

**REMNANT
BUSHLAND
GENERIC PLAN OF
MANAGEMENT**



RANDWICK **R** CITY COUNCIL

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Readers,

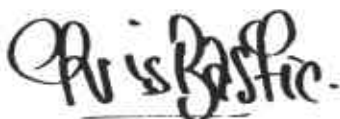
In June 1994, Randwick City Council began a major program developing open space Plans of Management for all parks, beaches and reserves under its management.

Open space comprises the second largest land use in the City of Randwick and is a public area for which Council has an important responsibility. Our parks and other recreation areas include some of the most valuable assets we have to offer, including large areas of natural vegetation and coastal reserves, a number of sports orientated parks and ovals, informal roadside reserves, pocket and neighbourhood parks. Within these areas you may find rare native vegetation species and even some wildlife.

Remnant bushlands are areas where original bushland still exists and includes the birds, insects, soil and rocks, as well as the plants and animals that live there. They are also some of the most important parts of our City's heritage and are desirable places to visit. This generic plan identifies how Council intends to protect these remnants and manage them in the future.

Public participation featured strongly in the development of this and other generic plans within the COSRPOM due to the public ownership of these areas. This communication and input has enabled meaningful strategies and actions to be developed with the collaborative support of the community and Council. It is hoped that such collaboration will continue in the future.

Thanks go to all those who were involved in the development of this plan. I commend it to you.



Councillor Chris Bastie
MAYOR

- If you do not understand this letter please contact the Council on 9399 0999 and interpreting assistance will be arranged. English
- Αν δεν καταλαβαίνεις το γράμμα αυτό τηλεφώνησε στη Δημαρχεία, αριθμός τηλεφώνου 9399 0999 για να σου κανονίσει διερμηνέα. Greek
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- Bu mektubu anlayamazsaniz, lutfen 9399 0999 'dan Belediye ile ilişkiye geçiniz; tercümanlik hizmeti ayarlanacaktır. Turkish
- Ha nem érti, ami ebben a levélben áll és felhívja a Tanácsot a 9399 0999 számon, tolmácsolási segítséget fogunk szerezni. Hungarian
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- 如果你看不懂這封信，請與市政廳聯繫。電話是 9399 0999 我們會安排翻譯。 Chinese
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REMNANT BUSHLAND GENERIC PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

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GLOSSARY

CR Act	Crown Lands Act, 1989
DLWC	Department of Land and Water Conservation
DUAP	Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
LG Act	Local Government Act (NSW), 1993
LGA	Local Government Area
RCC	Randwick City Council
SoE Report	State of the Environment Report



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This plan of management is one in a set of eight *generic* plans of management which, along with a City-wide *Strategic* Plan for open space and recreation, comprise the City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). It addresses issues raised by community representatives, government authorities, the COSRPOM Council officers support group and other local experts. This plan covers all remnant bushland areas (see definition, Section 1) under Council's control within the City of Randwick including those owned or vested in Council as 'community land' and those managed by Council which may be Crown land or Department of Housing land. There are a number of goals relevant to this plan with the overriding goal being:

'To conserve, maintain and where possible restore, all remnant bushland within Randwick City's parks and reserves'.

Remnant (original) bushland requires specific management considerations that are not common to any other type of open space. These areas are more sensitive to change and are more at risk from being lost to exotic species, destruction or neglect than any other vegetation type within Randwick's reserves. Their values are far reaching and include scientific, educational, heritage and aesthetic sources of interest and importance. Remnant bushland areas have been identified by community representatives as places that: should retain their peaceful settings; should have minimal impact from buildings and other 'urban' forms; and are under constant threat from development, inappropriate recreation, deliberate clearing, weed invasion and a lack of understanding or appreciation. In this plan, 'Remnant bushland' includes areas that contain one or two original species or a variety of bushland species, all of which are locally rare or significant.

The primary source of conflict when providing management options for this type of open space is the use of this land as a public recreation resource and the risk of over-use or inappropriate use for recreational purposes. Over or inappropriate use of remnant bushland may lead to the loss of its inherent values. Recommendations within this plan are based on those identified values and are reflected through the objectives which promote co-operation, education and commitment to the protection and restoration of remnant bushland areas within the City of Randwick.

