An irregular area of grassland surrounded by bush.

Ingleburn Precinct: A mix of grassland with patches of SPW. Since this precinct has been most heavily used for DoD related activities in the past, the conservation value of the woodland is not as high as in other parts of the Park. Remnants of training activities remain (spent shells, evidence of grading and clearing to create a firing range). The site will be remediated for future park use.

This Precinct contains the most elevated land in the Park with expansive views across to the city. A firebreak extends across the centre of the precinct.

3. A collection of spaces used for defence training purposes.
4. Clearings close to the town centre

Maxwells Creek Precinct: contains patches of River Flat Forest (RFF), a variant of CPW . A Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) currently services the local area and will be removed and the site remediated. This precinct is relatively close to the Hume Highway and has large cleared areas in the forest for the STP with strong visual links to the north where residential areas will be developed. The forest here is of a poorer quality than the Zouch Road Precinct and the land is relatively flat.

5. Clearings associated with the sites former landuse as a Sewage Treatment Plant

Campbelltown Precinct: The land here slopes gently to the south and a tributary of Maxwells Creek. It supports scattered trees and grassland and is flanked to the east by a large stand of River Flat Forest. To the south is the site of an old hospital. All that now remains is some low brick walling and an avenue of Eucalypts.

6. Clearings

EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITIES PLAN:
 Within the sites precincts, spaces have been identified as potential dispersed centres of activity. Each space currently exists as a remnant or trace of past activities. The spaces were mapped using aerial photography and then assessed in detail to determine their character and suitability, cultural history and location within the parks ecological framework.



Zouch Road Precinct
 Cumberland Plain Woodland of high conservation value. The place is quiet and protected with narrow tracks running through the bush connecting the spaces with the road

- 1 A roughly circular area of grassland surrounded by bush
- 2 An irregular area of grassland surrounded by bush

Ingleburn Precinct
 A mix of grassland with patches of woodland of medium conservation value. Parts of the precinct have elevated land with expansive views across to Sydney.

- 3 A collection of spaces used for defence training purposes
- 4 Clearings close to the town centre

Maxwells Creek Precinct
 Contains patches of River Flat forest of medium conservation value. This precinct is relatively close to the M5 Motorway and has large cleared areas in the forest for the STP with visual links to the north.

- 5 Clearings associated with sewerage treatment plants. These plants are to be decommissioned and sites to be remediated.

Campbelltown Precinct
 The land here slopes gently to the south and Maxwells Creek South. It supports scattered trees with grassland underneath and is flanked to the east by a large stand of River Flat Forest

- 6 Clearings

LEGEND

- PRECINCT BOUNDARY
- COUNCIL OPEN SPACE
- EXISTING WOODLAND

interfaces/buffers

The configuration of the Regional Park and its division into four physically distinct precincts will result in an extensive interface between the Regional Park and other areas. This unusual configuration creates a series of issues that can be regarded in a positive or negative light. Most interfaces will require boundaries to be clearly identified and demarcated in order to control access. Adjacencies in land use, particularly between urban areas and environmentally sensitive lands are also likely to require strategies to manage environmental threats such as weed and pest infestation, soil erosion, fire and water pollution.

However, this interface condition is also the Park's strength, offering the potential to build a town in a park setting with strong and complementary relationships established between them. Management of this relationship in a sustainable way will require the support of local and regional communities as well as stakeholders such as Landcom, Liverpool and Campbelltown City Council's and the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC). These collaborative partnerships are the key to sustainable community building.

The Master Plan identifies two categories of interface treatment; those related to the demarcation of boundaries, and those where urban or suburban areas directly adjoin the Regional Park. These last interfaces are active zones or buffers; sites of filtration and remediation, where potential impacts can be mediated or recycled and reused and programs and activities that interpret the site's natural and cultural values can help to reinforce the regional and local community's identification with place.

Six boundary demarcation conditions have been identified. They are as follows; Rail Line/Regional Park, Residential/Regional Park, Town Centre/Regional Park, Council Reserve/Regional Park, 1(d) clause 16 Lands/Regional Park and Rural/Regional Park.

