

Central Coast Council



Cultural Heritage Case Study Mangrove Creek

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1 Appendices

1.1 Appendix 1 Case Study Mangrove Creek Cultural Landscape

Refer to the Aerial photographs attached identifying the three areas of the Mangrove Creek Cultural Landscape. This includes the North, Mid and Southern portions. The relationship of the river and creek landscape can be seen in contrast to the parts of the plateau lands that are present to the east, including Mt White in the south and Mangrove Mountain in the north. The contrast of the cleared valleys with the heavily forested ridges and steep lands is also very evident.

This case study looks at this Cultural Landscape following the methodology proposed in the cultural landscape framework.

The first mention of Mangrove Creek is reported to be by Surveyor William Govett in 1829 referring to the mangroves that were burnt for ash, and used to make soap. (Gosford city library Placenames)

Occupation by Aboriginal people has been evidenced in Mangrove Creek mid-way along the sides of the hills over 7,000 years ago, and it is expected much longer than this period. The Darkinjung are to have lived in the areas west of Mangrove Creek and Guringai people in the remainder of the Central Coast. These groups influenced the land on which they lived, with much more detailed study and history of this in relatively recent times. **Popran National Park** has strong evidence of the early occupation in rock engravings, sandstone shelters, and foreshore middens. It is expected the valley of Mangrove Creek provided good source of food, being fish and oysters, particularly in the lower reaches.

Further detail is required in relation to consultation with the Aboriginal community in identifying Aboriginal Cultural heritage values and significance. It is not possible to identify this without extensive consultation and this often cannot be shared, however these values are important and provide a complex overlay on the landscape and how this should be managed. Any detailed Cultural Landscape assessment would need to include this work. For this case study the resources to include this work were not part of the brief, however they would be a necessary and important body of work in the future Cultural Landscape assessment of the various areas of the Central Coast Local Government Area.

As much of the early settlement of the area from non-indigenous settlers was unauthorised there were historically reported conflicts with the original inhabitants of the land. The land grants of the early period took no heed of continued Aboriginal occupation for thousands of years and understandably this led to conflict.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT AND CONSULTATION

Whilst it is not possible to identify without consultation with the Aboriginal community the Aboriginal Heritage values and significance for this case study, it is expected that the future consultation would identify both tangible and intangible elements within this valley. This may include sites of Aboriginal heritage significance, such as engravings, shelters, trees, artefact scatters, rock outcrops and landforms of significance, but also views, access routes and connections between sites, sightlines, stories, and areas of social and spiritual significance. The detailed assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Landscape would occur parallel to the non-indigenous assessment of the settlement patterns, spatial organisation, building clusters and structures, circulation and historical associations described in the next section. Through extensive consultation with the Aboriginal community these areas would form the next level of detail in Cultural Landscape significance. As has been identified for the State Heritage Listed Calga Aboriginal Cultural Landscape some items of significance may overlap with those outlined next for historic settlement. For example the SHI for the Calga Aboriginal Cultural Landscape describes as follows:

'Modern roads in Australia often follow traditional songlines and routes of Aboriginal communities, reflecting how European settlers relied on the knowledge of Aboriginal guides to traverse the country. Over time these

“explorers” routes became more formalised into roads and highways, as seen with Peats Ridge Road.’ (SHI Calga Aboriginal Cultural Landscape)

Whilst this case study does not include the required detailed Aboriginal consultation and identification of significance it identifies the need for this to be undertaken in the future Cultural Landscape assessment of the key landscapes within the Central Coast area and the importance this will contribute to the understanding and management of Cultural Landscapes.

LANDSCAPE PATTERN

Spatial Organisation

The landscape in this area is highly distinctive as a result of the topography, geology and soils. Mangrove Creek is a narrow valley centred on the water course that meanders significantly between steep sandstone cliffs, with many rock outcrops on the ridges. The spatial organisation is a small scale vernacular landscape of attractive proportions.

