

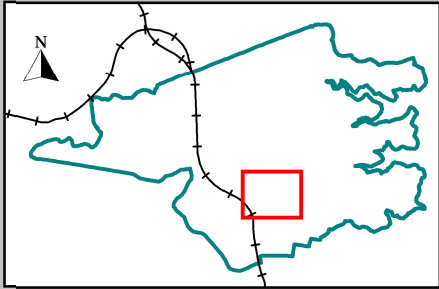
Reserve Action Plan Richmond Ave

2026

Richmond Avenue Reserve Bushland Actions

Priorities will be given to programs for the long term benefit to the reserve. Natural assets at greatest risk will be given priority to avert irreversible deterioration. All measures cannot be implemented simultaneously - resources may not be available or it may not be appropriate.

- 1. Bushland contractors to continue to implement a long term staged strategy to minimize the impact of invasive weed species including Asparagus Fern and woody weeds.
- 2. Maintain area with existing native vegetation using assisted natural area restoration principles
- 3. Maintain stormwater channel, incorporating riparian vegetation and habit structures.
- 4. Establish native vegetation buffer consisting of Syncarpia glomulifera, Kunzea ambigua, Ceratopetalum gummiferum and Lomandra longifolia.
- 5. Enhance native vegetation plantings, established by developer.
- 6. Stormwater discharge point from development detention tank to be monitored and maintained.
- 7. Maintain area with existing native vegetation using assisted natural area restoration principles.
- 8. Maintenance of native vegetation mound involving weeding and revegetation.
- 9. Maintain walking path with low native vegetation.
- 10. Investigate options for establishing a Bushcare group.

