

Jackson Park



**Draft Plan of
Management
August 2005**

City of Blue Mountains
The City Within a World Heritage National Park



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Executive Summary

Jackson Park Plan of Management

This Draft Plan of Management seeks to provide management directions for Jackson Park and proposes re-categorisation of parts of the reserve. Council owned community lands are required under the Local Government Act to be managed with a Plan of Management.

Draft Plan of Management

Council's objectives for this Plan of Management are to:

- protect and enhance the community values and natural values of Jackson park;
- provide a framework for the effective and sustainable management of the land and future park infrastructure;
- ensure the long-term protection and rehabilitation of the significant natural attributes of the bushland reserve;
- be consistent with the 25 year vision for City; and
- provide a strategy for any future maintenance, and appropriate infrastructure.

The key issues that the Draft Plan of Management seeks to resolve are:

- preservation of Bushland;
- re-categorisation of the land;
- provision of SES services to the mid-mountains community;
- consideration of residential amenity; and
- overall placement, development and management of the site.

Action Plan Summary

In summary, the Action Plan contains:

- formalisation of land re-categorisation.
- conditions for licences.
- recommendations to protect bushland from potential impacts.
- approximately 8 actions to be included in existing staff resources.
- 2 key areas where further action is required to determine the most appropriate action.

1 Introduction

This section introduces the Jackson Park Draft Plan of Management document, its purpose, how it was prepared and its structure.

1.1 Background

Jackson Park is a bushland reserve and local park located in Faulconbridge in the lower Blue Mountains; it is owned and managed by Blue Mountains City Council. Jackson Park is a significant bushland reserve for the diversity of its vegetation communities, the native fauna, and its historic associations. Jackson Park contains a small playground and picnic area, and large natural bushland areas accessed by bushwalking tracks. There are some small areas of weed invasion; however the vast majority of the bushland within park is in good condition. Blocks fronting onto Sir Henrys Parade are proposed to accommodate a scout hall and an SES centre.

The Prime Minister's Corridor of Oaks along Sir Henrys Parade also forms a part of Jackson Park; however, due to the special nature of this area, it is not covered by this Plan of Management. A separate Plan of Management will be prepared for the Prime Minister's Corridor of Oaks in the future.

To provide a direction for management, Council has prepared this Draft Plan of Management for public comment. After a period of exhibition and any revisions to reflect comments received, the document will be submitted to Blue Mountains City Council for potential adoption.

1.2 Purpose of the Plan of Management

Council's objectives for this Plan of Management are to:

- Protect and enhance the community values and natural values of Jackson park;
- Provide a framework for the effective and sustainable management of the land and future park infrastructure;
- Ensure the long-term protection and rehabilitation of the significant natural attributes of the bushland reserve;
- Be consistent with the 25 year vision for City; and
- Provide a strategy for any future maintenance, and appropriate infrastructure.

A Plan of Management is a document available to the community to provide clear guidelines for the management of community land. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Plans of Management are the key documents that govern the use and management of sites like Jackson Park. There are various components that must be included in a Plan of Management. These are:

- The identification of the categories applying to the land;
- The objectives and performance targets of the plan with respect to the land;
- The means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets; and
- How Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

A Plan of Management establishes directions for planning, resource management, and maintenance of community land and is intended for use by Council staff and for the information of the public in general.

1.3 Community Consultation

Community consultation plays an important role in the formulation of any plan of management. It provides Council with a sound understanding of relevant issues from people who are familiar with and use the sites in question. Council consulted the major users of Jackson Park on their needs and desires for the Park. The key user groups consulted in the preparation of the Draft Plan of Management included:

- Jackson Park Bushcare Group
- Faulconbridge Residents Association Inc.

A further consultation process will occur during the exhibition of the Draft Plan of Management.

2 Description

This section provides a description of Jackson Park outlining the environmental, recreational, cultural, and social aspects of the Reserve and their values.

2.1 Site Location

Jackson Park is located on the southern side of the Great Western Highway at Faulconbridge in the Blue Mountains. Jackson Park includes The Prime Ministers Corridor of Oaks along Sir Henrys Parade; however this area is not covered by this Plan of Management. This Plan of Management covers the small parkland and picnic area between Sir Henrys Parade and Wigram Rd, and a large area of natural bushland that forms the main component of the reserve. A parcel of land fronting Sir Henrys Parade and surrounded by the park is Crown Reserve. Jackson Park backs onto Private Property and Regional Open Space lands known as Sassafras Gully.



Map 1: Site location and the surrounding area

This Plan of Management focuses on the bushland and playground/picnic areas the park, an area of approximately 15 ha bounded by Sir Henrys Parade to the northwest, Wigram Rd and residential properties to the southwest, residential properties to the east and bushland to the south east. The Reserve falls in the section of the Local Government Planning Area referred to as the “Lower-Mountains” or “Area 4”. (Area 4 includes the villages of Springwood, which is the main service

centre, Faulconbridge, Valley Heights, Hawkesbury Heights, Yellow Rock, and Winmalee.)

Jackson Park is an area of cultural and historical significance whose previous land owner Sir Henry Parks, the “Father of Australia Federation” and five times Premier of NSW, lived nearby and constructed roads, and walking tracks in the area. The parkland and picnic area of Jackson Park is popular with local residents and tourists, providing facilities including picnic tables, children’s play equipment, and toilets.

Existing playground equipment and associated infrastructure comprise 0.5 hectares of the total area of Community land of 15 hectares. The remainder of which is predominantly bushland.

2.1.1 Land to which this plan applies

The Plan of Management applies to:

- Lot 3 DP 625: 7 Sir Henrys Pde, Faulconbridge
- Part Lot 4 DP 625: 7 Sir Henrys Pde, Faulconbridge
- Lot 9 DP 625: 7 Sir Henrys Pde, Faulconbridge
- Lot 2 DP 1005841: 7 Sir Henrys Pde, Faulconbridge

This plan of management does not apply to “The Corridor of Oaks” or the portion of Crown Land (Crown Reserve: Lot 1 DP 1005841 – 7B Sir Henrys Pde) on Sir Henrys Parade.



Map 2. Land Parcels - Jackson Park

2.2 Aboriginal Values

The reserve is located within the traditional Country of the Gundungurra Aboriginal people.

No detailed Archaeological surveys have been carried out in Jackson Park, and to date no Aboriginal sites have been recorded for this area, although there are Aboriginal sites nearby comprising rock engravings, stone arrangements, open sites and axe grinding grooves (Stockton, 1993). Aboriginal cultural significance may also include landscapes, natural features, story places and native flora and fauna; therefore it is highly likely that this location is significant, with its creeklines, rock outcrops, views to the south-east and access to Glenbrook Creek.

2.3 Jackson Park History

A parcel of land that included Jackson Park was alienated on the 13th March 1839 to John Morris Snr but was never taken up. Sir Henry Parks acquired the land in 1876 through a land grant and undertook a number of ambitious projects including growing experimental crops of New Zealand Flax, gooseberries and currants and breeding domestic cattle with buffalo. He also constructed costly roads and walking paths and planted trees throughout the property including the existing circular walking track through Jackson Park. Financial problems resulted in his land being taken over by his mortgagee and in 1888 the property began to be split up.

Further subdivision occurred in 1917 and several lots were bought by Joseph Jackson including Stonehurst and Faulconbridge House. In 1932 Mr Jackson purchased land opposite Faulconbridge House and offered it to Blue Mountains City Council for use as a park. Further donations were made between 1933 and 1949 to establish and extend the park which was named in his honour.

The main circular walking track in Jackson Park is thought to have been constructed by Sir Henry Parks early in his residency to allow access to Parks Gully where he attempted to breed cattle. The cleared area along Sir Henrys Parade is believed to be where Sir Henry Parks grew his experimental crops (Mortensen, 1999).

2.4 Current Values

The community values Jackson Park, as it fulfils two primary community roles.

- Its role in providing **recreation opportunities**. Common uses include informal play activities and games, bushwalking, dog walking, bike riding, bird watching and children's play areas.
- **The aesthetic benefits** of a quiet, peaceful bushland reserve.

2.5 Existing Uses

Jackson Park has a small cleared park/picnic area with playground equipment and picnic shelters in its western corner. Apart from the cleared area along Sir Henrys Parade and the playground/picnic area, the remainder of the park is intact bushland and is used primarily for passive recreation such as bush walking. A thin strip of residential development along Wigram Road borders the south-western boundary of the park. Sir Henrys Parade and the train line borders the park to the north and north-west, and the south-eastern boundary is Bushland. A block of Crown land is located on Sir Henrys Parade, and is bounded on three sides by Jackson Park.