The major recommendations of this plan are as follows:

- * Remnant Bushland areas are to serve as natural and educational areas of open space that contain appropriate recreation facilities suited to the specific values of each location.
- * Measures that prevent the further loss of remnant vegetation should be implemented wherever possible.
- * Site specific plans of management or maintenance protection programs are to be developed for each remnant bushland area.
- * All remnant bushland plans and maintenance protection programs are to be integrated so that wildlife and vegetation corridors may be established.
- * That the opportunities provided by Randwick's remnant bushland for research and education be recognised and facilitated within all management and implementation works.
- * Community involvement in the protection and re-habilitation of remnant bushland areas is to be encouraged for the purposes of raising awareness, protection and appreciation of this rare resource.
- * Randwick's biodiversity to be conserved and increased through bush regeneration techniques within the remnant bushland areas.

A twenty year time frame is recommended for this plan with annual reviews for recommendations that have cost implications and a five year review of the entire plan.



COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

The community of the City of Randwick and others who have an interest in Council's future plans for its open space and recreation opportunities throughout the City were invited to comment on the draft version of this generic plan of management. This plan affects the management of remnant bushland areas under Council's management for the next two decades and has been important that members of the community have been made aware of, and have the opportunity to express their opinion on the strategies recommended.

Following the public exhibition period of 42 days, a number of submissions were received in relation to this and the other seven generic plans within the 'COSRPOM' set. These were then incorporated where appropriate. This plan is the final adopted plan for Remnant Bushland under the Local Government Act 1993.

Any further comments that you would like to make in assisting Council's monitoring and updating of the plan, should be put in writing, referring where appropriate, to the specific section concerned, and addressed to:

**The General Manager
Randwick City Council
Administrative Centre
30 Frances Street
RANDWICK NSW 2031**

marked to the attention of:

Ms Adrienne Jenda
Strategic Planner - Works Division



1. INTRODUCTION

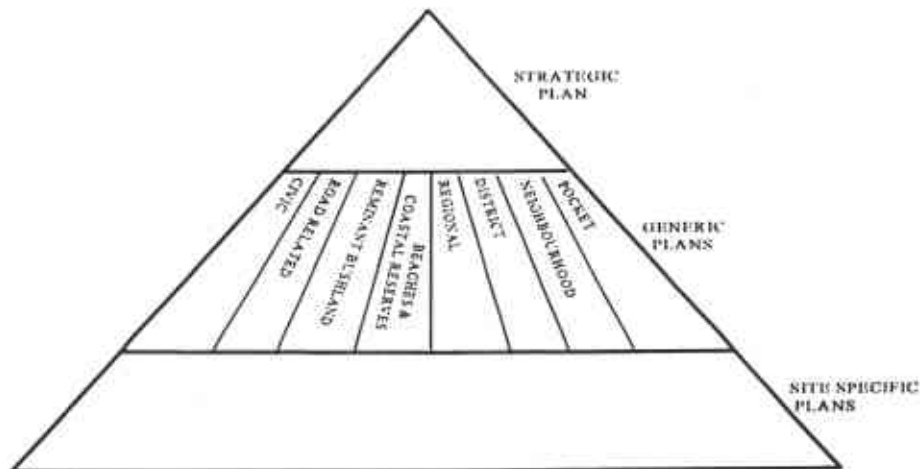
1.1 Aim and Background

Aim of the Remnant Bushland Plan of Management:

'To provide a practical framework and timetable for achieving short, medium and long term management objectives in accordance with the guiding principles for remnant bushland under Council's control within the City of Randwick.'

This generic plan of management for remnant bushland is one in a series of eight, twenty year generic plans that comprise the Randwick City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). It has been prepared in compliance with the LG Act (1993) and is categorised a 'Natural Area' under the LG Act and sub-categorised into the 'Remnant Bushlands Generic Plan of Management for the COSRPOM'. 'Generic' plans are those that incorporate the management of a number of areas comprising the same values and characteristics, in this case, remnant bushland. A Strategic Plan for all open space and recreation opportunities within the City of Randwick links with, and provides direction to the Generic Plans which then feed directly into the site specific plans of management. Together, these provide a comprehensive management approach for open space and recreation in the City of Randwick for the next two decades. Figure 1 demonstrates how the generic plans of management relate to the overall structure of the COSRPOM.

Figure 1: The COSRPOM Plans of Management



There has been increasing recognition of the need to protect Randwick's remnants within its predominantly urban environment. For these reasons, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, a generic plan for remnant bushland under the primary heading 'Natural Areas' has been developed. Remnant bush areas on both 'community land' (land that is owned or vested in Council) and Crown Land administered by the Crown Lands Act 1989, has been identified. This and all other generic plans within the COSRPOM have however been prepared directly under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993.