1. **Rail Line/Regional Park:** The proposed SW rail link has the potential to act as a barrier between Regional Park and urban development and presents issues of security at the Regional Park interface with the railway line. Security fencing along the length of the line will be installed as part of the rail construction process. Vegetative screening with endemic Cumberland Plain Woodland species should be planted between the security fence and the park.
2. **Residential/Regional Park:** This condition occurs in a number of places (refer plan adjacent). In most cases there will be a 2 strand cable wire fence to control access into the Park and a 2-3 metre mowing strip on the Regional Park side of the fence. In some pre-existing cases (e.g.. Zouch Road Precinct/ Denham Court) there is a 2 metre chainwire fence. Most interfaces contain a 35 metre wide asset protection zone which automatically acts as a buffer, and can support community and environmental activities appropriate to buffer zones (refer point 3, below).
3. **Town Centre/Regional Park:** This is a condition where a buffer zone always exists. The buffer zones occurring within this interface have a typical section which includes a road on the 'town' side, a bio swale to catch road stormwater runoff, controlled access via bridges across the swale, limited parking within the buffer zone in 'eco car parks' and a swale and/or footpath or road on the 'park' edge to trap sediment and nutrients generated by activities in the buffers.

EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN

interfaces/buffers

Buffer Zone Activities

Buffers can be treated as ESD 'engine rooms' which manage 'threats' from the town and process them for re-use and minimisation of impact e.g. grey water/stormwater treatment and recycling, composting, growing of locally sourced seeds for use in town gardens, parks and as street trees.

Other buffer zone activities could include:

- playing fields;
- playgrounds;
- bush care;
- community allotments;
- indigenous botanic gardens;
- parking;
- stormwater treatment infiltration zones;
- fire protection; and/or
- interpretation.

4. **Council Reserve/Regional Park:** In these cases the type of boundary should be negotiated between the Department of Environment and Conservation and the relevant Council.

The boundary treatment should be as unobtrusive as possible while still protecting the security of the Park. In principle, where the boundary runs near a road the fence should follow the road so as to minimise unnecessary boundaries.

Options are a 2 strand cable fence or bollards.

5. **1d clause 16 lands/Regional Park:** The status of the 1d clause 16 lands is still in question. There are therefore 2 options for their interface with the Regional Park;

If the 1d clause 16 lands become part of the Regional Park they will interface on their southern boundary with rural residential development. If they are developed as rural residential, the interface between residential and Regional Park will be the same as in the first option, but of a different configuration (refer attached drawings for the location of this interface). The interface condition in both options will be the same as that between Residential and Regional Park.

6. **Rural/Regional Park:** In most cases, where Rural or Rural/Residential backs onto Regional Park, the boundary condition is a high chainwire fence (e.g. Zouch Road precinct). This may need to be supplemented by a low 2 strand wire fence to prevent uncontrolled access in to the Park.

EDMONDSON REGIONAL PARK
CONCEPT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN



- 1 REGIONAL PARK / RAIL LINE
- 2 REGIONAL PARK / RESIDENTIAL
- 3 REGIONAL PARK / TOWN CENTRE
- 4 REGIONAL PARK / COUNCIL RESERVE (ROAD, FENCE OR BOLLARDS)
- 5 REGIONAL PARK / ID (CLAUSE 16) LAND
- 6 REGIONAL PARK / RURAL RESIDENTIAL
- PRECINCT BOUNDARY
- EXISTING WOODLAND
- COUNCIL OWNED PARKLAND

activities

Activities will be dispersed throughout the park and connected by an extensive bicycle and pedestrian network. The activity suggested for each space is based on its character, cultural history and location within the park's ecological framework. Where possible, all activities should be self sustaining, with picnic facilities supported by photovoltaic cells and rainwater tanks. In some cases these may need to be supported by traditionally supplied services.

Plans indicating appropriate activities are shown in this section. They should be read in conjunction with the Master Plan. Plans are shown initially by precinct and then in more detail. The arrangement and layout of amenities and activities shown in these plans is indicative only and is intended to show the range of possibilities and the relationship between activities rather than determine final locations and details.