The cleared area in the Crown Land portion along Sir Henrys Parade is subject to a proposal by Springwood Scouts to construct a Scout Hall; however a Development Application (DA) has not yet been submitted to Council. There is also an intention to build an SES station in a cleared area adjacent to the crown land portion fronting Sir Henrys Parade.

2.6 Natural Environment

The community values Jackson Park as:

- a bushland reserve with a diverse flora and fauna community;
- a bushland corridor providing connectivity with other bushland areas;
- a passive recreation setting; and
- a landscape character setting of Faulconbridge

2.6.1 Climate

The climate for Faulconbridge is mild. Average annual rainfall is approximately 1100 mm with main rainfall events occurring in late summer and early autumn.

The mean annual maximum temperature is 22°C with the mean maximum in January approximately 28°C and 18°C in July. The mean minimum temperature is 9°C (Bureau of Meteorology).

2.6.2 Geology and Soils

Three separate soil landscapes occur within Jackson Park; Faulconbridge (fb), Gynea (gy), and Hawkesbury (ha) (Bannerman & Hazelton, 1990). All three soil landscapes are derived from the underlying Triassic Hawkesbury Sandstone and the main distinguishing features between them is their degree of local relief and dominant process of formation.

2.6.3 Topography and Drainage

Jackson Park contains areas of gently sloping terrain in the northwest along Sir Henrys Parade. This area is part of the main ridgeline through the Blue Mountains that the Great Western Highway runs. The altitude here is 430 m and then falls along a moderate slope to the creek lines draining south east at an altitude of 380m, the lowest point in the reserve.

There are two natural creek lines that drain the reserve originating from drainage lines (now stormwater outlets) along Sir Henrys Parade. The creek lines flow south-east through the reserve and then join outside of the reserve and flow south, forming a tributary of Sassafras Creek which then runs into Glenbrook Creek flowing in a southeast direction till it enters the Nepean River at Lapstone.

The small sub-catchment of Jackson Park is largely forested with native bushland with only narrow residential development along the ridges.

2.6.4 Vegetation



Map 3: Vegetation map

Approximately ninety percent of Jackson Park is good quality bushland comprised of *Angophora costata*/*Eucalyptus piperita* Open Forest. It is a priority of this Plan of

Management to ensure that this bushland is managed to maintain the current good bush areas, and to restore areas of disturbed bushland.

The dominant vegetation structure within Jackson Park is open forest with a dense shrubby understorey. Dominant canopy species are *Corymbia gummifera*, *Angophora costata*, *Eucalyptus piperita*, *Eucalyptus sparsifolia*, and *Syncarpia glomulifera*. A small number of *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* occur near Sir Henrys Parade. *Eucalyptus agglomerata* is present in the lower reaches of the park, apparently only in the sheltered gully areas.

The Blue Mountains Riparian communities found along the creeks in Jackson Park have distinctive understorey species, though the canopy species are the same as those represented in non-riparian areas. Many plant species are exclusive to the riparian zone. Distinctive plants in this category are *Acacia elata*, *Syncarpia glomulifera*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Cyathea australis* and *Ceratopetalum apetalum* occur once the gully deepens at the lowest extent of the park.

A single species listed as a Rare or Threatened Australian Plant (ROTAP) has been found in the park, *Lissanthe sapida*, and seeds of *Allocasuarina* species provide food for the threatened Glossy black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus lathami*).

The plant species list for the site is located in *Appendix 2 – Plant Species found within Jackson Park*.

2.6.5 Fauna

The park has abundant fauna habitat in the form of hollows, dense understorey, rock crevices and overhangs, fallen logs, ground litter, mature trees and stag trees. The numerous flowering plants would attract many birds.

The Park forms part of a continuous strip of bushland from the National Park to the Faulconbridge urban area, acting as an important wildlife corridor. Smith and Smith (1995) have recorded 17 Frogs, 39 Reptiles, 153 birds, and 17 mammals within the area extending from Faulconbridge to Valley Heights. Twenty-four of these species are of special conservation significance of which 14 utilise Open Forest or Woodland as habitat, the dominant vegetation type in Jackson Park. These species include Regent Honeyeater, Red-Crowned Toadlet, Masked Owl, Squirrel Glider, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Tiger Quoll, Koala, Heath Monitor, Turquoise Parrot, Common Bent-wing Bat, Brush Bronzewing, Bandy-bandy, and the Barking Owl. As Jackson Park contains areas of Open Forest it contains potential habitat for these significant fauna species.

Native fauna observed within or near Jackson Park are listed in *Appendix 3 – Native Fauna recorded in Faulconbridge area*.

2.6.6 Weed Infestation

Weeds have the greatest impact on a site where there is past and current soil disturbance, and where there are increased water flows and nutrients in the soil from urban drainage patterns. Accordingly, weed infestations have been identified at the reserve boundaries and along drainage lines, primarily those originating from Sir Henrys Parade (Map 4).

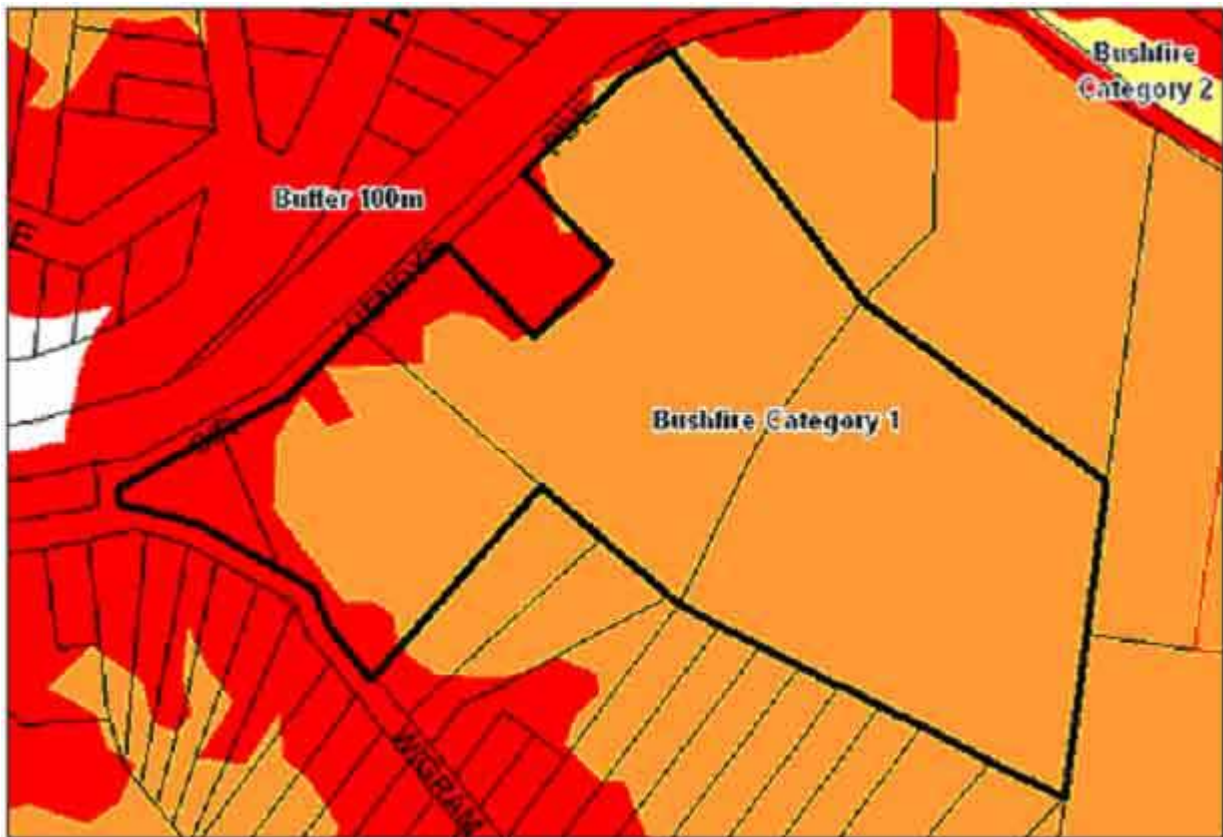
Several weed species should be prioritized for removal from the vicinity to prevent further incursions into the bushland. On the whole the interior bushland is in good condition, with the exception of wet areas that have favoured establishment of several exotics (e.g. *Watsonia* sp. and *Ageratina adenophora*).