The views are constantly changing due to the shifting alignment of the river and the entire valley is not appreciated unless viewed from higher elevations. The base of the valley has mangrove islands within parts of the alignment, as well as flat areas where the deposition of silts and shallow waters favour the growth of mangroves as a constant edge to the creek, along the lower reaches. Some areas of mangroves are extensive, particularly in the protected lee of the river and at the junctions with the side inlets of creeks.

These creeks drain the upper catchment areas of the **Dharug National Park** area on the west and the plateau lands of Mangrove Mountain, Peats Ridge and Mt White to the east. Few wide areas of river flats exist with the upper reaches, with the cleared areas being a maximum of 100 to 200 metres wide.

The Mangrove Creek weir marks the main northern extent of cleared creek flats, with areas above this being mostly water catchment for the Mangrove Creek Dam further upstream. Only a few small clearings exist above this area, with one at the junction with Dubbo Creek.

The nature of settlement along Mangrove Creek can be seen in the early land grant maps. An extract of the 1840 Land Grants is shown, identifying the small parcels of land along Mangrove Creek from the highest reaches down to the Hawkesbury River.



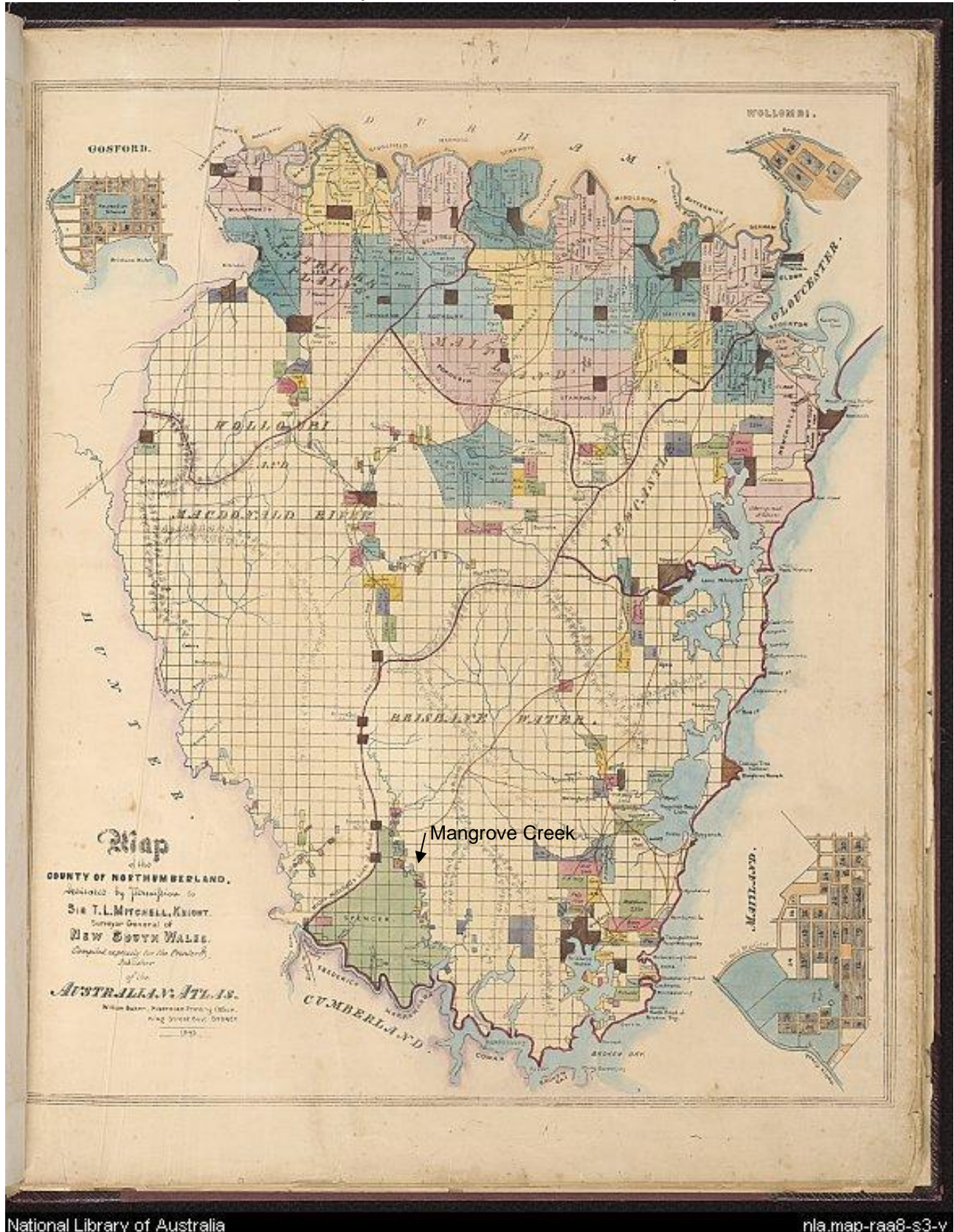
The narrow cleared areas at Upper Mangrove Creek
(Source: Author)



