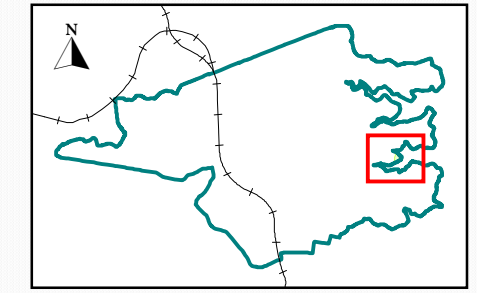




Sailors Bay Park Actions

1. Bushcare group to continue maintenance and occasionally sweep through larger area to target weeds.
2. Bushfire Management Team to perform post-fire weeding in the area and eventually hand over to the Bushcare group.
3. Contractors to suppress the size of Ipomea indica infestation.
4. Contractors to suppress annual weeds around the car park.
5. Contractors to empty the sediment pond regularly.
6. Contractors to manage weed problems adjacent to private property.
7. Contractors to reduce fuel level.
8. Contractors to maintain vegetation height under the powerline.
9. Contractors to maintain the Leonard Teale memorial and seat area.
10. Bushland Support Team to check the site regularly. Clean and maintain the sign when necessary.
11. Bushland Support Team to maintain walking track through the whole reserve.
12. Bushfire Management Team to monitor fuel levels adjacent to properties and within the reserve and will implement appropriate hazard reduction actions as required.
13. Bushland Manager to liaise with stakeholders to maintain the access easement.
14. Investigate options to improve carpark layout and drainage.
15. Council to liaise with representatives of sea scouts and staff of boatshed to improve vegetation management adjacent to lease areas and gradually replace exotic plants with indigenous plant species.
16. Informal boat storage on the foreshore to be monitored and managed to minimise damage to native vegetation.



Plan details

Status: Final
 Prepared by: W. K. Tsui & F. Davis
 Drawn by: H. Suba
 Date printed: 15/09/2011
 Approximate Scale: 1:1200 on A3

Legend

- 16 Property number
- 12 Action plan activity
- Stormwater node
- ◆ Sewer access chamber **
- ⊕ Approximate fire hydrant location
- Power pole
- 35 5m contours
- Stormwater network - Underground *
- Stormwater network - Overground / Unknown *
- Bush track / Path *
- Sewer mains **
- Energy Australia & other overhead & underground power lines ***
- ▣ Energy Australia substation
- ▭ Property boundary
- ▭ Reserve action plan area
- ▨ Council bush regeneration contractors
- ▨ Council staff regeneration site
- ▨ Bushcare group

* The accuracy of this data is not guaranteed and must be verified prior to use.
 ** Data as at 14-07-2007. Please check with Dial Before You Dig prior to any earth works.
 *** No responsibility is taken for the accuracy of this data. Please check with Energy Australia, Dial Before You Dig or any other relevant authorities prior to undertaking any work.

References

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Sailors Bay Park Reserve Action Plan

Reserve Profile

Sailors Bay Park is a bushland reserve of 2.92 ha located at the eastern end of Rockley St in the suburb of Castlecrag. Situated on the north-eastern shore of Sailors Bay, it is surrounded by the waters of Middle Harbour on three sides.

A very steep single lane sealed track connects the carpark at the end of Rockley St with the marina and boat shed run by Castlecrag Marine and 1st Sailors Bay Sea Scouts club house.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest - Open Forest/Woodland [10agi(Ofw)].

HABITAT: Tall open Eucalyptus canopy and rocky foreshore are both of high habitat values.

Statement of Significance

Sailors Bay Park is classified as bushland as defined in State Environmental Planning Policy No 19 (*Vol 1, 7.2), and is protected under State and Commonwealth Legislation (*Vol 1, 1.4). It has a proposed zoning of E2 Environmental Conservation in the draft LEP.

HABITAT SIGNIFICANCE: The reserve is a part of continual linkage of habitat along the foreshore of Middle Harbour. Animals find refuge in the reserve, and the connectivity with other surrounding bushland allows species to move or migrate with less pressure from urbanisation. The reserve contains tall open Eucalyptus forest and rocky foreshore habitat.

ABORIGINAL CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: The Camaraigal clan of the Guringai nation originally occupied the area. Middens have been recorded nearby and a possible site within the park is being investigated. They are protected by State and Federal legislation.