1.2 What is Remnant Bushland?

Within the context of this plan of management, 'remnant bushland' refers to all areas of remnant native vegetation within Council managed parks and reserves. This includes all areas of bushland as defined in State Environment Planning Policy (SEPP) 19. The definition within SEPP19 is presently being re-assessed and because remnant native vegetation, including the smaller and more degraded areas, is so scarce, this plan of management has taken as broad a scope as possible towards this valuable asset.

Some of the smallest and most degraded areas of remnant vegetation contain populations of plant species that do not occur elsewhere in the Eastern Suburbs. For this reason they warrant inclusion within this plan of management which will help determine their survival.

Below is a broad definition of remnant bushland that has been adapted from the 1995 State of the Environment (SoE) Report for Randwick City Council:

Ecosystems, and the habitats, plants and animals that they contain, that existed before non-Aboriginal settlement and continue today because of their own natural processes. As well as providing an important living record of our natural history, these remnants preserve Randwick's local identity and character, conserve our local plants and animals, provide a source of plants adapted to soils and climate and provide natural surroundings where city people can connect with nature.

Additionally, the soil, seedbank, the organic and non organic components such as decaying vegetation and the rocks that are present are part of the remnant ecosystems.

Much has been written of the unique and valuable nature of Randwick's remnants (Benson and Howell, (1990), Malcolm Reed (undated) & Adam (various publications)). The unique value of Randwick's remnants is usually represented by one of the following:

- * the only example present
- * rare
- * a member of a rare or unusual group
- * a landscape or vegetation which has become or may become unique by virtue of changes occurring to the environment. (Lamb, 1994)

However, the 1993 SoE Report states that 'where there is so little vegetation left, (as is the case in Randwick) it is *all* locally rare.



1.3 Requirements of the Local Government Act, 1993 (The Act) and other relevant legislation

The Act sets out Council's duty in respect to preparing plans of management for 'community land'. By July 1993 Council had undertaken an extensive assessment of its public land (land vested in or owned by Council) and classified such land as either 'community' or 'operational'.

The following definition of 'community land' has been summarised from clause 6 (2) of schedule 7 of the Act:

Community Land is land that is owned by Council, and all land, other than Crown and commons, which has been placed, or falls under its care and control (vested in) and may comprise: a public reserve; land subject to a trust for a public reserve; land dedicated as a condition of development consent under Section 94 of the EP & A Act 1979; land reserved, zoned or dedicated for use as open space under a planning instrument; or land that is owned by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning.

All land that Council resolved to be 'community' must, by July 1st 1996, be used and managed in accordance with plans of management (PoM's). It is intended that these PoM's will aid the effective co-ordination and management of community land within the Council area. Where Council holds a number of community land areas that have similar values and characteristics, 'generic' PoM's may be adopted to provide one comprehensive plan of management. Generic plans must contain a schedule (list) of those areas included.

The Act requires the following information to be contained within each plan of management:

1. the category or categories of land;
2. objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land;
3. the means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives;
4. the manner in which Council proposed to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets;
5. for land categorised as natural area, further categorisation;
6. express authorisation for leasing or licensing (specifying whether or not limited to public purposes), and any other provisions; and
7. provisions applying to the grant of a lease or license or other estate in land.

Community land cannot be sold or otherwise disposed of by councils and there are restrictions on community land use and on the granting of leases and licenses. Where appropriate, Environmental Planning Instruments under the EP&A Act (1979) may impose additional restrictions. There are also additional matters that are required to be addressed where the land is not owned by Council.

State planning legislation that relates to remnant bushland open space within the City of Randwick includes:

- * Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No.14 Eastern Beaches (SRI:EP 14) 1988;
- * State Environmental Planning Policy No.19 - Bushland in Urban Areas (SEPP 19) 1988;
- * the Noxious Weeds Act 1993
- * the Clean Waters Act; and
- * the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.



SREP 14 provides a framework for the management of the coastal open space areas from Cape Banks, the northern headland of Botany Bay, up to South Head, the southern headland of Sydney Harbour. Its recommendations include the need to improve the coastal open space landscape through tree planting and vegetation programs, to upgrade recreational facilities, maintain and enhance the coastal walkway and respond to user desires for clean beaches and water, for more open space areas and linkages between them, for protection from climatic elements and for more facilities and amenities.