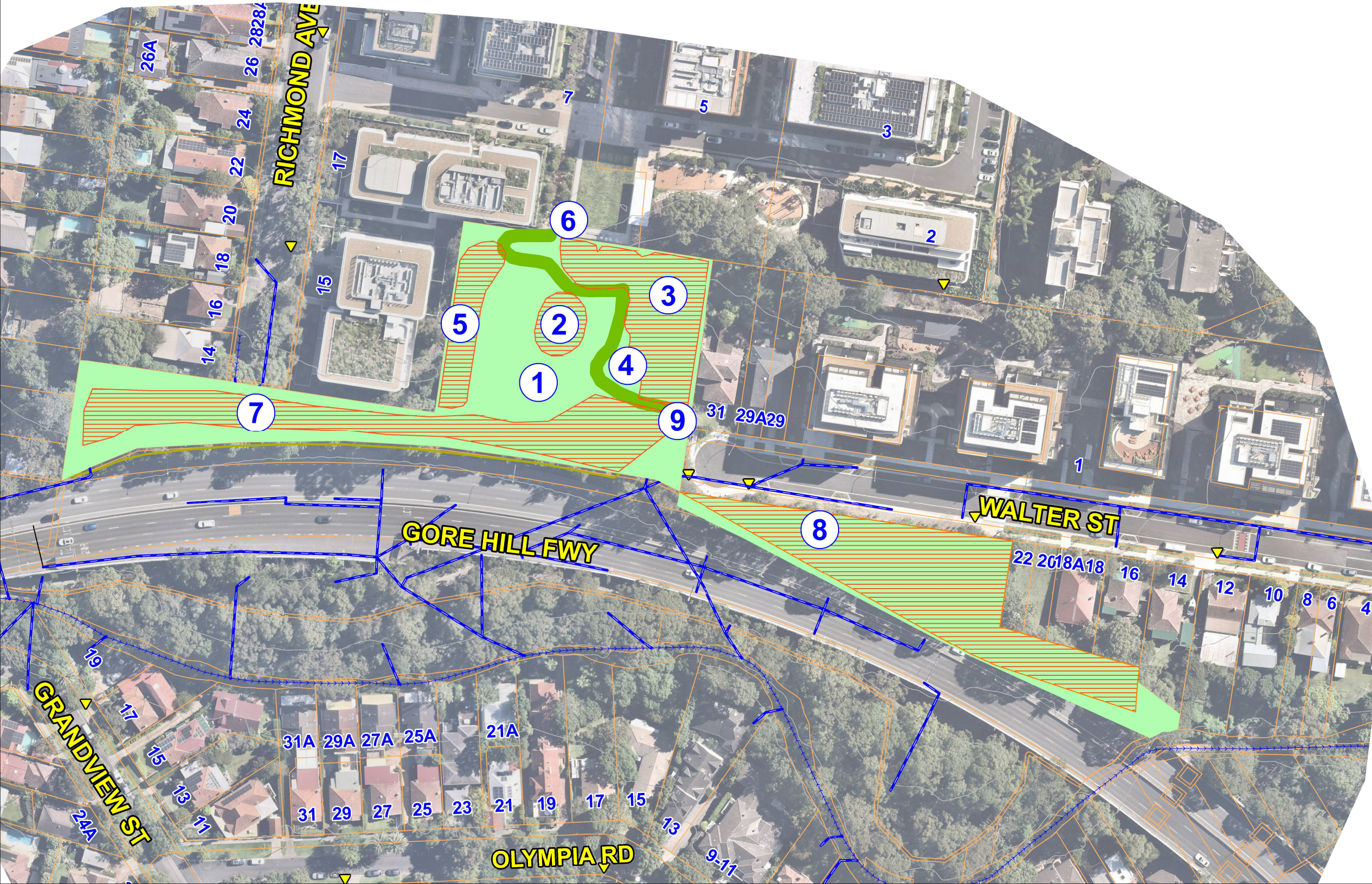


Plan details

Status: Draft
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Legend

- 16 Property number
- 12 Action plan activity
- Stormwater node
- ▼ Approximate fire hydrant location
- 35 5m contours
- Stormwater network - Underground *
- Stormwater network - Overground / Unknown *
- Bush track / Path *
- Property boundary
- Reserve / bushland
- Council bush regeneration contractors



Draft Richmond Avenue Bushland Reserve Action Plan

Reserve Profile

Richmond Avenue Reserve is a 1.2 hectare bushland reserve located between the end of Richmond Avenue and Walter Street, Willoughby.

PLANT COMMUNITY: All the remnant vegetation in the reserve was cleared in the early 1900s. Based on surrounding bushland, the vegetation would have likely been Coastal Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest [S_WSF02].

HABITAT: The vegetation in Richmond Avenue Reserve provides a dense canopy, offering potential habitat roosting habitat for birds such as Owls and Brush Turkeys. The armoured drainage areas, rocky outcrops and dumped rock fill provide potential habitat for small reptiles, frogs and invertebrates.

Statement of Significance

Richmond Avenue Reserve is classified as bushland as defined in State Environmental Planning Policy No 19 (*Vol 1, 1.4), and is protected under State and Commonwealth Legislation (*Vol 1, 1.5.2). The northern and southern portions of the reserve are zoned RE1 Public Recreation and SP2 Infrastructure, respectively, in the Willoughby Local Environment Plan (WLEP) 2012.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: There are no recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in Richmond Avenue Reserve.

NATURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Although one of Council's smaller reserves, Richmond Avenue Reserve provides habitat for a variety of flying fauna as well as remnant populations of small marsupials and reptiles.

HISTORIC CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: The land adjacent to the reserve was initially a dairy which later became the site of the former Channel 9 building and transmission tower which were built in 1956.

HABITAT SIGNIFICANCE: Despite limited connectivity to other reserves, the dense vegetation in the Reserve provides habitat for highly mobile species such as birds.

Reserve Impacts

Richmond Avenue Reserve is a heavily disturbed site. Extensive land clearing occurred in the early 1900's for establishing a dairy farm, with further disturbances occurring in 1956 with the construction of the Channel 9 building and transmission tower. Consequently, none of the original native vegetation exists on the reserve today. Despite being revegetated with native plants, these past disturbances have allowed weeds to thrive.

Further disturbances are expected with the demolition of the Channel 9 building and transmission tower and construction of residential apartment blocks, providing more opportunities for weeds to disperse and establish.

It has been a popular dumping spot for vegetation and waste particularly at the end of Walter Street, Willoughby. Rubbish is often found dumped at the bushland entrance or washed downhill during heavy rain events.

Residential properties adjacent to the reserve are potential weed sources. A high risk weed area is along the stormwater creekline that runs through the reserve. This area is subject to high nutrient and sediment loads which affect the surrounding native vegetation and provide favourable conditions for weeds.

The site has been heavily disturbed during the construction of the Gore Hill Freeway in the 1990s. Revegetation works occurred on both sides of the freeway, Turpentine and Livistonia austrisli plantings are elements from those revegetation works.

ENCROACHMENTS: There are no recorded encroachments.