HISTORIC CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: Mowbray Point, located at the tip of the Park, was dedicated for wharfage and recreational purposes during the 1880's. The Castlecrag boatshed was a popular meeting place for families interesting in boating. Sailors Bay Park was named and dedicated as a park in 1896. In 1994 a monument was placed at the end of Rockley St to honour Castlecrag resident and actor Leonard Teale for his contribution to performing arts and community work.

Reserve Impacts

Nutrient enrichment and increased moisture content has been one of the major issues of the reserve. Near the sediment pond on the southern side of the Rockley St carpark weeds have infested a large area.

The disturbed soil around the carpark and water draining from Rockley St encourage weed infestation. As the carpark is situated at the top of the reserve, weeds spread downward into the reserve in all directions.

A powerline that provides power for the boatshed and sea scouts cuts through the bush from the carpark to the boatshed. Vegetation maintenance under the powerline increases the vulnerability of the area to weed infiltration.

There is no sewer access chamber within the reserve.

There are several landscaped gardens on the fringes of the reserves. Invasive garden species have spread into the reserve. Impacts from the boatshed and sea scouts buildings result from provision of access, accumulation of rubbish and spread of exotic garden plants.

A prescribed burn of 0.2 ha was done in 2009.

Encroachments: There is no recorded encroachment issue in Sailors Bay Park.

Fauna Habitat Issues

The north-facing side of reserve has tall trees with very little mid-storey trees. Larger birds frequent this side of the reserve.

Vegetation on the south-facing side of the reserve is denser and provides shelter for smaller birds.

This reserve connects with bushland to the south and the north. Together they form a continuous foreshore wildlife corridor.

The reserve has a high percentage of *Angophora* in the canopy, as well as in the mid-storey. Hollows are present in more mature *Angophoras*.

Feral foxes are recorded in the nearby bushland. However, due to the small size of the reserve and therefore close proximity to houses, fox-baiting is not permitted within this reserve.

Achievements

The Rockley Bushcare group has been gradually removing weeds from the reserve. The group has propagated and planted a number of canopy species in cleared areas.

The Rock cliff below 3-9 The Barbican was weeded by the Bushland Support Team with rope access. This difficult area is now cleared and the Bushcare site below is now easier to maintain.

The prescribed burn in 2009 was successful and the site has since been regenerating beautifully.

The turnaround and car park at the end of Rockley St was resurfaced in 2008.

Bushland Management Goals

To maintain and enhance biodiversity and fauna habitat;
To restore bushland areas that are in poor condition;
To enhance links in landscape and habitat connectivity;
To preserve the genetic integrity of the local landscape;
To conserve the natural landscape values of the reserve.

Bushland Management – General Principles and Actions

- Bush regeneration is a long term process. Staged weed removal is required to ensure establishment of indigenous native plant communities and provide habitat protection for local wildlife. Work should normally proceed from good bush into more degraded areas. Spraying with herbicide is a high-risk, last-resort approach to weed removal. Techniques more conducive to regeneration, including flame weeding, are preferred.
- To maintain the genetic integrity of native vegetation all plant material used for supplementary plantings is to be locally sourced. (*Vol 2, 4.3.1 3A). Planting will be carried out when natural regeneration is deemed to be ineffective in that particular area. Plant selection and planting design will take note of the needs of the area being planted, particularly recreation of natural vegetation structure and habitat requirements.