SEPP 19 was prepared in response to widespread concern that bushland in Sydney was disappearing as the metropolitan area expanded. It sets a framework for the protection of areas of original natural vegetation and for those areas adjacent to bushland. It therefore affects land which is not public open space and also developments on open space land that contains bush and non-bush areas. The policy states that:

“ A person shall not disturb bushland zoned or reserved for public space purposes without the consent of Council”

Any development within remnant bushland and any new site specific plans of management for remnant bushland within the City of Randwick must have regard to Part III of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 1980. Where each reference to a Development Control Plan in the Regulation may be construed as the 'plan of management prepared' under Clause 8 of the SEPP No.19, and where reference to a Local Environment Plan is to be construed as a reference to SEPP No.19.

The Noxious Weeds Act 1993 declares a number of noxious plants as weeds that must be controlled and removed. Council as the owner/manager therefore has an obligation to remove these weeds from its public open space and this is of particular importance within remnant bushland areas. Council has additional weeds that have been declared on its own 'invasive' weeds list.

The Clean Waters Act 1970 covers water quality aspects of stormwater and legislates the use of herbicides for weed control, while the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 protects not only species but also plant and fauna communities, populations, habitats and threatening processes, all of which must be considered during Council improvements and others' activities that may affect threatened remnant species.

1.4 Remnant Bushland in the City of Randwick

There is little remaining of the original vegetation once common to the Eastern Suburbs, other than a few small remnants which are primarily located within the City of Randwick. These include much of Malabar Headland, small patches of sandstone heath on the headlands of Burrows Park and Dunningham Reserve, a small freshwater swamp in Trenerry Reserve and the remnant of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub at Little Bay. The original vegetation cover was mainly heathland but this was once diverse, ranging from wetlands to rainforest. Bushland remnants are being discovered all the time. This plan of management lists those remnants that Council is currently aware of but it must also be stated that those remnants within Council managed open space that are found in the future, will be covered by this plan in the same way that those identified below have been.

Remnants under Council's care and control are found at the following locations within the City of Randwick:



Table 1: Remnant Bushland under Randwick City Council's Management

Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Gordons Bay, Clovelly	A/5-494-01	Council	Council	1
Burrows Park, Clovelly	B/5-583-01	Crown	Council	2
Bundock Park, Clovelly Bay	B/5-259-01	Crown	Council	17
Dunningham Reserve, Coogee	B/5-068-01	Crown	Council	3
Rock Platforms adjacent to Grant Reserve, Coogee	B/5-068-02	Crown	Council	19
Trenerry Reserve, South Coogee	B/5-783-01	Crown	Council	4
Lurline Bay, South Coogee	B/3-716-01	Crown	Council	5
Jack Vanny Reserve, Maroubra	B/4-500-01	Crown	Council	6
South Maroubra Beach	B/4-120-01	Crown	Council	20
Malabar Beach/Long Bay	B/3-066-02	Crown	Council	21
Randwick Golf Course, Long Bay	B/3-628-01	Crown	Council	7
SW Arthur Byrne Reserve	B/4-120-01	Crown	Council	8
Yarra Bay Remnants: Yarra House, NW Yarra beach and Bomborah Point	B/1-449-01	Crown	Council	9
Bunnerong Road, Chifley	B/3-130-07	Crown	Council	10



