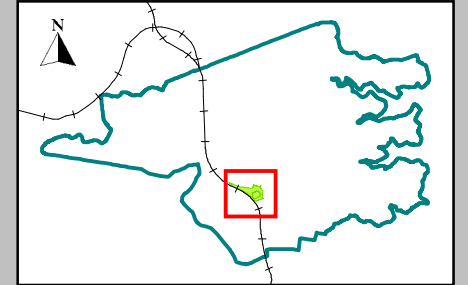


RESERVE ACTION PLAN ARTARMON RESERVE



Plan details

Status: Final
 Prepared by: N. Yu
 Drawn by: N. Prasad
 Date printed: 08/04/2022
 Approximate Scale: 1:2350 on A3

Legend

- 15 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 *
- WCC LGA boundary
- Property boundary
- Reserve / bushland
- Oval
- Carpark / roadway
- Water body *
- Bicycle / shared / built path *
- Building / facility
- Epacris purpurascens*
- Council bush regeneration contractors
- BushCare group
- Proposed prescribed burn area
- Council staff regeneration site

Notes:

* The accuracy of this data is not guaranteed and must be verified prior to use.
 - Please check with Dial Before You Dig prior to any earth works.

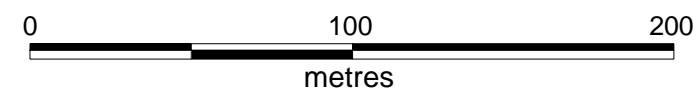
References

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Artarmon Reserve Actions

This reserve Action Plan is to be read in conjunction with the Master Plan for Artarmon Reserve which incorporates the sportsfield, playground, car parks and shared paths. 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 appropriate.

1. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to maintain area in western section of the Reserve south of the creek, and also the island within the lower carpark.
2. Willoughby City Council (WCC) Bush Regeneration Team and Fire & Rescue NSW to prepare and conduct a controlled burn. Team to complete post fire weeding after the burn.
3. Monitoring of creek line and bank stabilisation works to continue if required.
4. Bushcare groups to work in accordance with relevant Bushcare Action Plan.
5. WCC Bushland Regeneration Team to complete secondary weed removal in area between track and creek.
6. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to maintain areas previously worked by WCC Bush Regeneration Team.
7. Mowing Contractor to maintain grass directly behind properties on Burra Road and between 50 and 52 Artarmon Road.
8. Access and amenity improvements to the Reserve to be planned in conjunction with proposals for new uses of former Artarmon Bowling Club site.
9. WCC Parks Team to maintain garden beds in children's play area to reduce spread of weeds to bushland.
10. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to complete weed maintenance sweeps in area north of the oval to the bowling club, excluding the children's play area.
11. WCC Bushland Regeneration Team to complete woody weed removal work in and around area previously prepared for pile burning.
12. Continue to survey known populations of vulnerably listed shrub *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*. Continue and improve appropriate threat abatement measures in known and potential sites: fire management, weed control, discourage overuse by community, protect from incursion.
13. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to complete weed removal and plant indigenous plants in gaps on landscaped buffer slope between oval and track.
14. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to maintain native plantings and mulch levels on landscaped slope on southern side of the oval.
15. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to continue weed removal focussing along Gore Hill Freeway edge. Monitor bike activity.
16. Bushland Regeneration Contractor to complete weed removal around RMS stormwater retention pond.
17. Contractors maintain vegetation along all bicycle paths for clear access.
18. Increase recruitment of local *Eucalyptus* species consisting of *E. paniculata*, *E. resinifera* and some *E. globoidea*.
19. Bush tracks to be repaired by contractors after periods of heavy rain or increased use.



Artarmon Reserve Action Plan

Reserve Profile

Artarmon Reserve is a multi-purpose open space area approximately 10 hectares in size. It is bounded by the former Artarmon Bowling Club and houses to the north, Chelmsford Avenue and houses to the east, the Gore Hill Freeway to the south and railway line to the west. Artarmon Reserve is located in the Flat Rock Creek catchment which is part of the larger Middle Harbour catchment.