Mangrove Creek weir (Source: Central Coast Council)

FIGURE A PRINCIPLE LAND GRANTS OF THE 1840s

Source: William Baker. Map of the County of Northumberland National Library of Australia



Land use Patterns

The cleared valley floor areas consist of neatly defined grassed paddocks with regular dividing fences. The majority of the valley floor is zoned E2 Environmental Conservation, with the adjacent slopes and ridges mostly E1 National Parks and nature reserves. Side valleys following the tributary creeks exist at Sugee Bag Creek on the western side, with the main creeks being Bedlam Creek on the east, Ironbark Creek on the east, Dinner Creek on the west, then Popran Creek leading into the Glenworth Valley. The areas adjacent to most of these creeks are cleared enclosed valleys of varying width. It is notable that the creeks that have the greatest meanders, such as Popran Creek have the flattest valley, due to the geological deposition of silt over millions of years. The narrow gullies of Hominy Creek and Toomey Gully, being the opposite, with a relatively straight alignment of the creek, steep sides and very little clearing. This topographic feature, was exploited by the early settlers in their choice of areas to fell timber and create farming land, enabling them to provide produce and develop these areas for ongoing agriculture. The disadvantage during wet years was the flooding that occurred within the creek areas, however providing ready access to water in the drier periods.

The scale of the landscape organisation in these rural scenes has clear links with the 1830s to late 1800s settlement in the area through these farming practices. Refer to Historical Associations.

Vegetation Patterns

All of the slopes and ridges are densely forested with unique vegetation communities as well as fauna. Popran National Park comprises a large area on the east of the creek leading to the plateau areas, with Dharug National Park on the west. The areas adjacent to the National Parks and within are sought after for adventure, walking trails, and horse riding, with this concentrated in the Glenworth Valley, a renowned horse riding area.

Vegetation flanks Mangrove Creek, often in a single treed edge with cleared pasture behind, or as large areas of mangroves on the water's edge. This character is increasingly rare in other areas, due to pressures to gain views to the water. Some of these lower vegetation areas are Endangered Ecological Communities. The presence of the National Parks provides certainty over the protection of the forest areas, and the continuing forested enclosure of the valley. However the slopes adjacent to these National Parks may be subject to development pressures.



Mangrove Creek Valley looking north with the plateau lands of Mangrove Mountain visible in the distance. The narrowing valley floor is visible along with the ordered fence lines defining rural paddocks adjacent to the creek. Source Real Estate.com



Mangrove Creek aerial view from above Pembertons Hill area looking south down the valley. The rock outcrops of Popran National Park can be seen on the left, Dharug National Park on the right and the Hawkesbury River in the distance

Source Domain.com

The mixed farming and green pasture of the valley floor contrasts strongly with the vegetation of the slopes and ridges, creating an idyllic rural scene. The river presence, where views are available, adds to the high scenic values.