Elimination of many weeds within this reserve is possible as they are located primarily on the edges. Deeper within the reserve itself the most problematic are *Watsonia* species and *Ageratina adenophora* spreading down drainage lines. The Jackson Park Bushcare Group is a group of interested residents who meet monthly to carry out bush regeneration in the park; the Bushcare Group is supported by Blue Mountains City Council, who acknowledges the invaluable contribution carried out by Bushcare volunteers.

Weed species found within Jackson Park are also listed in the plant species list in Appendix 2.



Map 4: Weed infestations - Jackson Park



Map 5: Bushfire Protection Zones

2.6.7 Bushfire Hazard

The Blue Mountains are a fire-prone environment, the extensive forested areas of combustible vegetation combined with the steep topography and often severe weather, results in fairly frequent fire events. The proximity of the developed urban environment to extensive bushland areas makes fire management a high priority within the Local Government Area. Jackson Park Reserve is located in an area identified in the Blue Mountains Bushfire Risk Management Plan as being exposed to high bushfire risk.

Jackson Park Reserve was most recently burnt in the summer of 2001/2002, when a backburn was implemented during a wildfire event. Prior to this, the park was subject to a prescribed burn in 1996-1997, and impacted by wildfire in the summer of 1977-1978.

The topography of the Park is conducive to the implementation of manual fuel reduction work if required.

3 Basis for Management

This section outlines the basis for management; giving direction for actions and specifying the proposed categories within the reserve and their core objectives.

3.1 Council's Management Plan

In setting out the framework for the use and management of Jackson Park Reserve, it is vital that the Plan of Management fulfils Council's vision, mission, and key directions. These are contained in Council's four-year management plan.

This Plan of Management seeks to address these key directions by:

- managing the urban/ bushland interface to minimise impacts from weeds, feral / domestic animals and urban runoff on native flora and fauna;
- providing accessible and fairly distributed services and facilities throughout the Local Government Area.

3.2 Environmental Planning Controls - Local Environmental Plan

A Local Environment Plan (LEP) is a planning tool that sets legal controls over development in the area to which it applies. It contains zoning controls as well as controls for precincts, heritage conservation areas, and protected areas. These controls are applied to land within the area, depending on the characteristics of that land. Together these controls determine where and to what extent development may occur.

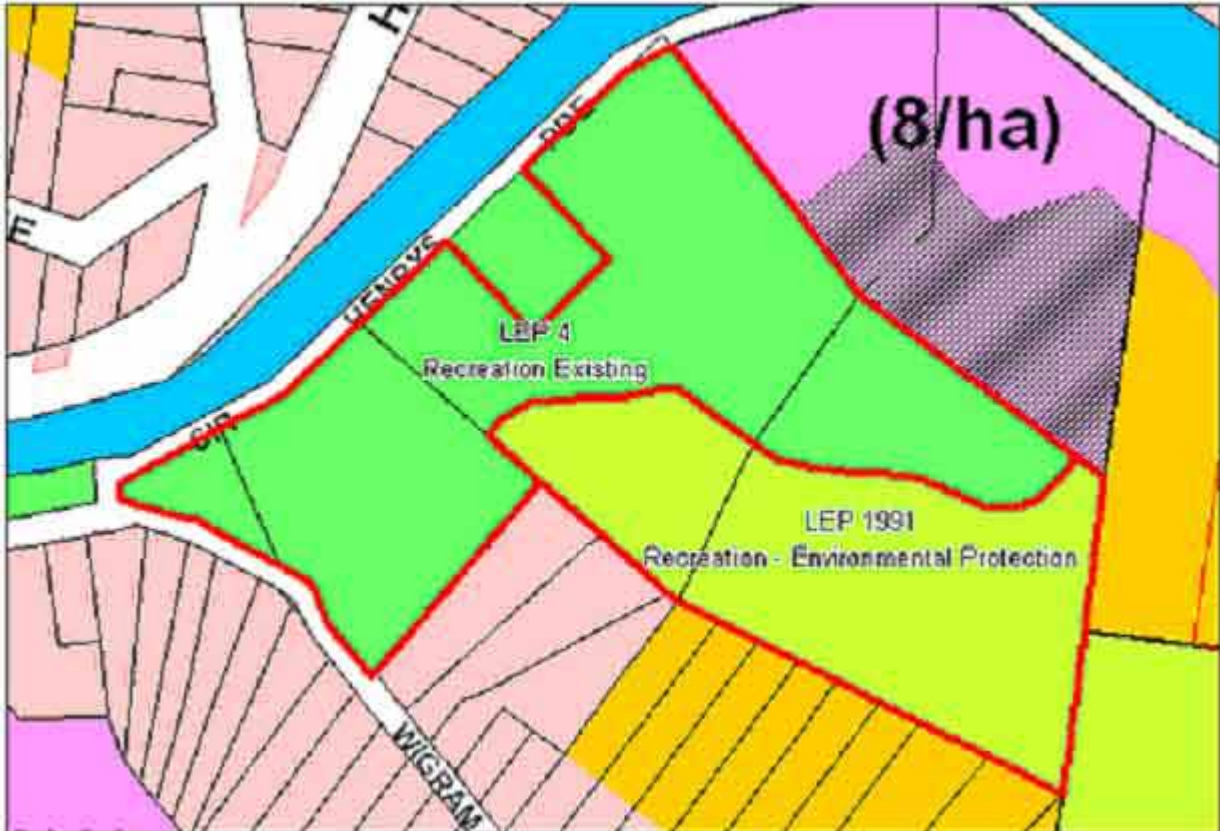
3.3 Current Zoning – LEP No. 4

Jackson Park is currently zoned part Recreation Existing 6(a) under Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan (LEP) No 4 and part Recreational – Environmental Protection under Local Environmental Plan 1991 (refer Map 6. below). The Recreation Existing 6(a) zoning permits a range of activities with the consent of Council. There are no specific objectives for this zone.

The range of uses permissible in the Recreation - Environmental Protection zone is considerably more restrictive than the 6(a) zoning under LEP No 4. Uses within this zone, permissible with Council consent include bushfire hazard reduction, utilities, walking tracks, and visitor facilities. Objectives for this zone are:

- *To ensure protection of environmentally sensitive land and areas of high scenic value to the City;*
- *To provide a buffer around areas of natural ecological significance;*

- *To restrict development on land that is inappropriate by reason of physical characteristics or high bushfire hazard;*
- *To encourage the restoration of disturbed bushland areas; and*
- *To provide for passive recreational activities that are compatible with the land's environmental characteristics.*



Map 6: Zoning LEP No 4 and LEP 1991 Compilation

3.4 Proposed Zoning – Draft Local Environmental Plan 2002

The zoning of Jackson Park under Draft Local Environmental Plan (DLEP) 2002 recognises the existing zoning applied under LEP No. 4 & LEP 1991 and also the mapped environmental constraints, and applies zones on this basis. The areas presently zoned Recreation Existing 6(A) and Recreation – Environmental Protection under LEP No. 4 / 91 have been zoned Recreation – Open Space and Environmental Protection – Open Space under DLEP 2002 (Map 7 Zoning, DLEP 2002).

Recreation – Open Space

This zone permits a range of recreational settings and activities, including parks and associated park infrastructure, with the consent of Council. Full lists of developments permissible within this zone are listed in Appendix 4.

