

## ***Appendix B***

***Short term objectives of Greenlink as listed in NHT Application Form.***

<i>Greenlink short-term objectives</i>	<i>Progress</i>
	<i>Dec 1999 – Oct 2000.</i>
7. Amalgamate the efforts of community groups, Councils and private land holders into one project with compatible priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tour of all the Greenlink sites took place in February to familiarise all participants and Council Officers with the work of the other groups.</li> <li>• A workshop was held on 6/4/00 so that all groups could present their projects and report on progress.</li> <li>• Greenlink information folders were distributed in the April workshop. These contained information and various forms for forward planning, budgeting etc.</li> <li>• A graphic artist donated his time to design a logo that will be used to promote Greenlink and create a community identity.</li> <li>• Steering Committee meetings are generally held every six weeks to ensure that outcomes are being met. Council Officers are always present at these meetings.</li> <li>• Regular consultation and liaison takes place on site between the Greenlink Project Officer and Council Officers to ensure that the desired outcomes of the project are being met.</li> <li>• Greenlink tee shirts have been printed. These will be distributed to the most dedicated participants in order to generate a Greenlink identity.</li> <li>• Greenlink hosted a highly successful publicity evening at the Dee Why RSL Club on July 26<sup>th</sup> 2000. Over sixty community members, Councillors and Council Officers attended the event. The Project Officer reported on progress, and a number of participants spoke about their particular component of Greenlink.</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Nov 2000 Nov 2001.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenlink tee shirts distributed to participants.</li> <li>• Greenlink signs designed and installed at strategic public locations. These include Dee Why Lagoon Wildlife Refuge, Dee Why Creek, Dee Why Wetlands, Long Reef headland, South Creek and Warriewood Wetlands.</li> <li>• Three editions (Summer, Autumn and Winter) of Greenlink Newsletter have been produced and distributed to over 120 recipients on the mailing list. The newsletter features updates on individual components of the project and includes “What’s On” section to enable participants to become active in several areas.</li> <li>• Greenlink meetings have become a forum for information exchange between the groups and Councils.</li> <li>• Various units of Warringah Council have worked together to achieve successful outcomes such as revegetated areas on recreation land.</li> <li>• Training program with Warringah Council’s Friends of the Bush between March and June 2001 built on the skills of Greenlink participants.</li> <li>• Bus tour of Greenlink sites for stakeholders held in November 2001.</li> </ul>