Building Clusters, Structures and Other special features

Buildings within the landscape are usually discretely placed on the edges of the cleared valley floor, or within small clearings in the forested valley sides. No detracting structures dominate the ridgelines, with the major features of the ridges being the trees and sandstone bluffs. Subject to fire, some of the ridges and forest has been burnt over the early 2020 summer bushfires. This may place potential stresses on the discrete houses set within these forested slopes, where bushfire hazard reduction will become more important. The idyllic setting of building in the bush is at constant threat by bushfires. This is evident throughout the settlement of the Mangrove Creek valley where many houses, and previous churches are reported to have been burnt and destroyed.

Few villages are present, and even if named as such, these usually constitute a small group of dwellings. The main villages in order from the junction with the Hawkesbury River and leading north up Mangrove Creek include the following. Spencer, the largest village on the western side of Mangrove Creek has a strong link with the river. Originally named Fernleigh village at the entrance to Mangrove Creek, it was later renamed **Spencer** in 1914. A stone house, 'Burnea' is reported to be the first house built in Spencer. The post office commenced in 1899, with a provision school set up in 1900, becoming a public school in 1902. The village did not formally emerge until 1919 when school teacher Stephen Collier bought 'Burnea' and 40 acres of orchard, subdividing the land into lots that became the village. Spencer was becoming a favourite area for yachting and fishing by 1927, with a post office, store, hall and school. This popularity and character remains today.

Marlow is located on the Hawkesbury River with only dirt track access from Mt White. Most access is via boat and ferry transport. Wendoree Park consists of houses along the river, many with wharfs, with this being a major access, as well as the Glenworth Valley Rd and Morgans Rd leading from Mt White.

Clusters of houses at the southern junction of Popran Creek afford views over the mangroves here and the wider Mangrove Creek at this spot. These sit comfortably within the landscape. The **Holy Trinity Church** is present on Wisemans Ferry Rd on the opposite side. Refer to Historical Associations

The **Glenworth Valley** along Popran Creek is the home to a large rural property and has approximately 400 metres of cleared pasture adjacent to the creek. It is a picturesque north running valley enclosed on four sides by forest, making it an area enclosed by wilderness and attractive to many visitors seeking outdoor



Spencer wharf looking north with the mangroves of Triangle Island visible on the right

Source Hawkesbury River Charter via google website



Looking south-west over the Hawkesbury River from Greenman's Valley Recreation Park towards houses near Marlow on the left, the mangroves of Marlow Creek also visible on the left and the mangroves of Gentleman's Halt in the middle.

Source Greenman's Valley Recreation Park via google website

recreation for tour on horseback. The wilderness on the north and west of the valley is **Popran National Park**, with its walking trails, **Mt Olive lookout** and trail for horses and mountain bikes.

Lower Mangrove consists of clusters of mobile homes and cabins along the narrow edge of the river and Popran Rd behind it. The structures are placed to gain views to Mangrove Creek, with the bridge of the **Wisemans Ferry Road** crossing Mangrove Creek just to the west. Other areas along the creek further upstream include houses set discretely within the rural flats or forested side slopes.

Over the period of major settlement between 1840 and beyond, floods caused problems with settlement. 1949 saw a severe flood.

Circulation Routes

Wharfs in the area reflect the importance of the river and creeks as the major transport route during early settlement, and remaining today as a main access to some areas as well, as providing valuable recreational activities for residents and visitors. Access to areas along the Hawkesbury and some on Mangrove Creek remain mainly accessible from the water, contributing to the charm of the place. Much of the wharf information described here is detailed in the *Thematic History of the City of Gosford* by Dr Terry Kass.

Spencer Wharf is still in use. The Green Man Wharf at the entrance to Mangrove Creek, was a government wharf of stone and timber, **Chapel Point** opposite Popran Creek, a stone wharf built about 1860 is still present, ruins of another wharf half a kilometre past Popran was named as a council wharf with road access. Another original wharf at the entrance to **Hominy Creek** remains visible as part of a stone wharf, where Henry Singleton made ironwork for repairing ships. **Greengrove wharf**, a stone government wharf is no longer present. The close proximity in this location to Mangrove Mountain allowed farmers to load produce for the Sydney markets as well as collect goods. The presence of some of these wharfs today, along with evidence of others provide tangible links with past transport modes to the area.