Wildlife Habitat Issues

This bushland reserve is heavily fragmented by the surrounding buildings and the Gore Hill Freeway. Consequently habitat spaces are limited within the Reserve. Previous clearing, development of infrastructure works and a lack of fire have led to a loss of diversity with a shift to mesic vegetation and minimal mid-storey in some parts of the reserve significantly impacting habitat values. Light spillage from

surrounding properties and weed incursions have reduced habitat values.

Achievements

Bush regeneration works commenced 2018

Works to establish a riparian channel have commenced along with revegetation works.

Rock armoured channel from development detention tank has been defined using bedrock boulders and rock armouring 2023

Primary weeding of channel and path has been completed 2022-24

Bushland Management Goals – Richmond Avenue Reserve

This bushland reserve action plan for Richmond Avenue Reserve has identified the following management aims from the Urban Bushland Plan of Management 2023 policy as priory objectives:

4.2c - Provide a high level of planning, support, training and supervision of existing and future community volunteers;

5.6c - To protect bushland viability through the control of activities which may cause permanent disturbance or change to bushland;

5.6e - To provide recreational facilities in bushland without significant adverse effects on flora and fauna;

6.2e - All management of vegetation will have regard to habitat Values;

6.2j - Control of domestic and feral animals that impact on native fauna populations;

8.1c - To plan and provide recreation facilities consistent with the need to facilitate public enjoyment of the bushland compatible with its conservation;

12.1b - To protect cultural heritage items and places in bushland.

General Principles and Actions – All Bushland Reserves

- Bush regeneration is a long-term process that requires staged weed removal to ensure establishment of native plant communities. Work should proceed from good to degraded areas with techniques that encourage regeneration, including flame weeding, rather than spraying herbicide.
- If possible, all weed refuse and natural debris to be composted or retained on-site.
- When natural regeneration is deemed inadequate, supplementary plantings to mimic local plant communities and landscapes will be used with local provenance species.
- Standing dead trees and forest litter (including logs and branches) to be retained for wildlife habitat unless deemed a risk to public safety.
- Monitor, maintain and enhance vegetation connectivity for wildlife habitat within the reserve and reserve networks.
- Phytophthera cinnamomi* (a root rot pathogen) is listed as a key threatening process in NSW and has been identified as a threat to a number of species. Bushland workers are to use hygiene protocols to minimise risk.
- Report and record all reserve encroachments. Monitor for tree vandalism and/or removal within the reserve and report to Council Compliance for appropriate action.
- Continue to monitor wildlife habitat requirements and supplement where necessary.
- Monitor feral animal activity and implement appropriate management actions where necessary.
- Species diversity will be encouraged through an ecological burn program.
- Monitor and protect cultural and Aboriginal heritage sites within the reserve at all times. Bushland staff to notify Aboriginal Heritage Office prior to each burn to identify sites and implement protection measures and post-fire survey.

- This reserve has a valuable role as an educational resource. Preserve natural features used for educational purposes and continue to inform the community of bushland issues through on- site educational activities and signage. Maintain appropriate signage.
- Formal tracks to be regularly maintained and informal tracks to be closed to prevent damage to habitat and to impede access of feral animals, unless used for access by bushland management workers.
- Establish photo points to monitor the progress of reserve management actions.
- Reserve Action Plan progress to be reviewed annually and updated as required.

Animal List for North Arm Reserve

Richmond Avenue Reserve provides habitat for native animals. A list of these species can be found at:

<https://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/ecm/willoughby-council-website/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans/publications-reports-master-plans-strategies-action-plans/1-native-fauna-of-long-bay-catchment.pdf>

Native Plant List for Richmond Avenue Reserve

This plant list serves as a guide for species that would have likely occurred in the reserve prior to the early 1900s, before the removal of the original vegetation.

<i>FERNS</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>
BLECHNACEAE	FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE	PODOCARPACEAE
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	<i>Podocarpus spinulosus</i>
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	PRIMULACEAE
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>
OSMUNDACEAE	FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE	PROTEACEAE
<i>Todea barbara</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>
<i>DICOTS</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	IRIDACEAE	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>
APIACEAE	<i>Patersonia glabrata</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	LAMIACEAE	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	RUBIACEAE
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	LUZURIAGACEAE	<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>
CANNABACEAE	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	RUTACEAE
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	MYRTACEAE	<i>Correa reflexa</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Zieria smithii</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>	SMILACACEAE
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>MONOCOTS</i>
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	ASPARAGACEAE
<i>Denhamia silvestris</i>	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	ARECACEAE
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	<i>Livistona australis</i>
CUNONIACEAE	OLEACEAE	POACEAE
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Poa affinis</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	ASPHODELACEAE
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i>