	<i>Dec 1999 – Oct 2000.</i>
8. Halt the degradation of remaining natural bushland remnants by the removal of weeds, revegetation and regeneration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reefcare has cleared over 1,200m<sup>2</sup> of bitou bush to allow for the spread of remnant kangaroo grassland and the planting of over 5,000 tubestock of kangaroo grass.</li> <li>• The Thursday Club (an offshoot of Reefcare) has been working in remnant scrub on the north side of the Long Reef Golf Course. They have been successful in controlling various introduced grasses in this area which are threatening this valuable and unusual vegetation community.</li> <li>• The Thursday Gardeners are controlling weeds (mainly <i>Ludwigia</i>) in a 1,500m<sup>2</sup> strip along South Creek and have planted several hundred tubestock in an effort to recreate the creekline vegetation.</li> <li>• Warringah Council has expanded their bush regeneration programs in the existing Greenlink area and expanded the area covered by contract bush regeneration crews to include Jamieson Park.</li> <li>• Pittwater Council has expanded its regeneration schedule on the north shore of Narrabeen Lake. This area is now 90% weed free and a maintenance program is in place.</li> <li>• The Friends of Deep Creek have continued their bush regeneration program in this reserve. They have also installed a locked gate (in association with Warringah Council) at the entrance to the reserve. This will prevent access to off road vehicles that have destroyed large patches of bush and grass and are preventing natural regeneration from taking place.</li> <li>• The Friends of Warriewood Wetland have removed weeds from approx 100m<sup>2</sup> of remnant Casuarina and Swamp Mahogany forest. They have also reduced the adjacent mown area by approx 80m<sup>2</sup> to allow for the expansion of the Casuarinas.</li> </ul>
	<i>Nov 2000 Nov 2001</i>
Halt the degradation of remaining natural bushland remnants by the removal of weeds, revegetation and regeneration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reefcare</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 2,500m<sup>2</sup> of bitou bush cleared in main project area.</li> <li>– Bitou bush around remnant native vegetation has been cleared in dune area. This has allowed for the natural spread of species such as <i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>, <i>Acacia longifolia</i>, <i>Carpobrotus sp.</i>, <i>Correa alba</i> and <i>Canavalia maritima</i>.</li> <li>– 5,200 tubestock grown from locally collected seed has been planted in the main revegetation area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>The Friends of McKillop Reserve</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Bush regeneration in remnant coastal heath community with the help of contractors employed by Warringah Council.</li> <li>– Buffer zones have been revegetated to the East and West of main remnant totalling 600m<sup>2</sup></li> <li>– Approx 400m<sup>2</sup> of <i>Coprosma repens</i> encroaching on remnant has been drilled and poisoned by contractors (owing to steep terrain and difficult conditions).</li> <li>– TAFE students supervised by Warringah Council Officers installed erosion control and soil stabilisation material. This area was then revegetated.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Friends of Dee Why Lagoon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Regeneration in 10,000m<sup>2</sup> of remnant Sydney Estuarine Swamp Forest Complex (an Endangered Ecological Community).</li> <li>– TAFE Bush Regeneration students have controlled invasive vines in an area to the east of the main volunteer area.</li> <li>– Fencing of 50m of boundary of remnant Sydney Estuarine Swamp Forest Complex, to prevent incursions by lawnmowers and pedestrians.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>Halt the degradation of remaining natural bushland remnants by the removal of weeds, revegetation and regeneration (continued).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Friends of Dee Why Lagoon (continued)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Controlled burn in 400m<sup>2</sup> of remnant Sydney Estuarine Swamp Forest Complex to stimulate germination of dominant tree species.</li> <li>– Culling of selected <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> trees has allowed more light to penetrate to ground level. This will hopefully stimulate germination of <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>. Other methods of germination stimulation include raking the leaf litter off in trial plots and disturbing the soil.</li> <li>– Primary, secondary and maintenance bush regeneration program has continued throughout the reserve.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>OzGREEN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Bush regeneration contractors have completed 550m<sup>2</sup> of primary bush regeneration in areas too difficult for the volunteers to access in the Dee Why Wetlands. Main target weeds were <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> and <i>Psoralea pinnata</i> that are threatening to invade the remnant Sydney Freshwater Swamp Community (an Endangered Ecological Community).</li> <li>– Fill batter bordering the remnant has been heavily mulched to slow regrowth of weeds in the area.</li> <li>– Creeklines upstream have been target weeded for <i>Ludwigia</i> to slow the rate of re-infestation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Thursday Gardeners</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Control of <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> has continued along the west bank of South Creek in this area.</li> <li>– Establishment of no mow zones on east side of South Creek will allow for recruitment of native species in the parkland area.</li> <li>– No further clearing of weed infestations has occurred on the east side of South Creek as funds are not available to maintain the area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Jamison Park</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Proposed leash free dog exercise area has been relocated to less sensitive area, owing to presence of easily disturbed native fauna.</li> <li>– Bush regeneration has focussed on streams flowing through Jamison Pk.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Deep Creek</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Volunteers have continued bush regeneration in the area. Natural regeneration has successfully colonised the highly disturbed area affected by 4WD vehicles.</li> <li>– Contractors have expanded on the areas worked by volunteers (funded by Coastcare in 2001).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Bilarong Reserve</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintenance of bushland along the Greenlink Track has continued. This bushland is still approximately 90% weed free.</li> <li>– Pittwater Council has declared this area the Bilarong Sanctuary. Fences and gates have been installed to keep dogs out of the reserve, in order to protect the habitat of various water birds.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Warriewood Wetlands</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Volunteers have continued to maintain the no mow zones and the riparian vegetation.</li> <li>– Contractors have expanded on the work done by volunteers, by removing lantana and other weeds in primary works surrounding the Katoa Cl entrance of the Wetlands.</li> <li>– Contractors have also tackled weed invasions in the Garden St entrance and have planted several hundred tubestock grown from locally sourced seed. These have been planted in areas of low resilience (for example on spoil piles).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<i><b>Nov 1999 - Oct 2000</b></i>
9. Extend these areas by reclamation of degraded / cleared land or reconstruction of natural waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Friends of Dee Why Lagoon has a development application lodged with Warringah Council for the reclamation of approximately 550m<sup>2</sup> of the lagoon that was filled in the 1970s. This project will hopefully commence in November 2000.</li> <li>• Reefcare has revegetated a 2,000m<sup>2</sup> patch of degraded heathland atop Long Reef Headland. This area has been fenced off to protect from rabbit damage. Growth and survival rates have been slower than usual owing to poor soil and exposed conditions. Warringah Council is maintaining this area.</li> <li>• The Thursday Club (an offshoot of Reefcare) has been successful in reducing the mown area of the roughs on Long Reef Golf Course. This will allow for the natural expansion of remnant scrub.</li> </ul>
	<i><b>Nov 2000 – Nov 2001</b></i>
Extend these areas by reclamation of degraded / cleared land or reconstruction of natural waterways.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Friends of Dee Why Lagoon project has been delayed by a number of factors. These have included complications with planning instruments and the listing of the adjacent vegetation as an Endangered Ecological Community. This excavation and rehabilitation project has therefore still not commenced.</li> <li>• Students from Ryde TAFE stabilised a 200m<sup>2</sup> area of active erosion on top of Long Reef Headland with jute mesh and silt fence. This area was then planted out with coastal heath plants by Reefcare volunteers.</li> <li>• OzGREEN planting days, in association with Cromer Primary school have planted 974 tubestock of locally sourced native plants.</li> <li>• Community volunteers have participated in several tree planting days in Dee Why Park, along Dee Why Creek. Approximately 1,400 tubestock grown from locally sourced seed have been planted along the riparian zone and behind neighbouring houses. Warringah Council intends to use this site into the future as their annual tree planting venue. Ultimately this will allow for the revegetation of approximately 5000m<sup>2</sup> of creekline and other currently mowed areas.</li> <li>• Reefcare's Thursday Club is no longer working within the Golf Course lease owing to the Club's withdrawal of support for community projects. Mowing has subsequently resumed in the former no-mow zone.</li> <li>• Warringah Council has stabilised slumping banks of South Creek in Beacon Hill with sandstone blocks and the installation of a footbridge. Other work in the area includes removal of large infestations of lantana and several mature willows.</li> <li>• Volunteers working with Manly Council have revegetated the area bordering Seaforth Oval in order to protect adjacent native bushland.</li> </ul>