Zouch Road Precinct

Conservation, Education

1. Out of School Learning Centre: controlled entry for small school or community groups. Could be a venue for open air education or could possibly support a small lightweight building or shade structure suitable for interpretation and educational activities.
2. Low- key space associated with activities related to the Education Centre or used for interpretation e.g.. plays and storytelling

Ingleburn Precinct

Passive recreation, Community, Education, Environmental

3. Main entry: Carparking, entry signage including major site of interpretive signage
4. Picnic areas, BBQs, playground, toilets and hill marker. This is the site of the main active recreation area in the park and the majority of it will be located over the remediated cap and cover area on the hill. If possible, electricity, sewer and potable water services will not disturb any areas of cap and cover.
5. Buffers: often adjacent to or part of asset protection zones, typical activities here will be environmentally or community focused, or a combination of both and could include:
 - performance space;
 - education centre for interpretation and education activities centred around CPW;
 - playgrounds;
 - community hall for community and environmental programs;
 - bushcare activities; and
 - a sustainability centre offering courses on grass roots sustainability for the local community.

activities

The buffer zone to the west of the town centre is immediately adjacent to a proposed school. Appropriate complementary activities include:

- performance space; and
- community hall. In some cases, the buffer zones are immediately associated with land zoned for community uses. Potential complementary uses on these lands could include:
- playgrounds;
- skate park;
- wetlands; and
- bike 'garage' for hiring bikes for local use.

Maxwell's Creek Precinct

Conservation, passive recreation, education

6. Buffers and filters: The Asset Protection Zone (APZ) along the road to north of precinct will prevent the spread of bush fire. Suggested activities in this zone include parking along the road with some picnic facilities close to parking and a bioswale to protect the Park from stormwater runoff generated by the road and associated activities. The swale will also serve to control access into the Park. There will be a 2 strand cable fence in this area delineating the Park boundary.
7. The Wetlands: Within LCC management area. This area will treat water quality and quantity impacts from town and residential areas before discharging into Maxwells Creek as well as providing amenity for visitors. This area could include boardwalks, low key picnic areas, playgrounds, cycleways and footpaths that connect to the broader pedestrian/cycleway network.

Campbelltown LGA Precinct

Conservation, passive recreation

8. Picnic Area: Picnic tables and parking. There is potential for toilet facilities to be provided here or else negotiated as a shared facility in the adjacent Council park.



ZOUCH ROAD PRECINCT

- 1 Potential education and outdoor learning
- 2 Potential interpretation space
- 3 MAIN ENTRY

INGLEBURN PRECINCT

- 4 Picnic Facilities
- 5 Buffers and Filters
Typically activities here would be environmentally or community focussed or a combination of both, perhaps including:
 - Performance space
 - CPW Education centre
 - Playgrounds
 - Community Hall
 - Bushcare activities
 - A sustainability centre offering courses on grass roots sustainability for the local community.

MAXWELLS CREEK PRECINCT

- 6 Buffers and Filters
- 7 The Wetlands

CAMPBELLTOWN PRECINCT

- 8 Picnic Area

- PARK ROAD (CONTROLLED ACCESS)
- WALKING TRACK
- PRECINCT BOUNDARY
- SHARED CYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN PATH
- EXISTING WOODLAND
- COUNCIL OWNED PARKLAND
- BICYCLE PATH
- PLAYGROUND
- PICNIC FACILITIES
- EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION AREA
- WALKING TRAIL
- PARKING
- TOILETS

infrastructure easements

An Edmondson Park Infrastructure Committee has been established with Landcom, Growth Centres Commission, Department of Defence, and Liverpool and Campbelltown City Councils to oversee the coordination of the major water, sewerage and electricity infrastructure for the Edmondson Park release area, including the regional park. Coordination with key utilities and agencies such as Sydney Water, Roads and Traffic Authority and Integral Energy is being undertaken.

Preliminary concept planning has commenced to consider the location of the major service easements and these are yet to be confirmed. Services for recreation areas (water, lighting, toilets) within the park will be supplied from the required easements which service the Edmondson Park release area:

Potable Water - An easement is expected to run along Zouch Road. A line to the major recreation area can be taken from a point near the main entry to the park.

Electricity - The easement is expected to run along Zouch Road. Connections for lighting and BBQs for the main recreation area can be taken from this point.

Sewerage – Gravity reticulated sewerage easements are expected to traverse the regional park (sections of the Maxwell Creek, Ingleburn and Campbelltown precincts) and enable connection of the park's facilities (toilets, etc).