The objectives for this zone are:

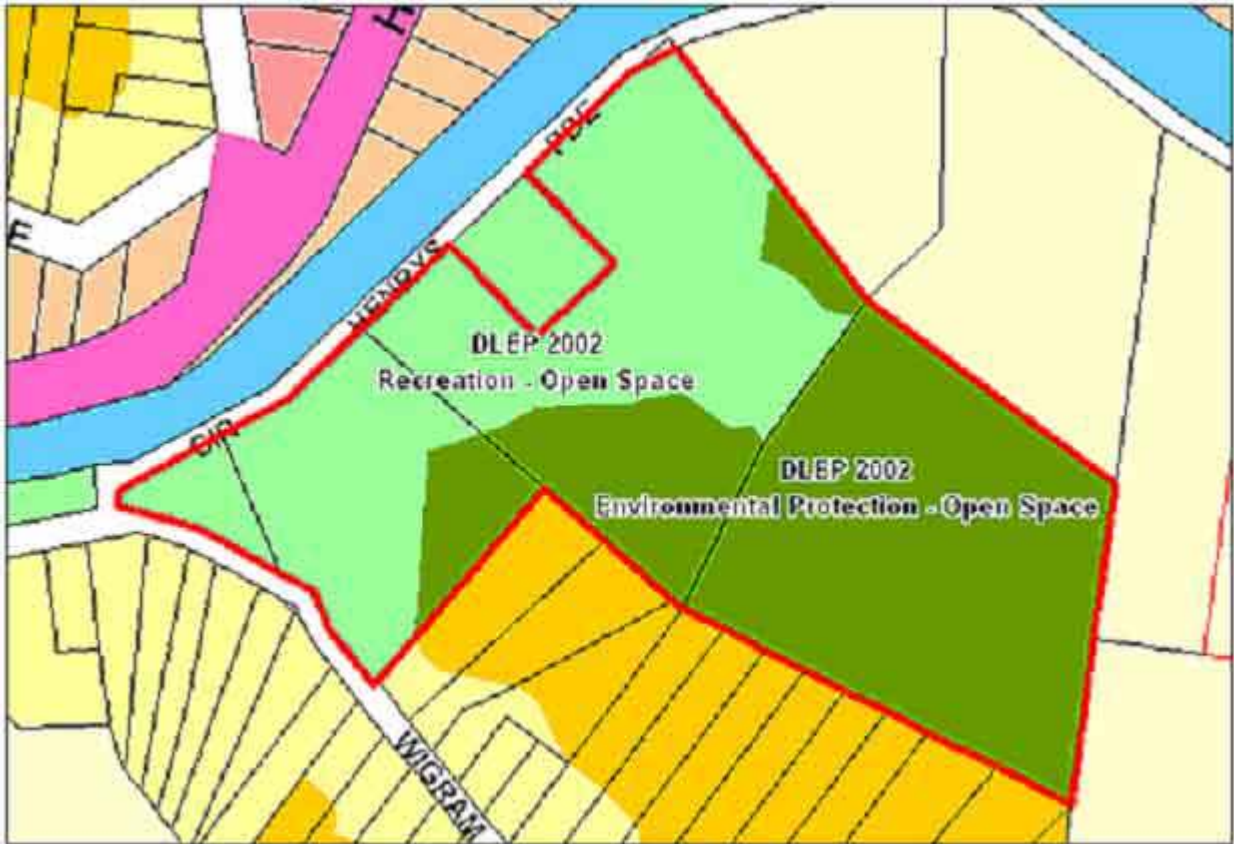
- *To enhance the quality of life of residents and visitors and improve the amenity of the villages in the Blue Mountains through the provision and management of open space;*
- *To identify and provide public land to be used for open space and public recreational purposes;*
- *To provide for a range of recreational settings to cater for the needs of local residents and visitors;*
- *To promote improved recreational facilities on publicly owned land;*
- *To improve the environmental quality of the area and ensure that recreational development is environmentally sensitive and site responsive;*
- *To identify privately owned land that should be acquired for recreational purposes; and*
- *To ensure that the development of land is consistent with any plan of management applying to the land.*

Environmental Protection – Open Space

The outcomes sought with the proposed zone of Environmental Protection - Open Space are essentially the same as Recreation – Environmental Protection under LEP 4, and contains the same zone objectives. What the proposed zoning does is to expand and clearly define the boundary for where this zone applies within the park. This new border within the park has been defined through the identification of environmental values and constraints such as slope constraint, areas of significant vegetation, and drainage lines. Full lists of developments permissible within this zone are listed in Appendix 4.

The objectives for this zone are:

- *To ensure conservation and facilitate management of environmentally sensitive land and areas of high scenic value in the City;*
- *To provide a buffer around areas of natural ecological significance;*
- *To restrict development on land that is inappropriate by reason of physical characteristics or high bushfire hazard;*
- *To provide for nature-based recreational opportunities that are compatible with the land's natural, cultural and aesthetic values and to foster an appreciation of those values;*
- *To encourage land restoration works on disturbed bushland areas;*
- *To ensure that the development of land is consistent with any plan of management applying to the land; and*
- *To identify land that is privately owned that should be acquired for environmental protection and open space purposes.*
- *To allow bush fire hazard reduction that is in a form consistent with the protection of natural ecological values.*



Map 7: Zoning DLEP 2002

3.5 Requirements for Plans of Management – Local Government Act 1993

All public land vested in a Council (except for a road or land to which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* applies) must be classified as either ‘**community**’ or ‘**operational land**’. The purpose of classification is to identify clearly that land which should be kept for use by the general public (community) and that land which need not (operational). For example community land would generally comprise land such as a public park, while operational land may include land held as a temporary asset or investment, or land that facilitates council in carrying out its functions, such as a depot.

Classification as ‘**community land**’ reflects the importance of the land to the community because of its use or special features. Generally it is land intended for public access and use. The *Local Government Act (LGA) 1993* imposes restrictions on land classified as community land. These restrictions are intended to preserve the qualities and values of the land.

Community land:

- cannot be sold;
- cannot be leased, licensed or any other estate granted over the land for more than 21 years; and
- must have a plan of management prepared for it.

Section 36 of the Act requires that:

- All community land must have a plan of management;
- The land must be categorised;
- The plan must contain objectives for management of the land;
- The plan must include performance targets;
- The plan must contain a means of achieving objectives and performance targets; and
- The plan must contain a means for assessing achievement of objectives and performance targets.

3.6 Land Categorisation and Core Objectives

A central requirement of the *LGA 1993* requires that all community land must be assigned to one or more land categorisations. A land categorisation broadly defines the management and permissible uses of that land. Land is to be categorised as one or more of the following:

- A natural area;
- A sportsground;
- A park;
- An area of cultural significance;
- General community use.

Land that is categorised, as a natural area, is to be further categorised as one or more of the following:

- Bushland;
- Wetland;
- Escarpment;
- Watercourse;
- Foreshore.

3.7 Jackson Park Land Categorisations

This Plan of Management applies four land categories for Jackson Park, which are to be the basis of management:

- Park
- Natural Area – Bushland
- Natural Area - Watercourse
- General Community Use

The application of these categories is shown in Map 8: Jackson Park Community Land Categorisation. The management objectives for Jackson Park have been established in accordance with the core objectives of the *LGA 1993* and Council's vision and corporate goals for the future directions of the Blue Mountains. The core objectives for each of the land categories, as prescribed in Sections 36E-36N of the *LGA 1993* are as shown in Table 1 - Category Guidelines and Categorisation Core Objectives.

Map 8: Jackson Park Community Land Categorisation



Park



General Community Use



Natural Area
- Watercourse



Natural Area
- Bushland

Table 1 - Category Guidelines and Categorisation Core Objectives

Category	Guidelines for Categorisation	Core Objective
Natural Area.	<p>The land (whether in an undisturbed state or not) possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushland; • Wetland; • Escarpment; • Watercourse; or • Foreshore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the future or habitat in respect of which the land has been categorised; • to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state/ setting; • to provide for the restoration & regeneration of the land; • to provide for the community use of & access to the land in such a manner as will minimise & mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion; • to assist in & facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use & management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the <i>Threatened Species Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>

Category	Guidelines for Categorisation	Core Objective
<p>Natural Area (Watercourse)</p>	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as a watercourse under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land includes:</p> <p>a) Any stream of water, whether perennial or intermittent flowing in a natural channel, a natural channel that has been artificially improved, or in an artificial channel that has changed its course, and any other stream of water into or from which it flows;</p> <p>b) Associated riparian land or vegetation, including land that is protected land for the purposes of the <i>Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948</i> or State protected land identified in an order under section 7 of the <i>Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flow, and • to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and • to restore degraded watercourses, and • to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.
<p>Natural Area (Bushland)</p>	<p>(1) Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36 (5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation:</p> <p>(a) is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or</p> <p>(b) although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality.</p> <p>(2) Such land includes:</p> <p>(a) bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and which contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or</p> <p>(b) moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and • to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and • to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and • to restore degraded bushland, and • to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and

Category	Guidelines for Categorisation	Core Objective
	(c) highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated	foreshores, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and • to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Park	The land is used or proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment on the land by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage, promote & facilitate recreational, cultural, social & educational pastimes & activities; • to provide for passive recreational activities/pastimes & for the casual playing of games; and • to improve the land in such a way as to promote & facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
General Community Use	<p>Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36 (4) of the Act if the land:</p> <p>(a) may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public, and</p> <p>(b) is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under clauses 10-13 for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public: <p>(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</p> <p>(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).</p>

4 Management Directions

This section examines the range of issues affecting the use and management of Jackson Park and how this Draft Plan of Management seeks to address them. This section is structured as follows:

- **Objectives:** What do we wish to achieve?
- **Issue:** What are the issues that need to be considered?
- **Opportunities:** What potential opportunities exist that need to be considered?
- **Policies:** The management strategies that address the issues and opportunities and that provide guidelines to achieve the Plan of Management's Vision and Objectives.