Pemberton's wharf site is an important site of historic and social significance due to its association with early settlers and trade. Local farmer and trader, **Matthew Pemberton**, was an owner of a Brisbane Water built timber carrier. He was post master of Mangrove Creek after his father's death. The site is close to Pemberton's House on Mangrove Creek Road. This road was once one of only two roads between the Great North Road and Brisbane Water. (OEH Pemberton Wharf SHI). Few remains of Pemberton's wharf can be found, apart from some timbers under water, however the site reflects the importance of Mangrove Creek to the community both along the Creek and in the plateau areas of Mangrove Mountain. Links to this past are evident in the small scale landscape, and the alignment of the roads within the area.



Pemberton's Wharf at Mangrove Creek showing the vessel Lilywhite. The nature of the landscape surrounding the wharf with the dense forested slopes can be seen. Source Central Coast Council



Source Central Coast Council from Gwen Dundon album (check copyright for final report)

It is reported that the Woodbury's, early settlers, sold produce to the convict gangs building the Great North Road in the 1830s. The community of Mangrove Creek was thriving and carried produce from the creek to Brooklyn.

The main road to Gosford until 1930, (when the Pacific Highway opened), was via the **Great North Road** at Ten Mile Hollow.

Simpson's track lead down from the ridges to Mangrove Creek where it crossed the creek, passed the present pump station to Pemberton's property. The road lead up Pembertons Hill to Gosford. It must have been a very rugged trip indeed.

Some of these roads remain in use, and are important reminders of these early and historic routes travelled. Others are bush tracks and walking trails making it possible to follow these routes today and appreciate in this character.



Above: Pembertons Hill Road above Mangrove Creek showing the steep terrain and rock outcrops.

Left: Mangrove Creek Road at the base of Pembertons Hill Road, showing the narrow treed road alignment, following the original historic alignment of this route.

(Photos: Author)

Historical Associations

Reported as early as 1796, 400 people were living along the Hawkesbury including some along Macdonald River and Mangrove Creek. 'The initial period of occupation of the Lower Hawkesbury from Macdonald River downstream into Mangrove and Popran Creeks occurred from 1820 to 1830 with more intensive settlement in the 1830s and 1840s. A number of the grants for land occupied in the phase of settlement were not issued until 1829-1831.' (Kass, p11). As noted by Kass the earliest and arguably the most historic parts of Gosford were located in this western part.

Much informal and unofficial settlement occurred. The following historic associations with the Australian theme of building settlements, towns and cities are described by Kass and noted below, along with some other sources. These themes of settling the land, diversifying rural landuse and making towns are evidenced in areas along the creek. Some of the wharfs, clusters of houses, churches and/or remains of such in these areas of early settlement can be seen today, creating a strong link with the past within this creek valley. Some of these early settlements include:

- St Peter's Anglican Church, built at Greengrove by James Everingham. Crude settlers huts and the church was described by Mrs Sarah Louise Mathew, wife of surveyor, Felton Mathew, in 1834. This church was replaced in 1920.
- An Anglican Church, St Thomas, was built a few years after 1910 at Dubbo Creek, just south of Macpherson State Forest. This is above Upper Mangrove. Remnants survive of this church, along with burials to a number of early pioneer settlers.
- John Jenkins Peacock held a farm on the upper reaches of Mangrove Creek near Dubbo Creek with a house on Portion 38 Parish Mangrove. The later houses were built by Alfred Andrews.
- Simpsons Track connects to the area from the Great North Rd at Ten Mile Hollow, original Twelve Mill Hollow. In 1827 Solomon Wiseman conducted a punt service at Wisemans Ferry on the route of the Great North Rd. This provided more access to small settlers, on land along Mangrove Creek. Access was therefore by boat and road within this time to the upper reaches of Mangrove Creek. The rivers and creeks provided ease of access within the areas. This enhances the understanding of the settlement moving up and down Mangrove Creek from the area where Simpsons Track joins Mangrove Creek. This places interpretive importance on the Cultural Landscape of the upper reaches of Mangrove Creek and the evidence of these settlement patterns.
- The Green Man inn was established on John Marlow's 50 acre grant at Marlow Creek near Mangrove Creek junction with the Lower Hawkesbury. This was burnt down in 1858 and still visible as ruins in 1919.
- 'Mangrove Creek had 280 residents in 1841 and by mid-century was renowned for its fruit, maize and timber resources.' (Kass, p13) The proximity to the Mangrove Mountain plateau area, via Pemberton Hill Rd provides a relatively short distance to these higher lands producing citrus and other crops.
- A post office was established at Mangrove Creek in 1857.
- William Woodbury donated 0.4Ha of land at Mangrove Creek to the Roman Catholic Church, in 1860 where it built the Holy Trinity Church. The building doubled as a school. A new building replaced this in 1909. A church remains on this site opposite Popran Creek on Wisemans Ferry Rd providing a continuing place of worship for some 160 years.
- Areas as far as the location of the Mangrove Creek Dam were developed as lots and sold, but none were development. This was the private town of Rugby, surveyed on Philp Gould's land in 1860. This land was flooded when the dam was constructed.
- Small Government Schools served the area: Mangrove Creek School (1) operated from 1861-1877; Mangrove Creek School (2) from 1862-1873. Mill Creek School between 1891 and 1922 and East Mangrove School from 1901-1905.



Church of England Church at Mangrove Creek c 1940-1950s. The presence of the numerous churches within the valley highlights the social and spiritual needs of these settlements and shows us aspects of the life these settlers lived. Source Central Coast Council

The presence of **cemeteries and burial grounds**, some associated with the churches, provide strong links with the past, and a connection with the early settlement of the area. These cemeteries are important memories of past residents and early pioneers.

The **river dependent settlements** providing a source of timber to the shipbuilding locations in Brisbane Water. Wharf remnants record development of the area, when ferry and water transport were vital. The site has a high level of social significance to several generations of local producers, who used the river as a means of transporting produce.

It is possible to put into context what has occurred along Mangrove Creek valley, and understand the way our predecessors were involved in the 'landscape making' of what we see today. We can gain a sense of the way this valley was settled, why settlement followed in the directions and nature that it has, as well as gaining a window into who participated. This is a key Cultural Landscape within the LGA because of the cultural heritage significance and importance in the history of the area.

THEMES

A number of historic themes are evident in the Mangrove Creek area. An indication of these themes are included below:

Australian Theme	New South Wales theme	Local Theme	Evidence in Mangrove Creek
1. Tracing the Natural evolution of Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environment Naturally evolved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape and Topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandstone ridges, bluffs and outcrops, dramatic incised eroded gullies, creek and river flats with mangroves and areas of endangered ecological communities. ▪ National Parks of Popran, Dharug, and nature reserves. ▪ Biodiversity of the National Parks including presence of Sugar gliders, yellow tailed black cockatoo. ▪ Evidence of flooding in the formation of the creek valley and the tributaries. ▪ Bushfire in the forested landscapes.
2. Peopling Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persisting on their native soil ▪ Old and new inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Custodians of the land for thousands of years. ▪ Aboriginal sites within the National Parks, particularly Popran National Park, including rock engravings, sandstone shelters, and foreshore middens. ▪ Detailed further research with Aboriginal community to identify values including site lines and views, stories, song lines, movement tracks and other values. These may not be shared and published but would be identified to ensure protection of these values. ▪ Social history of conflicts between early settlers and Aboriginal people.
3. Developing local regional and national economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spreading down the Hawkesbury ▪ Surviving on the land ▪ Diversifying rural landuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural landscape along Mangrove Creek, including the pattern and areas of cleared land along the wider flatter areas along the creeks. ▪ The fencing and paddock layout reflects these patterns and can still be seen today. ▪ The early circulation routes
3. Developing local regional and national economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental-Cultural Landscape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversifying Rural landuse ▪ Timber ▪ Picturesque scenery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Parks, picnic areas, and looks of Popran NP, View from Greenmans Valley Recreation Park. ▪ Horse farms and riding of Glenworth Valley. ▪ Timber from clearing the land and use for boat building.