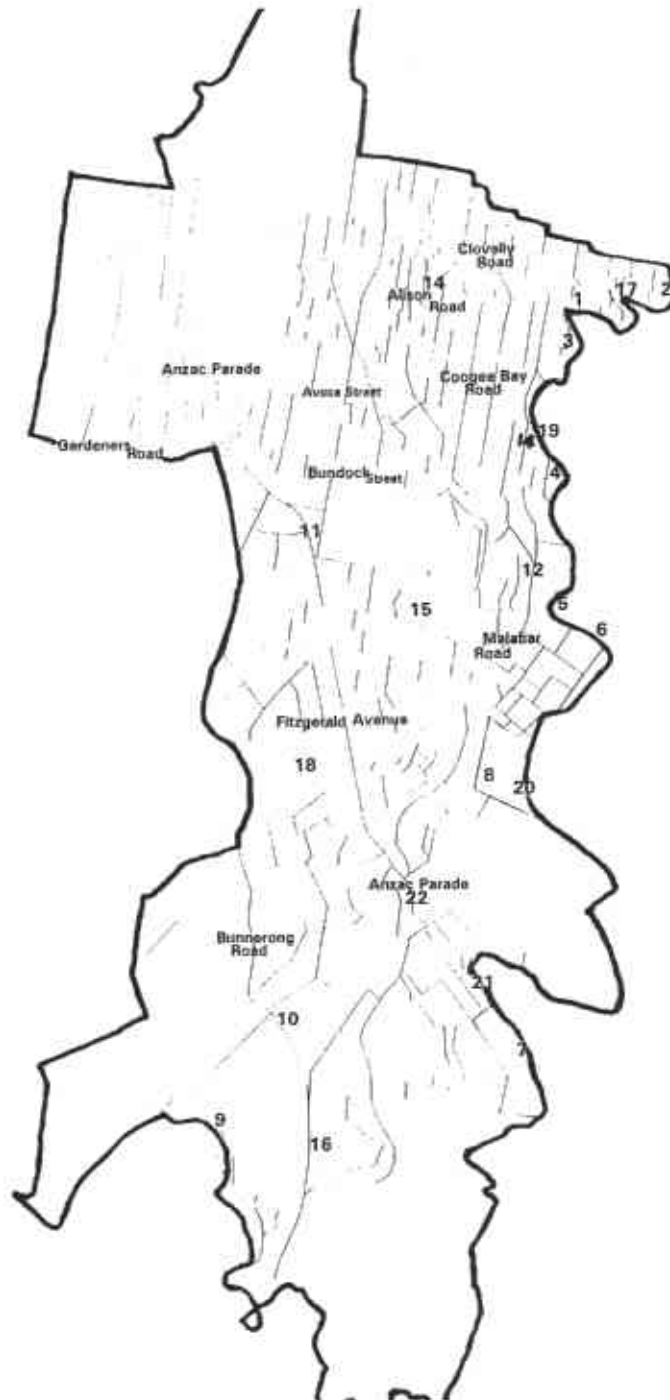
Parcel of Land	*Recreation Inventory No.	Ownership	Management Body	Reference No. on Fig.2
Anzac Parade Median Strip, Kingsford	B/4-031-09	Crown	Council	11
Pioneers Park, Malabar/ Anzac Parade Nature Strip,	B/3-031-05	Crown	Council	22
Poppewell Park, Maroubra	B/4-345-01	Crown	Council	12
Glebe Gully/Fred Hollows Reserve	A/4-345-01	Council	Council	13
Coastal Reserve South of Little Bay	B/4-031-09	Crown	Council	14
Quarry Reserve	B/4-154-04	Crown	Council	15
Woomera Reserve	B/1-130-02	Crown	Council	16
Heffron Park	B/3-418-02	Crown	Council	17
<p>Additionally, remnants exist along the majority of Randwick's coast and include indigenous herbs, sedges and grasses eg. <i>Samolua repens</i> and <i>Isolepis cernua</i> on rock platforms and adjacent slopes. These, where possible should be retained and managed in relation to the guiding principles of this plan.</p>				

* The recreation inventory is the data base in which all land information concerning parks and reserves within the City of Randwick is held. The reference number is the number which has been given to each park or reserve within the inventory data base.

Bushland in Randwick City's boundaries is approximately 7% of the City area but this includes the Anzac Rifle Range and Botany Bay National Park, both of which are outside Council's jurisdiction. The remnant vegetation that is described in this plan as those areas located on land managed by Council (community and Crown lands), amounts to only between 1 and 2 % of the total area of Randwick. (See Figure 2)



Figure 2: Distribution of Remnant Bushland within the City of Randwick



LEGEND	
PARK NAME	PARK LOCATION NUMBER
Giordons Bay, Clovelly	1
Burrows Park, Clovelly	2
Dunningham Reserve, Coogee	3
Trenerry Reserve, South Coogee	4
Lurline Bay, South Coogee	5
Jack Vanny Reserve, Maroubra	6
Randwick Golf Course, Long Bay	7
SW Arthur Byrne Reserve	8
Yarra Bay Remnants: Yarra House, NW Yarra Beach and Bomborah Point	9
Bunnerong Road, Chifley	10
Anzac Parade Median Strip, Kingsford	11
Poppewell Park, Maroubra	12
Glebe Gully/Fred Hollows Reserve	13
Coogee Reserve South of Cliff Bay Bridge	14
Quarry Reserve	15
Woomera Reserve	16
Bundoock Park, Clovelly Bay	17
Heffron Park	18
Rock Platforms Adjacent to Grant Reserve, Coogee	19
South Maroubra Beach	20
Malabar Beach/Long Bay	21
Pioneers Park/Anzac Parade, Malabar Nature Strip	22