Approximately 3.5 hectares of the Reserve is for recreational use and consists of a sports oval, changing rooms, barbeques and picnic tables, shared pathways, car parks and a children's playground. The oval is also a dog leash-free area and a stormwater detention basin during excess flows. Along the southern boundary adjacent to the freeway there is a stormwater retention pond that collects water from the freeway and also Artarmon Park which is located to the west. Artarmon Reserve and Park are divided by the railway line.

Artarmon Reserve is important as a peaceful haven as it is set amongst industrial areas and large numbers of residential houses. It has potential to introduce people from a variety of backgrounds and cultures to the enjoyment and significance of natural environments. There are walking tracks running through the reserve and also a shared pedestrian/cycle path that connects to Artarmon shops and railway station, Bicentennial Reserve and Flat Rock Gully and also further to Chatswood.

PLANT COMMUNITY: Bushland is predominantly Coastal Enriched Sandstone Moist Forest [S_WSF02], with a pocket of Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest [S_WSF09], an endangered ecological community, on transitional/shale soil to the east.

HABITAT: There are a range of habitats, from sandstone rock outcrops, forest and woodland, to a riparian zone. Medium to large trees dominate, from a remnant of Blue Gum forest in the north with a dominant understory of tall ferns to the more sandstone influenced Turpentine-Ironbark forest with a dense understory of shrubs, ground covers and grasses and sandstone rock cuttings. Habitats support a range of reptiles including various skinks, Red-bellied Black snakes and Marsh snakes, two frog species and small birds such as Wrens and the Eastern Whipbird, particularly along the creek. Eucalypts support parrot species but Rainbow lorikeets and Noisy miners dominate nesting habitat and there are a limited hollow bearing trees.

Statement of Significance

Artarmon 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). It is zoned RE1 Public Recreation in the Willoughby Local Environment Plan (WLEP) 2012. Much of the bushland existing today is regrowth after past clearing. In the late 1970s the Reserve was assessed as important for bush regeneration in Willoughby and weeding commenced along the creek. The initial work was poorly managed and a National Trust bush regeneration team took control from 1980 for 4 years. Encroachments behind Burra Road were reclaimed at this time. Artarmon Reserve has the only known population in Willoughby of *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*, a vulnerable listed plant under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. Plants in some areas have not been seen recently and continued surveying in known locations is required.

NATURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: Artarmon Reserve has the last remnant of bushland in the area and is a critical part of the habitat link between Middle Harbour and the Lane Cove River catchments. While highly fragmented it is essential habitat for reptiles, small birds, parrots and mammals such as microbats and possums.

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

HISTORIC CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE: In the 1880s approximately 57 hectares of land from Burra Road to Gore Hill cemetery was set aside by the NSW Government as a proposed reserve. In 1890 some of the

reserve was fenced to restrict trespassers and straying cattle from entering. It took until 1912 for Willoughby Council to take control of a much smaller area that is now known as Artarmon Reserve, and in 1913 it was formalised as an open space for the community to enjoy

Reserve Impacts

Due to the recreational value of Artarmon Oval and the children's playground, the spill-over impact on the surrounding bushland is high, including on the threatened *Epacris purpurascens*. The bushland is also long and fragmented, and impacted by residential properties, railway, freeway and fill areas along boundaries. The creek frequently carries polluted stormwater and is subject to occasional flooding. Sewer lines run through the reserve from the north-west and north to the south and along the southern edge, as well as behind the northern houses with many access chambers, which can overflow, adding excess moisture and nutrients. High voltage electrical cables are buried at the eastern and southern ends of the reserve.

Water flows into the reserve from several points and management of these flows presents ongoing problems. The oval is at the point where three creeks once converged. Today they feed into a drainage system that exits at the south-east corner. The oval is designated as a stormwater detention basin and the south-east embankment was raised in the past few years. A drainage basin that is managed by RMS for the freeway is near the southern boundary. This drainage basin will soon have water harvested from it to irrigate the oval.