3. Developing local regional and national economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connecting Brisbane Water ▪ Building ships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wharfs along Mangrove Creek for the purposes of moving produce and people. ▪ Early circulation routes to Mangrove Creek including by road from the Great North Road and boat from Wisemans Ferry and Broken Bay.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Towns, suburbs and villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of Mangrove Creek settlement, Greengrove, Churches and post offices- evidence of village growth. ▪ Spencer and its development, including the continuous use of the wharf
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land Tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversifying Rural Landuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fencing and boundary marks, including treed boundaries to define ownership and land title. ▪ Entries, gates and planted entry roads to define land.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mining and Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building of Mangrove Creek dam, Mangrove Creek weir. ▪ Transport provisions of early roads and access into the area. ▪ Wharfs along the creek providing access.
6 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educating young and old ▪ Town growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of schools within the settlements from an early period of time. ▪ The quantity of schools along the creek highlighting the distance required to travel to these from the farmlands and the need for closer schools. ▪ The role played by teacher Stephen Collier in buying land and subdividing it to form the town of Spencer in 1919. His presence increased the growth of the town. ▪ Educating young through the scout centre at Sugee Bag Creek, encouraging outdoor activities and education beyond schools.
8. Developing Australia's cultural live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leisure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retreating to Holiday havens ▪ Having fun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leisure and relaxation along the river through fishing, kayaking, boating, as well as adventure activities within the forest areas- walking, horse riding, mountain bike trail. ▪ Holiday houses and small resorts set within secluded valley. ▪ Retreats including Yoga, Ashram and meditation centres. ▪ Scout centre within Sugee Bag Creek.
8. Developing Australia's cultural live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Churches present very early in the settlement to service the growing population including associated graveyards and cemetery. ▪ Public halls ▪ Monasteries set in secluded area.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The following guidelines are preliminary recommendations for the protection of the historic landscape setting and value of Mangrove Creek Valley and include further research required to identify and protect values.

- Consultation with the Aboriginal community should be carried out to identify Cultural Heritage Landscape values. These values may not be tangible sites, but include views, site lines, stories, songs and movement corridors. The protection of these tangible and intangible values should be part of any activities within the valley.
- Provide further research into circulation routes throughout the area to understand the values and overlay of movement through the landscape.
- Identify views and view corridors to ensure these are not compromised in any future action or proposal.
- Restrict clearing of the forested slopes adjoining the valley floor and the surrounding ridges.
- Continue to ensure that mangroves are protected and maintained.
- Maintain the rural nature of Wisemans Ferry Road and Oyster Shell Road.
- Maintain the separation of Mangrove Creek valley with Mangrove Mountain plateau and rural land, by ensuring the forested slopes around Pemberton Hill Road are protected. This visual separation of Cultural Landscapes is important.
- Restrict large scale ridgetop development that would be visible from the valley and would interrupt the current forested skyline.
- Maintain the small nature of the villages and building clusters, surrounded by forests to protect the integrity of these settlements. A visual curtilage may be defined to assist in this, where the extent of the village edges would be defined.
- Maintain the visual separation of the creek line tributaries and valleys with Mangrove Creek by protecting the vegetation separating most of these - limit any further clearing at these points.
- Enhance the approaches to Spencer in both directions by defining/allowing views to the water.
- Manage clearing for bushfire hazard reduction where required and utilise key expertise in the Aboriginal fire management regimes, where appropriate to reduce fire risk in this valley.
- Interpret the sites of heritage present within the valley including the remnant wharfs, remaining operational wharfs, sites or ruins of previous structures.
- Consider the potential for passive recreation within the valley, including bush-walking to connect to these places, whilst managing/avoiding any potential land use conflicts.
- Consider the potential for tourist drives and heritage walks within some areas to increase interpretation and link heritage sites. Increased vehicular use would require the roads to be appropriately maintained.



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Mangrove Creek North Aerial Photograph



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Mangrove Creek South Aerial Photograph