Community land under the Local Government Act 1993 that is to be categorised 'Remnant Bushland' is:

1. Gordons Bay remnant coastal heath (small section of)
2. Fred Hollows remnant gully forest

1.5 Using this Plan of Management

As described in Section 1.1, this generic plan is one of a series of eight which are directed by the Strategic Plan. All generic plans follow the same format which is derived from the strategic plan. This plan comprises the following sections:

1. *Introduction:* This component explains the background to the development of the plan of management, the history and function of remnant bushland in Randwick, how the plan works, community participation and the distribution of remnant bushland throughout the City of Randwick.
2. *Management Philosophy and Context:*
This component provides the basis for management for the plan and its recommendations, including the vision, the guiding principles for the management of remnant vegetation in the City of Randwick and the overall aims and objectives of the plan itself.
3. *Objectives, Priorities and Implementation:*
The objectives are derived from major issues identified via the management philosophy section and a range of internal and external information sources. The means of implementing objectives include: statements on priority; proposed year of completion; and the department or division within Council that is responsible for implementation. These are presented in a tabular format. This section also addressed *how* the objectives and performance targets will be achieved and assessed. This is the main way in which implementation of the plan may be monitored.
4. *Indicative Time Frame for Implementation:*
This determines when the required development works should take place and therefore when the funds are required. It is based on the information contained in Section 3; 'Management Objectives and Priorities' and will help to link this plan with Council's Management Plan and Section 94 Contributions Plan.