Vegetation on railway land has many weeds, which have potential to spread to the reserve. Some railway land outside the fence is cared for by Council. Some RMS managed areas are also cared for by Council.

ENCROACHMENTS: There are no recorded encroachments.

Wildlife Habitat Issues

This bushland reserve is important for habitat linkages and is also a peaceful refuge for nearby residents. While the reserve has a range of habitats it is heavily fragmented by the oval, carparks, access road and bike tracks. 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. Removal of logs and branches for firewood, the creation of extra informal tracks through bushland, light spillage from the oval and pathways, weed invasion and incursions by pets and foxes all reduce habitat values. Encouraging the retention of terrestrial material, closure of all but well established informal tracks, reduction in light spillage into bushland, ecological burns, education on pets and wildlife could all assist in improving habitat values.

Achievements

The controlled burn completed in 2013 behind the oval changing rooms has seen diverse regeneration.

A replacement bridge was constructed in 2019 which integrated creekline embankment stabilisation work and material that was consistent with the local bushland character.

A new community garden and group were constructed and established in 2019, respectively. This also included park upgrades and building refurbishments.

Minor water diversion works were also completed along Chelmsford Avenue to reduce erosion.

Maintenance work has been completed along the track network.

Bushland Management Goals – Artarmon Reserve

This bushland reserve action plan has identified the following aims from the Urban Bushland Plan of Management 2014 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;

7.1b - To implement a strategic hazard reduction program;

General Principles and Actions – All Bushland Reserves

a. 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.

b. If possible, all weed refuse and natural debris to be composted or retained on-site.

c. When natural regeneration is deemed inadequate, supplementary plantings to mimic local plant communities and landscapes will be used with local provenance species.

d. Standing dead trees and forest litter (including logs and branches) to be retained for wildlife habitat unless deemed a risk to public safety.

e. Monitor, maintain and enhance vegetation connectivity for wildlife habitat within the reserve and reserve networks.

f. *Phytophthora 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.

g. Report and record all reserve encroachments. Monitor for tree vandalism and/or removal within the reserve and report to Council Compliance for appropriate action.

h. Continue to monitor wildlife habitat requirements and supplement where necessary.

i. Monitor feral animal activity and implement appropriate management actions where necessary.

j. Bushfire management will be achieved through implementation of a strategic hazard reduction program consistent with the Bushfire Risk Management Plan.

k. Species diversity will be encouraged through an ecological burn program.

l. 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.

m. 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.

n. Formal tracks to be regularly maintained and informal tracks to be closed to prevent damage to habitat and to impede access of feral animals.

o. Establish photo points to monitor the progress of reserve management actions.

p. Reserve Action Plan progress to be reviewed annually and updated after five years

Animal List for Arartmon Reserve

Artarmon Reserve provides habitat for a number 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-upper-flat-rock-creek-catchment.pdf>