The following issues are relevant to the management of Jackson Park:

- Children's Playground and Picnic Area;
- Bushwalking;
- Bushland Management, including weed management;
- Residential amenity;
- Fire Management;
- Maintenance;
- Emergency Services;
- Leases and Licences.

4.1 Children's Playground/Picnic Area

Objective:

- To provide a level of picnic facilities and play settings which compliment the other uses of the park.

Issue:

There is limited space to expand facilities; however this compliments the 'low-key' attributes of this small park.

Opportunities:

Any future playground upgrades should consider the installation of equipment aimed at various age groups and abilities.

Policies:

- Existing levels of play equipment will be maintained within the park with future provision of equipment aimed at various age groups and abilities.

4.2 Bush Walking

Objective:

- To facilitate nature based recreation opportunities within Jackson Park.

Issues:

There currently exists a network of bushwalking tracks through the bushland areas in the Park. Some tracks are minor and connect with roads and residential properties, the main tracks are well used and require little maintenance.

Opportunities:

Provision of small interpretive sign at start of walk, comprising of details of length of track, time required to walk track and level of fitness required.

Policies:

- Maintain track to current standard. Install small interpretive sign.

4.3 Bushland Management

Objectives:

- To reduce the impact of activities and developments on the bushland within Jackson Park;
- To raise awareness of factors degrading bushland among reserve patrons and neighbours; and
- To otherwise comply with the core-objectives applying to the 'Land Categorisations' of Natural Area - Bushland and Natural Area - Watercourse as prescribed in the *LGA Act 1993*.

Issues:

The core objectives for the management and restoration of the Natural Area and Bushland and Watercourse are outlined in Table 1 - Category Guidelines and Categorisation Core Objectives

For these core objectives to be met it is essential that existing areas of healthy bushland are maintained, and degraded areas are regenerated. The protection and restoration of bushland involves addressing past and current land use practices that have degraded bushland and watercourses as well as planning for future land use to minimise impacts wherever possible.

The main sources of weed impacts to bushland arise along drainage channels through, nutrient loading, sedimentation and erosion, and the transportation of rubbish. Increasing areas of hard surfacing increases the potential volume of water runoff, which can compound these impacts.

If any development occurs in the categorised 'General Community Use' area, all care must be taken during planning, construction and use to ensure that there will be no resulting impacts upon the adjoining bushland areas from increased runoff, altered water flows, increased nutrification, weed incursion, pollution, rubbish dumping, trampling etc.

A Bushcare Site Strategy has been prepared for Jackson Park. This strategy should be referred to when Bush Regeneration activities are undertaken.

Opportunities:

There are multiple avenues to control weeds, nutrification, and sedimentation in Jackson Park. Opportunities to protect and restore bushland and watercourse at the Park include:

- minor stormwater management structures below stormwater outlets along Sir Henrys Parade; and
- bush regeneration works in weed infested bushland and watercourses;

It is essential that bushland management and restoration works be carried out in conjunction with any type of development within the Park or adjacent properties.

The Development Application process is an opportunity to link development or upgrading of facilities with the needed restoration processes. Any potential for increase of hard surfaces need to consider drainage impacts, including consideration of surface types and stormwater management structures to control the volume of runoff to prevent spread of weed species, erosion of downstream drainage lines and creeks, and sedimentation.

Policies:

- Ensure ongoing support for the Jackson Park Bushcare Group;
- Investigate options for further bush regeneration and revegetation programs;
- Ensure that bushland restoration and protection measures are included in all works to develop or upgrade facilities in the park;

- Include environmentally sensitive design practices in future any developments at Jackson Park; and
- Ensure that any landscaping works implemented only incorporate the planting on non-invasive endemic plant species.

4.4 Residential Amenity

Objective:

- To ensure that Jackson Park continues to contribute to the amenity of the Faulconbridge area and that any proposed development does not impact on local residents.

Issues:

Current usage of the park is fairly 'low key' and its use is primarily by family groups. This level of usage is appropriate for this park. Any further development must be sympathetic to the current bushland aesthetic of the area, and be sensitive to residential amenity.

Opportunities:

In issuing leases or licences authorised by this Plan of Management, Council is to ensure that the conditions are incorporated in such leases and licences to address residential amenity concerns.

Policies:

Ensure residential amenity is addressed in the conditions of any leases or licences issued.

4.5 Fire Management

Objective:

- To ensure adequate protection to properties and life consistent with Council's broader policies while taking into account the need to conserve the bushland habitat, its landscape qualities and the built assets of the park.

Issues:

The majority of the site is subject to high bushfire hazard based on assessments supplied by the Rural Fire Service. Development in high fire hazard areas is subject

to considerable restrictions and substantial conditions to reduce the effects of bushfire hazard.

Opportunities:

Council and the fire authorities are required to balance protection of life and property with management of the bushland ecology. Council has a fire mitigation strategy. Fire mitigation activities should be undertaken regularly in accordance with the strategy. E.g. Mechanical and/or manual fuel reduction work may be required to offer the most basic asset protection zone for these buildings and to meet Council's statutory obligations.

Policies:

- Maintain fuel loadings around the developed portions of Jackson Park to the required standard and in accordance with Councils "Blue Mountains Bushfire Risk Management Plan";
- Future developments will consider the use of fire retardant materials; and
- Asset protection zones (APZ's) will be considered during the development planning stages, so as to ensure that large areas of bushland will not require clearing for APZ establishment. Physical barriers (such as stone walls) to be considered as a contribution to APZ's.

4.6 Maintenance

Objective:

- To maintain all facilities at Jackson Park to a level that meets the expectations of the community and that is within the realistic budgetary constraints of Council.

Issues:

Council maintains its assets through a series of documents called Service Level Agreements that set out the level of maintenance each park and facility should receive.

Over-use of facilities at certain times can overstretch maintenance resources and can result in public dissatisfaction in the facilities.

Opportunities:

Investigate other opportunities to facilitate the maintenance of the infrastructure in Jackson Park, possibly by harnessing the volunteer efforts of user groups.

Policies

- Maintain all facilities at Jackson Park at an acceptable level through a combination of facility provision, management of use levels and partnerships with user groups.

4.7 Emergency Services

Objective :

- To provide a site for the construction of a mid-mountains SES base to enable prompt response times for the mid-mountains community in emergency situations.

Issues :

Currently the Blue Mountains SES has operational bases located at Glenbrook in the lower Blue Mountains and at Katoomba in the upper Blue Mountains. It is considered that to adequately service the mid-mountains community, the construction of a centrally located SES base is necessary.

To enable the construction of an SES base, a portion of the cleared land facing Sir Henrys Parade must be re-categorised from Natural Area – Bushland to General Community Use. This area is clearly identified on Map 8.

Under the Local Government Act (1993), a public hearing is required to enable re-categorisation of Council owned land. This public hearing will be a component of the public exhibition of this Plan of Management.

Opportunities :

A portion of cleared land fronting Sir Henrys Parade is considered a suitable location for the location of an SES base, as it is located centrally in the mid-mountains, is not located immediately adjacent to residential buildings and has ready access to the Great Western Highway.

Lack of local community meeting facilities can be met by provision of a meeting room within the SES base.

Policies :

- This Plan of Management proposes the re-categorisation of Jackson Park, as outlined on Map 8 within this document.

4.8 Leases and Licences

Objective:

- To allow groups to carry out their specialist activities with some degree of autonomy whilst minimising the costs to Council and the impact on other Park users; and
- To allow for the granting of leases and licences that are consistent with the objectives for the category of the land and in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Issues:

Under the Local Government Act 1993 a Lease or Licence of *Community Land* can only be entered into if it is authorised by a Plan of Management.

Council has a responsibility to ensure that any buildings built on *Community Land* are managed and maintained in a way to benefit all of the community.

Opportunities:

The section of land categorised as General Community Use on *Map 8: Jackson Park Community Land Categorisation* appears to be an appropriate site for the construction of *suitable training facilities and storage and office accommodation* for the State Emergency Service (SES) as required by S.17 (5) of the *State Emergency Service Act 1989*.