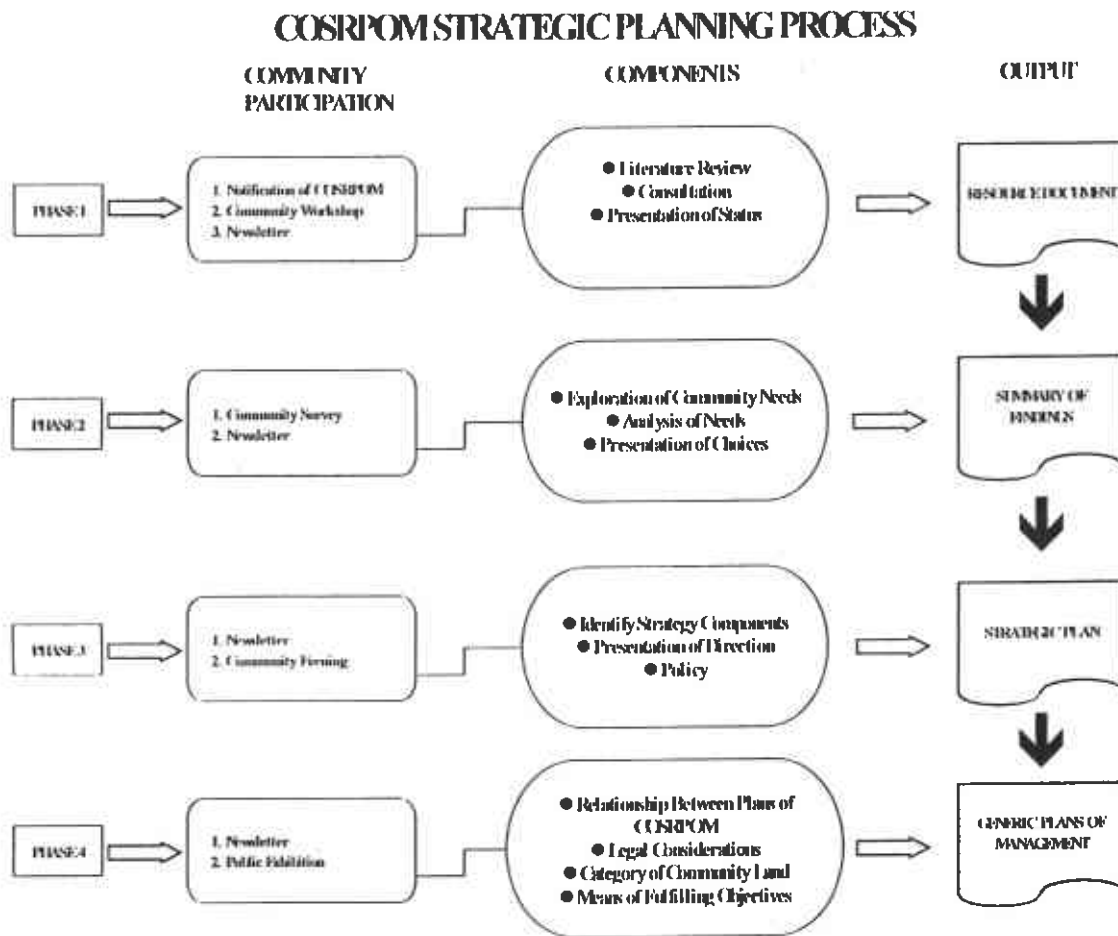


1.6 Community Participation

Community Participation Process

A comprehensive consultative process was undertaken throughout the preparation of the City Open Space and Recreation Plan of Management (COSRPOM). Figure 3 outlines the components of the community participation and consultation process and how it relates to the production of the plans that comprise the COSRPOM.

Figure 3: Community Participation and the COSRPOM Planning Process



Community Participation Components

The COSRPOM *Guiding Principles* which are set out in Section 2 have been derived primarily from the community consultative and participative process. In addition to a survey questionnaire which was completed by over seven hundred residents throughout the City of Randwick. Two rounds of evening participative meetings were held between Council and community members.

The first round of community participation was held between September and October 1994. It addressed open space and recreation provision on a City wide basis via a series of eight workshops which were attended by a total of sixty people. Within these workshops the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities were determined by community representatives. The second round of participation was held in July 1995 and attended by nearly seventy people. It comprised both a community forum and small group discussion evening, whereby community representatives addressed the goals for various open space areas.

Many of the *objectives* that are presented within Section 3 are derived from both the first round of community participation and the *COSRPOM Community Survey*. The survey was distributed to 8,000 residents throughout the City. Refer to Appendix B for the questions and results of the survey.



2. MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY AND CONTEXT

2.1 Vision Statement

Vision:

The conservation and appropriate management of all remnant bushland within parks and reserves in the City of Randwick thereby enhancing its aesthetic, scientific, educational and recreational qualities.

2.2 Corporate and Community Goals

Corporate Goals:

1. To protect, restore and increase the diversity of remnant bushland species.
2. To propagate indigenous species for Council and wholesale use from the seed of remnant vegetation.
3. To provide appropriate and equitable recreational and open space opportunities as identified through community needs.
4. To provide safe, diverse and quality recreation opportunities for Randwick residents.

Community Goal:

'To preserve and restore the existing bushland, control future impacts and promote public awareness and responsibility.'

2.3 Guiding Principles

1. Identification of all remnant bushland in The City of Randwick
2. Local and regional values of remnant bushland to direct its management
3. An integrated approach to the conservation of all known remnant bushland
4. Individual remnant bushland areas to be linked with other open space by vegetation and wildlife corridors
5. Promotion of community involvement and education within remnant bushland
6. Appropriate funding and professional staff must be allocated to the management of this rare resource

These guiding principles directly link into the 'issues' that have been identified within Section 3 of this plan. The objectives have taken direction from the guiding principles while also presenting actions that will address the related issues.



2.4 Management Context

A number of plans form the context for this generic plan of management. These plans are in addition to the statutory Acts described in Section 1 and include Council and other relevant documents.

City Open Space and Recreation Strategic Plan

This document was compiled to provide a 'Strategic Direction' for all of Randwick Council's owned or managed open space. It therefore covers all different open space types such as the district parks, beach and coastal reserves and civic open space. The strategic plan also addresses the need for rationalisation of open space in certain areas and the acquisition of open space in others, and addresses the methods by which this may be undertaken. Recommendations outlined in the Strategic Plan that relate specifically to this plan of management include the acquisition of land along the coastal edge and a section of the Chifley remnant at Leichardt Street, where a number of remnant species are found.

Randwick City Council Management Plan

The Local Government Act, 1993 requires that each council must prepare a Management Plan for at least a three year period, in Randwick City Council's case it is from 1994 to 1997 and aims to make Council more accountable to its residents and sets out how it will achieve a high level of service. Council's Management Plan also contains information of a similar nature so that the community is able to identify what, how and when changes and undertakings will take occur. This generic plan of management is an important component in the overall land management undertakings of Council. It provides clear objectives and means of achieving those objectives over a twenty year period and also includes decisions on priority and costing implications.

Objectives and priorities that are presented in Section 3 of this plan must be reflected in the Management Plan so that funds can be allocated and the recommended works can be implemented. Each relevant department must therefore address the areas of responsibility that are allocated to them within Section 3.2 and convey these responsibilities into the overall management plan beginning in the 1996/97 financial year. It is the Management Plan that will effectively give force to the recommendations and actions within this plan as it is the principle mechanism by which Council priorities are set and resources allocated.