Native Plant List for Artarmon Reserve		
FERNs	<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>
ASPLENIACEAE	FABACEAE-FABOIDEAE	<i>Hakea sericea</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Bossiaea heterophylla</i>	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	<i>Grona varians</i>	<i>Persoonia laurina</i> subsp. <i>laurina</i>
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Persoonia levis</i>
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	<i>Persoonia linearis</i>
<i>Doodia caudata</i>	<i>Indigofera australis</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	<i>Persoonia pinifolia</i>
CYATHEACEAE	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i>
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>	RANUNCULACEAE
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	<i>Clematis aristata</i>
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pultenaea flexilis</i>	ROSACEAE
<i>Hypolepis muelleri</i>	<i>Pultenaea retusa</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Pultenaea stipularis</i>	RUBIACEAE
DICKSONIACEAE	FABACEAE-MIMOSOIDEAE	<i>Gynochthodes jasminoides</i>
<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	<i>Acacia elata</i>	RUTACEAE
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	<i>Corea reflexa</i>
<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>Acacia falcata</i>	<i>Zieria pilosa</i>
LINDSAEACEAE	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Zieria smithii</i>
<i>Lindsaea linearis</i>	<i>Acacia irrorata</i> subsp. <i>irrorata</i>	SAPINDACEAE
<i>Lindsaea microphylla</i>	<i>Acacia linifolia</i>	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>
POLYPODIACEAE	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Dodonaea multijuga</i>
<i>Pyrrosia rupestris</i>	<i>Acacia longissima</i>	SOLANACEAE
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Acacia paramattensis</i>	THYMELAEACEAE
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> subsp. <i>linifolia</i>
SCHIZAEACEAE	<i>Acacia terminalis</i> subsp. <i>Bright yellow flower</i>	VITACEAE
<i>Schizaea bifida</i>	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>
THELYPTERIDACEAE	GERANIACEAE	MONOCOTS
<i>Christella dentata</i>	<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	ASPHEODEACEAE
ANGIOSPERMS	HALORAGACEAE	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>
Dicots	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>micranthus</i>	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> var. <i>producta</i>
ACANTHACEAE	HYPERICACEAE	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Pseuderanthemum variable</i>	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>
AMARANTHACEAE	LAMIACEAE	ASPARAGACEAE
<i>Alternanthera denticulata</i>	<i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>	<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>
APIACEAE	LAURACEAE	<i>Lomandra brevis</i>
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	<i>Lomandra cylindrica</i>
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	LOGANIACEAE	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>coriacea</i>
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	<i>Logania albiflora</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> subsp. <i>filiformis</i>
<i>Xanthosia tridentata</i>	MALVACEAE	<i>Lomandra gracilis</i>
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Marsdenia suaveolens</i>	MYRTACEAE	<i>Lomandra obliqua</i>
<i>Tylophora barbata</i>	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea arborea</i>
ARALIACEAE	<i>Angophora costata</i> subsp. <i>costata</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea media</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	COLCHICACEAE
<i>Polyscias murrayi</i>	<i>Callistemon</i> sp.	<i>Schefflera undulata</i>
<i>Polyscias sambucifolia</i> subsp. <i>Long leaflets</i>	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	COMMELINACEAE
ASTERACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus globoides</i>	<i>Commelina cyanea</i>
<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>	<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	CYPERACEAE
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> subsp. <i>paniculata</i>	<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>
BIGNONIACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	<i>Gahnia radula</i>
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i> ssp. <i>pandorana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> subsp. <i>resinifera</i>	<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Lobelia purpurascens</i>	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i> subsp. <i>polygalifolium</i>	<i>Schoenus melanostachys</i>
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> subsp. <i>armillaris</i>	<i>Netrostylis capillaris</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>	JUNCACEAE
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	<i>Juncus continius</i>
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i> subsp. <i>glomulifera</i>	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>
<i>Denhamia silvestris</i>	<i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>
CONVOLVULACEAE	OLEACEAE	ORCHIDACEAE
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	<i>Notelaea longifolia</i> f. <i>longifolia</i>	<i>Cryptostylis erecta</i>
CUNONIACEAE	PHYLLANTHACEAE	<i>Pterostylis longifolia</i>
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Pterostylis nutans</i>
<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i>	<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> var. <i>ferdinandi</i>	POACEAE
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	<i>Poranthera microphylla</i>	<i>Anisopogon avenaceus</i>
<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i>	PITTIOSPORACEAE	<i>Rytidosperma tenuius</i>
DILLENIACEAE	<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Dichelachne inaequiglumis</i>
<i>Hibbertia aspera</i> subsp. <i>aspera</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>
<i>Hibbertia dentata</i>	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	<i>Entolasia marginata</i>
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
ELAEOCARPACEAE	PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>
ERICACEAE-EPACRIDOIDEAE	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Opismenus aemulus</i>
<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	<i>Myrsine variabilis</i>	<i>Paspalidium distans</i>
<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	PROTEACEAE	<i>Poa affinis</i>
<i>Epacris purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> subsp. <i>ericifolia</i>	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>integrifolia</i>	SMILACACEAE
<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	<i>Smilax australis</i>
<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i>	<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	<i>Smilax glycyphylla</i>
<i>Woolisia pungens</i>	<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Hakea dactyloides</i>	