In the consideration of such construction, this plan specifically authorises the granting of a lease to the SES for the occupation and use of this section of Community General land. The conditions of this lease will also consider the potential for community groups to use this facility for meetings, events, and other purposes that meet the objectives for the category of the land in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Policies:

- This Plan of Management specifically authorises the granting of a lease to the SES for the occupation and use of this section of Community General land.
- This Plan of Management allows for leases and licences of a SES building subject to:
 - Council's Community Facilities Policy and any other adopted policies;
 - Public input;
 - Options for use by other groups; and
 - Measures to protect residential amenity.

5 Action Plan

This section outlines the means by which the Council proposes to achieve the Plan of Management's objectives and policies. It tables a variety of actions that arise from the Management Direction in section 4. For each proposed action it indicates a cost and priority and outlines the manner in which the Council proposes to assess its performance.

Priorities

Priorities are indicated in the Action Plan as follows:

- High = 1-2 years;
- Med = 3-4 years;
- Low = 5 years plus;

These are the ideal time frames; they are subject to the availability of resources.

A portion of the actions, require further study or design processes before they can be implemented, or may be included as an ongoing process. These are prioritised as ongoing and development specific. The actions will be reviewed prior to implementation.

Summary

In summary, the Action Plan contains:

- Formalisation of land re-categorisation.
- Conditions for licences.
- Recommendations to protect bushland from potential impacts.
- Approximately 8 actions to be included in existing staff resources.
- 2 key areas where further action is required to determine the most appropriate action.

Action 1 – Children’s Playground/Picnic Area

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
1.1	Children’s Playground/Picnic Area				
A	Ensure all play equipment complies with Australian Safety Standards.	High	Staff Time	On-site inspection	Play equipment caters for all ages
B	Upgrade play equipment as required	Low	\$20,000		
C	Renew Soft-Fall under play equipment	Low	\$20,000		
D	Maintain Picnic facilities in a clean and well-kept condition	High	Staff Time	Feedback from user groups	User amenity improved

Action 2 - Bushwalking

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
2.1	Bushwalking				
A	Maintain track in current condition	Med	Staff Time	On-site inspection	User amenity Improved.
B	Erect small interpretive sign at start of bushwalking loop track	Low	\$500 Plus staff time		
				Feedback from user groups	Increased appreciation of bushland

Action 3 – Bushland Management

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Costs	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
3.1	Protection of Bushland				
A	Ensure continuing support for Jackson Park Bushcare Group	High - ongoing	Staff Time	On-site inspection Feedback from user groups, including Bushcare Group.	Bushland health is improved User amenity improved Healthy native bushland edge established. Creeklines weed free
B	Investigate need for stormwater management structures	Low	Staff Time		
C	Investigate funding sources for restoration of degraded bushland.	Med – dependent upon funding	\$40,000		
D	Vegetation buffers will be created and maintained using appropriate native vegetation types along the existing bushland edges as a result of any clearing for development. Buffer to be designed to protect bushland from any off-site impacts.	Ongoing & development specific. Implementation as part of construction.	Staff Time		
E	Ensure riparian vegetation along creekline channels is conserved and improved.	Med - ongoing	Staff Time / Bushcare		

Action 4 – Residential Amenity

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Costs	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
4.1	Preserve Local Amenity				
A	Ensure existing residential amenity is retained	High - ongoing	Staff Time	Feedback from user groups and residents	Residential amenity retained
B	Any Development Applications to address residential amenity	High	Staff Time		

Action 5 – Fire Management

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
5.1	Asset Protection				
	Fine fuel levels in bushland close to assets to be monitored by Council's Bushfire Technical Officer.	Medium	Staff Time	Conduct Bushfire hazard assessment on annual basis	Low fuel loads adjacent to assets
5.2	Implement Ecologically Sustainable Fire Management Practices	Medium	Staff Time	Feedback from residents and user groups.	Ecological integrity of bushland retained

Action 6 – Maintenance

Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring Technique	Evaluation
6.1	Maintenance				
A	Maintain park facilities to standard specified by service level agreements	Med	Staff Time	Feedback from user groups	User amenity enhanced



Action 7 - Emergency Services




Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring technique	Evaluation
7.1	Re-categorisation				
A	Carry out a public hearing re: land re-categorisation in conjunction with public exhibition of this Plan of Management.	High	Staff Time	Feedback from public consultation	Residents and user groups happy with land re-categorisation

Action 8 – Leases and Licences


Action No.	Action	Priority	Indicative Cost	Monitoring technique	Evaluation
8.1	New developments				
A	Ensure that any leases and licences issued will benefit the Community as per the land categorisation core objectives.	Med	Staff Time	Feedback from user groups	Residents and user groups happy with conditions of lease agreement. Public utilise community space.

Appendix 1 – Asset Inventory

Asset	Description	Condition	Responsibility for Maintenance
<p>Picnic Tables and benches</p> 	<p>Timber slats on metal base</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>BMCC – City Services</p>
<p>Shelter Shed</p> 	<p>Timber, concrete base, Iron roof. Table and bench seats.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>BMCC – City Services</p>

Asset	Description	Condition	Responsibility for Maintenance
<p>Toilet</p> 	<p>Concrete</p> <p>Men's and Women's toilets, metal bowls.</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>BMCC – City Services</p>
<p>Play Equipment</p>  	<p>Activity centre comprising monkey bars and slippery dip.</p> <p>Separate see-saw, Babies swing and two small rockers.</p>	<p>Fair</p> <p>Flying fox needs repair, soft-fall base requires renewing</p>	<p>BMCC – City Services</p>

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Asset	Description	Condition	Responsibility for Maintenance
<p>Perimeter Fencing</p> 	<p>Round log single and 3 rail fence</p>	<p>Good</p>	<p>BMCC – City Services</p>

Appendix 2 – Plant Species found within Jackson Park.

<i>Species names</i>	Common Names
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> *	Cootamundra Wattle
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Sydney Green Wattle
<i>Acacia echinula</i>	Hooked Wattle
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Mountain Cedar Wattle
<i>Acacia cognate</i> *	Narrow-leaved Bower Wattle
<i>Acacia hispidula</i>	Rough-leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia howittii</i> *	Sticky Wattle
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i> *	Willow-leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sydney Golden Wattle
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Acacia obtusifolia</i>	Blunt Leaved Wattle
<i>Acacia podalyrifolia</i> *	Queensland Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet-scented Wattle
<i>Acacia terminalis angustifolia</i>	Sunshine Wattle
<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
<i>Acetosa saggittata</i> *	Turkey Rhubarb Vine
<i>Acianthus fornicatus</i>	Pixie Orchid
<i>Adiantum sp.</i>	Maidenhair Fern
<i>Agapanthus praecox orientalis</i> *	Agapanthus
<i>Agave sp.</i> *	Agave
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> **	Crofton Weed
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She-oak
<i>Aloe sp.</i> *	Aloe
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>	Broom Spurge
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> *	Whisky Grass
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	Madeira Vine
<i>Aristida</i>	Speargrass
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	Necklace Fern
<i>Astrotricha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaf Star-hair
<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin Banksia
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> *	Farmers Friend
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	Dumplings, Apple Berry
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Hard Water Fern
<i>Bossiaea obcordata</i>	Spiny Bossiaea

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<i>Bossiaea rhombifolia rhombifolia</i>	Bossiaea
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> *	Prairie Grass
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	False Bracken Fern
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	Shepherds Purse
<i>Cardamine hirsute</i> *	Common Buttercross
<i>Cassytha</i>	Dodder
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	Old Man's Beard
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> *	Hackberry
<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i> *	Branched Centaury
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Swamp Pennywort
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> *	Mouse-ear chickweed
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	Coachwood
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	Christmas Bush
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi sieberi</i>	Mulga Fern
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i> *	Spider Plant
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> **	Boneseed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Spear Thistle
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Water Vine
<i>Conyza sp.</i> *	Fleabane
<i>Cordyline stricta</i> *	Narrow leaf Palm Lily
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> *	Coreopsis
<i>Corybas aconitiflorus</i>	Cradle Orchid
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Blodwood
<i>Cotoneaster franchettii</i> *	Cotoneaster
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Common Cotula
<i>Crassula multicava</i> *	Stonecrop
<i>Crinum sp.</i> *	Lily
<i>Cryptostylis sp.</i>	Orchid
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	Rough Treefern
<i>Cynodon</i> *	Common Couch
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> *	Umbrella Sedge
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera
<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i>	Bitter Pea
<i>Delairea odorata</i> *	Cape Ivy
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	Rock Orchid
<i>Deyeuxia</i>	Bent Grass
<i>Dianella sp.</i>	Flax Lily
<i>Dianella sp. (green)</i>	Flax Lily
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Digitaria sp.</i>	Fingergrass
<i>Dillwynia retorta species complex</i>	Parrot-pea
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Dracophyllum secundum</i>	
<i>Drosera auriculata</i>	Sundew
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus caespitosus</i>	Tufted Hedgehog Grass