	<b><i>Nov 1999 - Oct 2000</i></b>
10. Facilitate the development of community groups, both existing and through recruitment and establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reefcare is now the largest group in Warringah Council's <i>Friends of the Bush</i> with 100 members.</li> <li>• The Friends of Deep Creek have recently joined Greenlink and were formally welcomed at the 9/8/00 Steering Committee meeting.</li> <li>• Contact has been made with Friends of Ambleside Reserve and Friends of South Creek. Both of these groups have expressed interest in joining Greenlink.</li> <li>• All of the participating Greenlink groups have reported higher numbers of volunteers on their work days than previously expected.</li> </ul>
	<b><i>Nov 2000 – Nov 2001</i></b>
Facilitate the development of community groups, both existing and through recruitment and establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenlink was unable to recruit volunteers into Warringah groups in the 99-00 financial year owing to a freeze on recruitment in that area. No new groups could be formed and no individuals could be recruited in that period.</li> <li>• New groups to join Greenlink in this period include Heron Place Bushcare, Friends of Anzac Reserve, Friends of McKillop Reserve and Christopher Place Bushcare. Greenlink has been able to offer these groups technical support, training, provision of tubestock and coordination with Councils.</li> <li>• Manly Council has participated in Greenlink with the establishment of a revegetated area adjacent to bushland bordering Seaforth Oval.</li> <li>• A new Bushcare group is developing in Irrawong Reserve, Warriewood, immediately upstream of Warriewood Wetlands. The inaugural open day (September 2001) attracted 12 volunteers from the surrounding area. The leaders of this group have been actively involved in Greenlink project work.</li> <li>• 8 new groups were to join Greenlink in 2002. Some of these groups have been formed for some time, and others are still in their infancy. The various Councils' Volunteer Support Staff have been instrumental in establishing this network. However the failure to receive grant funding for that year will prevent that from happening.</li> <li>• The mailing list for the Greenlink Newsletter has grown to 120. The list includes regularly active members as well as people who have attended single events.</li> <li>• Various letterbox drops in strategic areas have led to a number of enquiries about Greenlink project work and opportunities to participate. However, this method of publicity has not been overly successful in recruiting volunteers in the area.</li> </ul>

