

The Newey Reserve

Management option considerations – for consultation

Prepared for
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Contents

Executive summary	vii
1 Study need and context	1
2 Statutory framework	3
2.1 Zoning.....	3
2.2 Community land.....	4
2.2.1 Natural area	5
2.2.1.1 Watercourse	7
2.2.1.2 Bushland.....	7
2.2.2 Park category.....	7
2.3 Leases, licences and other estate	10
2.4 Other legislative requirements	10
2.4.1 Crown land.....	10
2.4.2 Threatened fauna species	11
2.4.3 Native title	11
3 Features of the reserves	13
3.1 Regional context.....	13
3.2 Geology and soils	13
3.3 Biodiversity	13
3.3.1 Vegetation communities	13
3.3.2 Flora species	17
3.3.3 Fauna species	18
3.4 Indigenous heritage	19
3.5 Historic heritage.....	19
3.6 Current land use	20
3.7 Climate change risks	20
4 Management scenarios	21
4.1 No camping or overnight parking of self-contained recreation vehicles.....	21
4.2 Parking of self-contained recreation vehicles.....	21
4.3 Primitive camping	21
5 Management of The Newey Reserve	25
5.1 Issues	25
5.2 Vision and objectives	25
5.3 Actions and implementation	25
5.3.1 Vegetation management	36

5.3.2 Community education and involvement 36

5.3.3 Infrastructure..... 36

5.4 Assessing performance 36

References 37

Appendix A : Flora Species List (ELA, 2018)..... 38

Appendix B : Fauna Species List (ELA, 2018)..... 40

List of figures

Figure 1: Location of Newey Reserve	2
Figure 2: Categorisation of community land.....	9
Figure 3: Vegetation communities of The Newey Reserve	14
Figure 4: <i>Eucalyptus populnea</i> Woodland to the south-east of the Reserve	15
Figure 5: <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Woodland to the north-east of the Reserve, below the embankment	16
Figure 6: Planted Eucalypt species to the east of the Reserve	16
Figure 7: Natural regeneration of <i>Acacia salicina</i> along the embankments of the southern island	17
Figure 8: Management precincts - Option 1	22
Figure 9: Management precincts – Option 2	23
Figure 10: Management precincts - Option 3.....	24

List of tables

Table 1: Natural area categorisation requirements.....	6
Table 2: Mining and Exploration Licenses over The Newey Reserve.....	10
Table 3: Recorded Threatened Bird Species within The Newey Reserve (Eremaea, 2013).....	11
Table 4: Native Title Claim	11
Table 5: Recorded threatened flora species within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve	17
Table 6: Priority weeds and WoNS present within The Newey Reserve	18
Table 7: Recorded threatened fauna species within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve	18
Table 8: Features present at The Newey Reserve, associated with recreational activities (Cobar Shire Council, 2017)	20
Table 9: Actions for The Newey Reserve.....	27

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
BC Act	<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>
CLM Act	<i>Crown Lands Management Act 2016</i>
CML	Consolidated Mining Lease
Cobar LEP	Cobar Local Environmental Plan 2012
CSC	Cobar Shire Council
EL	Exploration License
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
LG Act	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
PoM	Plan of Management
VMP	Vegetation Management Plan
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Executive summary

The Newey Reserve (630023) is made up of three land parcels (Lot 25 DP 837494, Lot 7317 DP 1170701 and Lot 7318 DP 1170701) and is located within the town of Cobar in western New South Wales (NSW). It is bounded by Knight Drive and surrounded by low density residential, private recreation, general industrial and primary production land uses (Cobar Shire Council, 2017). The Reserve is zoned RE1 (Public Recreation) under the *Cobar Local Environmental Plan 2012* (Cobar LEP 2012).

The Newey Reserve is Crown Land, with Cobar Shire Council (CSC) as Crown Land Manager. CSC administers management of The Newey Reserve in accordance with Division 3.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) as if it were ‘community land’ under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). Thus, CSC is required to implement a Plan of Management (PoM) for The Newey Reserve in accordance with the NSW LG Act and the *Local Government Amendment (Community Land Management) Act 1998*.