- Landscape planting is to imitate nearby natural ecosystems.
- As far as possible, all weed refuse to be composted on-site, and other natural debris to be retained on site, according to Council's principles of ecological sustainability
- Phytophthora cinnamomi* is listed as a key threatening process in NSW. It has been identified as a threat to a number of listed species. Those working in bushland areas are to use hygiene protocols to minimise risk.
- Keep dead standing trees and forest litter (including logs and branches) for habitat purposes. Removal of dead wood and dead trees has been listed by the NSW Government as a Key Threatening Process.
- Monitor, maintain and enhance vegetation connectivity for wildlife habitat within the reserve and reserve networks.
- Bushfire management will be achieved through implementation of a strategic burn program consistent with the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.
- Species diversity will be maintained by an ecological burn program in a mosaic pattern to retain good areas of habitat. (*Vol 2, 4.4.1).
- Tall trees and shrubs growing under electricity wires to be monitored and replaced gradually with lower growing species.
- Identify endangered, rare or locally rare species and preserve their populations.
- Register wildlife sightings and observations as part of the Willoughby Wildlife Watch program (*Vol 2, 4.3.3 2A).
- Continue to monitor wildlife needs and supplement natural habitat where necessary.
- Monitor feral animal activity. Trap or bait if necessary (*Vol 2, 4.3.3 4A).
- Monitor reserve track network for condition, maintenance and improvements. Formal tracks to be well defined. Informal and superfluous tracks to be closed to prevent damage to habitat and to impede access of feral animals.
- Monitor and report all encroachments. Record on encroachment register.
- Monitor tree vandalism within reserve and take swift and appropriate action.
- Monitor and protect cultural heritage sites within the reserve.
- Remove old and no longer applicable signs and seating..
- Sailors Bay Park has a valuable role as an educational resource. Preserve and extend features used for educational purposes. Install interpretive signage to identify points of educational interest within the reserve and to increase awareness within the local community of the importance of this reserve's role as habitat (*Vol 1, 4.5.2).
- Establish Photo Points to monitor reserve management progress.
- Action Plan progress to be evaluated annually by site workers.

Plant List for Sailors Bay Park

CONIFERS	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Hakea sericea</i>
CUPRESSACEAE	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>
<i>Callitis rhomboidea</i>	<i>Micranthem ericoides</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
FERNS	<i>Omalyanthus populifolius</i>	<i>Persoonia levis</i>
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Phyllanthus hirtellus</i>	<i>Persoonia piniifolia</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	FABACEAE FABOIDEAE	RUBIACEAE
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
ASPLENIACEAE	<i>Gompholobium grandiflorum</i>	<i>Pomax umbellata</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Gompholobium latifolium</i>	RUTACEAE
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Crocea saligna</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Phebalium dentatum</i>
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	<i>Zieria pilosa</i>
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	<i>Zieria smithii</i>
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	SANTALACEAE
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea elliptica</i>	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>
DICKSONIACEAE	FABACEAE-MIMOSIDOIDEAE	SAPINDACEAE
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	SCROPHULARIACEAE
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Acacia elata</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	STERCULIACEAE
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum ferrugineum</i>
SCHIZAEACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia v. longifolia</i>	THYMELIACEAE
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	<i>Acacia mearsii</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i>
SINOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	<i>Wikstromia indica</i>
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	VERBENACEAE
THELYPTERIDACEAE	HALORAGACEAE	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>
<i>Christella dentata</i>	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i>	VITACEAE
DICOTS	<i>Gonocarpus teucrioides</i>	<i>Cissus antarctica</i>
ACANTHACEAE	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>	LAMIACEAE	MONOCOTS
APIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus parvifolius</i>	COMMELINACEAE
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	LOBELIACEAE	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle peduncularis</i>	<i>Lobelia gracilis</i>	CYPERACEAE
<i>Platysace linearifolia</i>	<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Gania erythrocarpa</i>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	MENISPERMACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Stephania japonica</i>	<i>Lepidosperma longitudinale</i>
<i>Parsonia straminea</i>	MORACEAE	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>
ARALIACEAE	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	IRIDACEAE
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i>	MYRSINACEAE	<i>Paterosnia sericea</i>
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Rapanea variabilis</i>	JUNCACEAE
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	MYRTACEAE	<i>Juncus ustatus</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	LILIACEAE
ASTERACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea v. caerulea</i>
<i>Cassinia denticulata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
BAUERACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>	<i>Schelhamera undulata</i>
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	LOMANDRACEAE
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>	ORCHIDACEAE
CASSYTHACEAE	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>
<i>cassutha paniculata</i>	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	PHILESIACEAE
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	POACEAE
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	OLEACEAE	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
CUNONIACEAE	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i>	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Digitaria parvifolia</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i>
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
ELAEOCARPACEAE	PROTEACEAE	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	<i>Paspalidium aversum</i>
<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	<i>Banksia marginata</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	SMILACACEAE
<i>Woolisia pungens</i>	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	<i>Smilax glyciphylla</i>
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	XANTHORRHOACEAE
<i>Amperea xiphioclada</i>	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i>
		<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>

All actions within this plan relate directly to the Willoughby City Council Urban Bushland Plan of Management, 1997 (<http://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/Plan-of-Management.html>)