	<b><i>Nov 1999 - Oct 2000</i></b>
11. To facilitate the involvement of local industry with schools and state departments to control environmental problems at the source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenlink has been successful in attracting sponsorship from Dee Why RSL Club.</li> <li>• DLWC and NPWS have been contacted in order to secure their cooperation in dealing with land that has multiple managers. This will enable long term plans to be devised for the land.</li> <li>• OzGREEN has successfully coordinated with Cromer Primary School to organise a series of planting days for their year 2 and 3 students. This has been conducted in conjunction with an education program focussing on catchment awareness and the importance of wetlands.</li> </ul>
	<b><i>Nov 2000 – Nov 2001</i></b>
To facilitate the involvement of local industry with schools and state departments to control environmental problems at the source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OzGREEN has continued their schools planting days at Dee Why Creek throughout 2001 with students from Cromer Primary School. This work is at the top of the open section of Dee Why Creek and involves revegetation of the riparian vegetation.</li> <li>• Students from Ryde TAFE have installed erosion control devices at two locations in the Greenlink area. This work will prevent sediment moving off site.</li> <li>• Students from Ryde TAFE have participated in weed control and bush regeneration at Dee Why Lagoon Wildlife Refuge.</li> <li>• Greenlink has encouraged Local Councils to address environmental problems at the top of the catchment. Removal of willows and revegetation at the source of South Creek is one example of this approach.</li> <li>• Part of the aim of the Greenlink letterbox drops was to encourage local residents who back on to bushland to refrain from dumping garden refuse over the back fences. This was done in conjunction with publicity from Warringah Council.</li> </ul>

	<b><i>Nov 1999 - Oct 2000</i></b>
12. To link up remnants of bushland on the Green Web, such as the Warriewood Wetlands and the Bicentennial walk incorporating Pittwater, Warringah and Manly Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaison between Project Officer, Steering Committee members and Manly Council staff and Councillors has commenced. The Council has expressed interest in participating in Greenlink where possible.</li> <li>• Future planned expansion of Greenlink aims to target links to Warriewood Wetlands and other strategic breaks in the current vegetation corridor.</li> </ul>
	<b><i>Nov 2000 – Nov 2001</i></b>
To link up remnants of bushland on the Green Web, such as the Warriewood Wetlands and the Bicentennial walk incorporating Pittwater, Warringah and Manly Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manly Council joined Greenlink in early 2001. To date their contribution has involved revegetation work at Seaforth Oval, and attendance at a number of Steering Committee meetings.</li> <li>• Manly Council had agreed to be more fully involved in Greenlink in 2002, with an ambitious rehabilitation program on Burnt Bridge Creek. This will no longer proceed owing to loss of funding.</li> <li>• Pittwater Council has recently supervised the primary clearance of large amounts of <i>Lantana camara</i> along Mullet Creek. This work improves the riparian bushland that effectively links Narrabeen Lagoon to Warriewood Wetlands.</li> <li>• Friends of McKillop Reserve joined Greenlink in January 2001. This group has been working for several years in a remnant of coastal heath vegetation that is adjacent to the Bicentennial Walkway. Greenlink had scheduled in works for 2002 that were to link McKillop Reserve to the vegetation at the Northern end of Curl Curl beach through a large scale revegetation program. This will no longer proceed due to lack of funding.</li> <li>• Reefcare volunteers have relocated informal tracks up to Long Reef headland to a more environmentally suitable area. This work involved physically blocking the track off and planting coastal heath plants into the surface. This area has now fully revegetated itself.</li> <li>• Pittwater Council has constructed a boardwalk through the Warriewood Wetlands, linking Katoa Close to Garden St. Whilst this work is not part of Greenlink funding, it complements the bush regeneration and revegetation work that has been conducted by volunteers and contractors throughout the area.</li> <li>• Warringah Council has constructed tracks and installed a bridge through bushland bordering South Creek in Beacon Hill. This work complements the Coastal Walkway as it provides connections between several large bushland areas.</li> </ul>