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<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	Echidna Grass
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i> *	Erhata
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Eleusine</i> *	
<i>Entolasia sp.</i>	Wiry Panic Grass
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> *	African Love Grass
<i>Eucalyptus agglomerata</i>	Blue-leaved Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus sclerophylla</i>	Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus sparsifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Stringybark
<i>Gamochaeta sp.</i> *	Spiked Cudweed
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Sword Grass
<i>Galium sp.</i>	Bedstraw
<i>Geranium sp.</i>	Cranesbills
<i>Glycine sp.</i>	Glycine
<i>Gompholobium huegelii</i>	Wedge Pea
<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaf Wedge-pea
<i>Gonocarpus</i>	Raspwort
<i>Goodenia decurrens</i>	Goodenia
<i>Grevillea mucronulata</i>	Green Spider Flower
<i>Grevillea phyllicoides</i>	Spider Flower
<i>Haemodorum sp.</i>	Blood Root
<i>Hakea salicifolia salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Hakea
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlebush
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Twining-pea
<i>Hedera sp.</i> *	Ivy
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> *	Ginger Lily
<i>Hypericum sp.</i>	St John's Wort
<i>Hypochaeris sp.</i> *	Cats Ear
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Native Indigo
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> *	Jacaranda
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i> *	Pink Jasmine
<i>Juncus sp.</i>	Rush
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	Tick Bush
<i>Lagenifera sp.</i>	Daisy
<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	Mountain Devil
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-edge
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium spp</i>	Yellow Tea-tree
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky-barked Tea-tree
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i>	Lance-leaf Beard-heath
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> **	Broadleaf Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> **	Small-leaved Privet
<i>Lilium formosanum</i> *	Formosan Lily
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	Screw Fern

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<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	Lacy Wedge Fern
<i>Lissanthe sapida</i> +	Native Cranberry
<i>Logania albiflora</i>	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny head Mat Rush
<i>Lomandra oblique</i>	Twisted Mat Rush
<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	Crinkle Bush
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lophospermum erubescens</i> *	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> *	Brush Box
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	Burr Medic
<i>Micrantheum</i> sp.	
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Meadow Grass
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> *	Four o'clock
<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	Mirbelia
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i> *	Monstera deliciosa
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> *	Fishbone Fern
<i>Notodanthonia longifolia</i>	Long-leaved Wallaby Grass
<i>Notolaea venosa</i>	Mock Olive
<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart
<i>Opercularia hispida</i>	Stink Weed
<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>	Basket Grass
<i>Osteospermum ecklonis</i> *	African Daisy
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Wood Sorrel
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i> *	Fishtail Oxalis
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga-wonga Vine
<i>Panicum</i> sp.	Panic Grass
<i>Patersonia sericea</i>	Silky Purple-flag
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> *	Paspalum
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i> *	Vasey's Grass
<i>Passiflora</i> sp.	Passion Flower
<i>Persoonia laurina laurina</i>	Golden Geebung
<i>Persoonia levis</i>	Smooth Geebung
<i>Persoonia mollis</i>	Soft Geebung
<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>	Slender Rice Flower
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> **	Fountain Grass
<i>Pinus patula</i> **	Mexican Weeping Pine
<i>Pinus radiata</i> *	Radiata Pine
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Philothea hispidula</i>	Wax Flower
<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	Thyme Spurge
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> *	Golden Bamboo
<i>Physalis peruviana</i> *	Golden Cape Gooseberry
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	Plantain
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Native Parsnip
<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i> *	Speckled Spur Flower
<i>Plectranthus parviflorus</i>	Cockspur Flower
<i>Poa annua</i> *	Winter Grass

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<i>Polycarpon tetraphylla</i> *	Four-leaved Allseed
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	Elderberry Panax
<i>Pomax umbellata</i>	Pomax
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	White Root
<i>Prostanthera violacea</i>	Violet Mintbush
<i>Protoasparagus aethiopicus</i> *	Asparagus Fern
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken Fern
<i>Pteris umbrosa</i>	Jungle Brake
<i>Pterostylis grandiflora</i>	Superb Greenhood Orchid
<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>	Greenhood Orchid
<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>	Nodding Greenhood Orchid
<i>Pultenaea scabra</i>	Rough Bush Pea
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> *	Narrow-leaved Firethorn
<i>Rhododendron</i> *	Rhododendron
<i>Roldana petasitis</i> *	Velvet Groundsel
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> **	Blackberry
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	Forked Comb Fern
<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>	Black Bog Rush
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	Rough Groundsel
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	Fire Weed
<i>Senna pendula glabrata</i> *	Climbing Cassia
<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i> *	Buttercup Bush
<i>Setaria</i> *	Pigeon Grass
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> *	Paddy's Lucerne
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian-weed
<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>	Native Sarsaparilla
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> *	Blackberry Nightshade
<i>Solanum pungetium</i>	Eastern Nightshade
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i> *	Parramatta grass
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Milk Thistle
<i>Sticherus flabellatus</i>	Umbrella Fern
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Trigger Plant
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	Dandelion
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i> *	Cape Honeysuckle
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Tradescantia blossfeldiana</i> *	
<i>Tradescantia flumenensis</i> *	Wandering Jew
<i>Trema tomentosa viridis</i>	Native Peach
<i>Trifolium dubium</i> *	Suckling Clover
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i> *	Clustered Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	White Clover
<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum
<i>Verbena sp.</i> *	Purple Top
<i>Veronica arvensis</i> *	Corn Speedwell
<i>Veronica plebeian</i>	Trailing Speedwell
<i>Vicia sativa</i> *	Garden Vetch

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<i>Viola sp.</i>	Native Violet
<i>Viola odorata</i> *	Sweet Violet
<i>Watsonia sp.</i> *	Watsonia
<i>Xanthosia tridentate</i>	Rock Xanthosia
<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>	Woody Pear
<i>Zieria sp.</i>	Zieria

Species list compiled by Clive Barker

- * denotes weed species
- ** denotes Noxious weed species
- + denotes RoTAP Species

Appendix 3 – Native Fauna recorded in Faulconbridge area. (from Smith & Smith (1995))

<i>Species names</i>	<i>Common Names</i>
AMPHIBIANS	
<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Green Tree Frog
<i>Litoria dentata</i>	Bleating Tree Frog
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Lesueur's Frog
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog
<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>	Leaf Green Tree Frog
<i>Litoria tyleri</i>	Tyler's Tree Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Tree Frog
<i>Adelotis revis</i>	Tusked Frog
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i> *	Giant Burrowing Frog
<i>Limnodynastes ornatus</i>	Ornate Burrowing Frog
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog
<i>Lymnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog
<i>Mixophyes balbus</i>	Southern Barred Frog
<i>Pseudophryne australis</i> *	Red-crowned Toadlet
<i>Pseudophryne bibronii</i>	Brown Toadlet
REPTILES	
<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Long-necked Tortoise
<i>Diplodactylus vittatus</i>	Stone Gecko
<i>Oedura lesueurii</i>	Lesueur's Velvet Gecko
<i>Phyllurus platurus</i>	Southern Leaf-tailed Gecko
<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>	Common Scaly-foot
<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>	Jacky Lizard
<i>Physignathus lesueurii</i>	Eastern Water Dragon
<i>Pogona barbata</i>	Bearded Dragon
<i>Tympanocryptis diemensis</i>	Mountain Dragon
<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>	Heath Monitor
<i>Varanus varius</i>	Lace Monitor
<i>Cryptoblepharus virgatus</i>	Fence Skink
<i>Ctenotus taeniolatus</i>	Copper-tailed Skink
<i>Cyclodomorphus casuarinae</i>	She-oak Skink
<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>	Eastern Water Skink
<i>Eulamprus tenuis</i>	Yellow-bellied Skink
<i>Hemiergus decresiensis</i>	Three-toed Skink
<i>Hemisphaeriodon garrardii</i>	Pink-tongued Lizard
<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Delicate Skink
<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	Garden Skink
<i>Lygisaurus foliorum</i>	litter Skink
<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>	Boulenger's Skink