The location of the water, electricity and sewerage infrastructure easements will be further detailed in successive master plans as planning by the Edmondson Park Infrastructure Committee progresses.

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access and circulation

Access and circulation throughout the site is based on the existing network of paths so that the environmental impact of grading and the severing of ecological connections across the site is minimised. An extensive pedestrian and cycle network connects the Park through designated council lands to Western Sydney Regional Park in the north west and creates a loop through the Campbelltown Precinct and adjacent riparian corridor to the south of Campbelltown Road to link back into the Park at the entrance to the Ingleburn Precinct off Campbelltown Road.

The Regional Park is physically bisected by the proposed SW rail corridor and Campbelltown Road. A pedestrian bridge or crossing will be provided in the Ingleburn Precinct to reach the residential suburbs to the north. A set of traffic lights will be constructed within the town centre which will provide a safe pedestrian crossing point.

The main entry to the Ingleburn Precinct is from Zouch Road- the site of most potentially intense activity. Secondary entries are established from Campbelltown Road to the east of the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct, from Zouch Road into the Zouch Road Precinct, from the north of Maxwells Creek Precinct and from the road to the west of the Campbelltown Precinct.

The main entry road will end in a loop close to the activity zone with controlled access permitted through the park, to a controlled access point to the west of the town centre.

Access via public transport is facilitated by the close proximity to the proposed railway station and bus interchange. It is recommended that bike garages be set up at a number of key locations to enable bike hire for access to the bike path network.

Approximately 165 parking spaces have been provided across the site. Car parking should be encouraged along the perimeter of the park at its interface with the residential area to the north of the rail line adjacent to the Ingleburn Precinct and at various points shown on the drawings.



wayfinding and interpretation

Edmondson Regional Park consists of four separate precincts, supporting vegetation with varying degrees of conservation significance and flanked by dense development. Its importance as a Regional Park lies not only in its natural and cultural heritage but also in the way the park engages with the town to create a new ecological infrastructure that supports them both.

Because the park is in four parts, it will be important to orient park users to specific sites while reinforcing the sense of the park as a whole place. Clear and unambiguous wayfinding signage will maximise visitor use and enjoyment of the park. A hierarchy of wayfinding signage will help to orient the visitor and establish a logic of movement and access.

Interpretation at Edmondson Park should focus on programs and activities that will foster an understanding of the local environment and ecological processes and inspire people to do all they can to care for and protect their heritage for future generations. This will help to develop a strong community bond and an enduring connection to place.

The wayfinding hierarchy is as follows:

Gateway/Welcome Signs: Identifies major entries to the site at road junctions. Will contain a map of the site, general park information and park regulations and signage which interprets key features of the site.

Secondary Entry Signage: Smaller in scale than the main entry signs, these mark secondary entry points, which are also entries into specific precincts. Will contain a map of the site and interpret significance of the relevant precinct.

Directional and Wayfinding Information: Located at key decision making points and junctions and would include a map for wayfinding.

The significance of the site can be interpreted in the following ways:

Out of School Learning Centre Centre/Community Hall/DEC centre: there are a variety of sites available as part of the park infrastructure that will be suitable for housing displays and signage. These facilities can also act as sites for community and environmental programs.

Community programs: Examples include sustainability programs, organic gardening, bushcare, story telling in performance spaces.

Visitor Information Signage: Information signage at the Park's Main Entry, and Precinct Entry Points can tell stories of the site's natural, indigenous and cultural heritage.

Interpretation in the landscape should be kept to a minimum, associated with existing wayfinding signage or represented as part of an interpretive trail network (see below). Trails provide evidence and remnants of past uses. They tell the most potent stories in the park. Each part of the park has a different story to tell. By traversing different trails, it will be possible to gather a series of stories that, together speak of the history and significance of the area.

Red Trail: relates to the most important non indigenous heritage sites and is confined to the Ingleburn Precinct, where most defence activities have occurred.

Green Trail: Connects the different precincts in the park and directs the visitor through Cumberland Plain Woodland, River Flat Forest, sites of remediation and rehabilitation and water management. By following the trail, visitors can gain an understanding of our natural heritage, what we are doing to protect it and how we can live in a more sustainable way. Note that while the site contains significant