Works programs will be particularly influenced by this and other generic plans of management whereby relevant Council officers will incorporate recommended actions into the financial planning section of the report on an annual basis - this will also provide Council with the opportunity to review targets as time goes on. Council departments and divisions other than the Works - Recreation and Parks and Recreation divisions that have responsibility for particular aspects of the COSRPOM such as Council's Planning Department, Corporate Services, the Plant Nursery, Works Department and Community Services, must incorporate within their divisional/departmental budgets and works programs, the necessary undertakings.



Plans of Management

Three site specific plans have already been drawn up for remnant bushland areas and are summarised as follows. Plans of management and 'maintenance protection programs' are recommended to be drawn up for all remnant areas by the end of this decade. Review of existing plans of management (PoM's) should be led by the recommendations held within this generic plan. Similarly, all new site specific PoM's are to adhere to the recommendations presented within this plan.

Trenerry Reserve

This draft 'Regeneration and Revegetation Plan' was prepared by consultants 'Seaside Landscapes' in 1991. It was incorporated in the South Coogee Plan of Management which is now being reviewed. The plan recommended that Council re-establish or restore the vegetation community in structure and species to a similar community to that in existence prior to the first European settlers. The plan also aims to protect the habitat of the locally rare plant, *Centrolepis fascicularis* (more recently *Eriocaulon scariosum*) which was under threat from disturbance. A professional team of National Trust Bush Regenerators has been commissioned to work one day a week on the reserve and a raised board walk has been completed so that people may walk over the remnant without disturbing it.

Gordons Bay

This plan of management addressed the physical, ecological and cultural resources of the bay and provided recommendations for the management and rehabilitation of the remnant bush area. It proposed the implementation of a vegetation restoration program involving the expansion of the Gordons Bay Bush Regeneration Project and the preparation of a comprehensive vegetation study.

Excellent progress within this bushland has been gained since the development of the plan of management including work being undertaken one day a week by a qualified National Trust Team of bush regenerators. Additionally, the installation of a very popular board walk which protects the bush from pedestrian damage and enables people to view the area and the continuing growth and formalisation of the voluntary team of workers. All these significant accomplishments have been precipitated by the plan of management and have aided the protection and improvement of the remnant bushland.

Glebe Gully

There is also a gazetted Local Environment Plan (LEP No.58) that relates to this reserve (which is more recently known as the Fred Hollows Reserve). The POM is a planning document primarily as it identifies the extent of building lines and its relationship with the LEP. It describes the need to implement a plant "rehabilitation" process and the establishment of a field studies centre. The main emphasis is the environmental protection of the area. The process used in writing the plan did not involve as high a degree of consultation as would now be the case.

Relationship between the Site Specific Plans of Management and this Generic Plan

The above plans that have already been prepared will be reviewed at the date indicated within each individual plan, having regard to the direction and emphasis set out within this generic plan of management. Review and changes within all remnant bushland plans must also have regard for the recommendations within the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning guidelines of SEPP 19; Urban Bushland. The objectives within Section 3 of this document relate closely to the development and review of site specific plans of management. Having made a positive start on a number of remnant bushland areas, it is now necessary to continue with a view to completion of these plans within the next decade. It is intended that this generic plan will provide the first fully comprehensive plan for remnant bushland.



This is supported by the COSRPOM Strategic Plan, providing a direct link into the future plans and the reviews of the existing site specific plans of management, as depicted in Figure 1.

Maintenance Protection Programs and Planting Guidelines

Since some of the remnant bushland areas consist of isolated remnant species or small groups of remnants, plans of management are not appropriate. Maintenance protection programs and planting guidelines are two other ways that Council is able to conserve and restore its remnants, often quite easily and with only a small funding commitment. Council's community nursery have, in many respects been drawing up maintenance protection programs and specific planting guidelines for remnant areas in the past. This will become more formalised and, just as the plans of management must comply with the recommendations of this plan, so must the maintenance protections programs and any particular planting guidelines. These documents will not have the profile or exposure that plans of management have as they will be almost entirely used by those working on the sites.

Integrating Plans of Management and Maintenance Protection Programs

All plans and programs that evolve from the direction of this document must be linked with one another. This compatibility will enable maintenance methods and restoration progress to be measured and any improvement works to be undertaken in a logical order ensuring maximum protection of remnants and maximising increased biodiversity.