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<i>Pseudemoia platynota</i>	Red-throated Skink
<i>Saproscincus mustelina</i>	Weasel Skink
<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>	Eastern Blue-tongue
<i>Ramphotyphlops nigrescens</i>	Eastern Blind Snake
<i>Morelia spilota</i>	Diamond Python
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Brown Tree Snake
<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Green Tree Snake
<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>	Common Death Adder
<i>Cacophis squamulosus</i>	Golden-crowned Snake
<i>Demansia psammaphis</i>	Yellow-faced Whip-snake
<i>Furina diadema</i>	Red-naped Snake
<i>Hemiaspis signata</i>	Swamp Snake
<i>Hoplocephalus bungaroides</i>	Broad-headed Snake
<i>Notechis scutatus</i>	Eastern Tiger Snake
<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>	Red-bellied Black Snake
<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>	Eastern Brown Snake
<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigrescens</i>	Eastern Small-eyed Snake
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy-bandy
BIRDS	
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret
<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>	White-faced Heron
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>	Pacific Heron
<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey Goshawk
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Aviceda subcristata</i>	Pacific Baza
<i>Elanus notatus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle
<i>Milvus sphenurus</i>	Whistling Kite
<i>Falco longipennis</i>	Australian Hobby
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon
<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>	Grey Teal
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Maned Duck
<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Brown Quail
<i>Turnix varia</i>	Painted Button-quail
<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing
<i>Larus novaehollandiae</i>	Silver Gull
<i>Columba leucomela</i>	White-headed Pigeon
<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove
<i>Geopelia placida</i>	Peaceful Dove
<i>Geophaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon
<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>	Wonga Pigeon
<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>	Brown Cuckoo-Dove
<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Common Bronzewing
<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Brush Bronzewing
<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Australian King Parrot
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

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<i>Cacatua pastinator</i>	Little Corella
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah
<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Gang-gang Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i> *	Glossy Black-Cockatoo
<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>	Little Lorikeet
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Budgerigar
<i>Neophema pulchella</i>	Turquoise Parrot
<i>Platycercus elegans</i>	Crimson Rosella
<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella
<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>	Scaly-breasted Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>	Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Chrysococcyx lucidus</i>	Shining Bronze-Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus flabelliformis</i>	Fan-tailed Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>	Pallid Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>	Oriental Cuckoo
<i>Cuculus variolosus</i>	Brush Cuckoo
<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>	Common Koel
<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>	Channel-billed Cuckoo
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked Owl
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl
<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>	Southern Boobook
<i>Ninox strenua</i> *	Powerful Owl
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Tawny Frogmouth
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>	Australian Owlet-nightjar
<i>Eurostopodus mysticalis</i>	White-throated Nightjar
<i>Apus pacificus</i>	Fork-tailed Swift
<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>	White-throated Needletail
<i>Alcedo azurea</i>	Azure Kingfisher
<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra
<i>Todirhamphus sancta</i>	Sacred Kingfisher
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	Dollarbird
<i>Menura novaehollandiae</i>	Superb Lyrebird
<i>Climacteris erythrops</i>	Red-browed Treecreeper
<i>Cormobates leucophaea</i>	White-throated Treecreeper
<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren
<i>Malurus lamberti</i>	Variiegated Fairy-wren
<i>Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris</i>	Eastern Spinebill
<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird
<i>Anthochaera chrysoptera</i>	Brush Wattlebird
<i>Lichenostomus chrysops</i>	Yellow-faced Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus leucotis</i>	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus melanops</i>	Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater
<i>Meliphaga lewinii</i>	Lewin's Honeyeater
<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner

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<i>Manorina melanophrys</i>	Bell Miner
<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>	Brown Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i>	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus lunatus</i>	White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i>	Little Friarbird
<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird
<i>Phylidonyris nigra</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i>	Regent Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera</i>	Crescent Honeyeater
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i>	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza lineata</i>	Striated Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza nana</i>	Yellow Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza pusilla</i>	Brown Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza reguloides</i>	Buff-rumped Thornbill
<i>Gerygone mouki</i>	Brown Gerygone
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i>	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Origma solitaria</i>	Origma
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote
<i>Pycnoptilus floccosus</i>	Pilotbird
<i>Sericornis citreogularis</i>	Yellow-throated Scrubwren
<i>Sericornis frontalis</i>	White-browed Scrubwren
<i>Sericornis magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Scrubwren
<i>Sericornis pyrrhopygius</i>	Chestnut-rumped Hylacola
<i>Smicronis brevirostris</i>	Weebill
<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin
<i>Microeca leucophaea</i>	Jacky Winter
<i>Petroica multicolor</i>	Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica phoenicea</i>	Flame Robin
<i>Petroica rosea</i>	Rose Robin
<i>Cinclosoma punctatum</i>	Spotted Quailthrush
<i>Psophodes olivaceus</i>	Eastern Whipbird
<i>Daphoenositta chrysoptera</i>	Varied Sittella
<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush
<i>Falcunculus frontatus</i>	Crested Shrike-tit
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i>	Golden Whistler
<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	Rufous Whistler
<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Australian Magpie-lark
<i>Monarcha melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Monarch
<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>	Satin Flycatcher
<i>Myiagra inquieta</i>	Restless Flycatcher
<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>	Leaden Flycatcher
<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>	Grey Fantail
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>	Rufous Fantail
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Coracina papuensis</i>	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike

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<i>Coracina tenuirostris</i>	Cicadabird
<i>Lalage tricolor</i>	White-winged Triller
<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole
<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>	Satin Bowerbird
<i>Ailuroedus crassirostris</i>	Green Catbird
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	White-breasted Woodswallow
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	White-browed Woodswallow
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie
<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong
<i>Strepera versicolor</i>	Grey Currawong
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven
<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough
<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow
<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>	Tree Martin
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye
<i>Zoothera lunulata</i>	Bassian Thrush
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird
<i>Emblema bellum</i>	Beautiful Firetail
<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>	Red-browed Firetail
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>	Zebra Finch
MAMMALS	
<i>Antechinus stuartii</i>	Brown Antechinus
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Tiger Quoll
<i>Perameles nasuta</i>	Long-nosed Bandicoot
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	Common Brushtail Possum
<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>	Feathertail Glider
<i>Cercartetus nanus</i>	Eastern Pygmy-possum
<i>Petauroides volans</i>	Greater Glider
<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	Sugar Glider
<i>Petaurus norfolkensis</i>	Squirrel Glider
<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>	Common Ringtail Possum
<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>	Swamp Wallaby
<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>	Koala
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying-fox
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	Large Bent-wing Bat
<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	Bush Rat
<i>Rattus lutreolus</i>	Swamp Rat

Appendix 4 – Land Use Matrix – DLEP 2002

Developments permissible within the **Recreation – Open Space** and **Environmental Protection – Open Space** zone are listed in the table below. The following symbols are used in the land use matrix in subclause (4) of Draft LEP 2002:

•	Development that is allowed within the relevant zone without development consent.
C	Development that is allowed within the relevant zone only with development consent.
4	Development that is allowed only with development consent, except where it is allowed without development consent by clause 36 (Bushfire hazard reduction).
5	Development that is allowed within the relevant zone only with development consent, except where development is allowed without development consent by clause 118 (Special use).
	Development that is prohibited.

Development for the purpose of:	ZONES	
	Recreation – Open Space	Environmental Protection – Open Space
Advertising Structures	C	
Bush fire hazard reduction	•	4
Bush Regeneration		
Camping Sites	C	
Caravan Parks	C	
Caretakers' dwellings	C	
Childcare centres	C	
Clubs	C	
Community buildings	C	
Dams	C	
Demolition	C	C
Display Gardens	C	
Home occupations	•	•
Land management works	•	•
Nature-based recreation	C	C
Parking	C	C
Permaculture	C	
Places of worship	C	

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Public buildings	C	
Public utility undertakings	•	•
Recreation areas	C	
Recreation facilities	C	
Refreshment rooms	C	
Remediation of contaminated land	C	C
Roads	C	C
Special uses	5	5
Subdivision	C	C
Telecommunications facilities	C	C
Utility installations	•	•
Visitor facilities	C	C

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