This document has been prepared to present initial management options for the operation of The Newey Reserve. Although drafted in the structure of a PoM, the document presents three (3) management scenarios for use in community consultation. This document should not be considered the final Plan of Management to be submitted for approval.

This document has been prepared in accordance with both the CLM Act and the LG Act to guide management of The Newey Reserve by CSC. It has been developed using information from The Newey Reserve Land Use Master Plan (Draft) (Cobar Shire Council, 2017), The Newey Reserve Planning Proposal (Eco Logical Australia, 2018) and community feedback.

The PoM will provide CSC with a prioritised framework for management of The Newey Reserve over the next five years. It will be used to assist CSC in obtaining and allocating funds and resources.

The PoM will identify prioritised actions to be implemented over the next five years to address the following key issues:

- waste management
- amenity (views, noise)
- biodiversity (habitat, weeds, ecological communities, native species)
- water management
- access and recreation (paths, camping grounds, picnic facilities recreation, water activities, parking, vehicle access)
- services and utilities
- safety.

The PoM will be updated by CSC in consultation with the community every five years. The next review will be in 2024.

1 Study need and context

The Newey Reserve (Lot 25 DP 837494) is a Crown Land reserve in Cobar in western New South Wales (NSW) (Figure 1). It is bounded by Knight Drive and surrounded by low density residential, private recreation, general industrial and primary production land uses (Cobar Shire Council, 2017). The reserve is a popular location for camping and water activities such as skiing and boating.

Lots 7317 and 7318 DP 1170701 are within the Ward Oval precinct and were previously Crown Land Roads. These lots are separate from Lot 25 DP 837494 (Figure 1). Contained on these lots are infrastructure of sheds for various uses and stock yards for both cattle and sheep used during Cobar's yearly Agricultural Show and other events. The infrastructure is maintained by CSC's Parks and Gardens.

Division 3.4 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) requires CSC to manage The Newey Reserve as if it were 'community land' under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). Management of the reserve will be guided by A Plan of Management, which will be developed using information from The Newey Reserve Land Use Master Plan (Draft) (Cobar Shire Council, 2017), The Newey Reserve Planning Proposal (Eco Logical Australia, 2018) and community feedback. The Plan of Management (PoM) will provide CSC with a prioritised framework for management of The Newey Reserve over the next five years. It will be used to assist CSC in obtaining and allocating funds and resources.



Figure 1: Location of Newey Reserve

2 Statutory framework

Key legislation and planning instruments related to the PoM will include, but not be limited to:

- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- *Biosecurity Act 2015*
- *Crown Lands Act 1989*
- *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *Marine Safety Act 1998*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)*
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*
- *Water Management Act 2000*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*
- *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017*
- Cobar Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012

2.1 Zoning

The Reserve is currently zoned as RE1 (Public Recreation) under the Cobar LEP 2012. The Cobar LEP 2012 currently provides for the following in the RE1 (Public Recreation) Zone:

Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; roads

Permitted with consent

Boat launching ramps; Boat sheds; Building identification signs; Business identification signs; Community facilities; Environmental facilities; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Mooring pens; Moorings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

Prohibited

Water treatment facilities; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3.

The objective of this zone is as follows:

Zone RE1 – Public Recreation

- To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

A planning proposal was submitted to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment on the 25th of June 2018. This proposal sought amendment of the Cobar LEP 2012 to allow for 'camping ground' in The Newey Reserve under *Schedule 1 Additional Permitted Uses*, as the current zoning of RE1 (Public Recreation) prohibits 'camping ground' as a land use. The term '*camping ground*' is defined in the Cobar LEP 2012 as:

camping ground means an area of land that has access to communal amenities and on which campervans or tents, annexes or other similar portable and lightweight temporary shelters are, or are to be, installed, erected or placed for short term use, but does not include a caravan park.

The Planning Proposal was approved by the Minister with camping ground now recognised as an additional permitted land use at Lot 25, DP 837494 (The Newey Reserve).

Should management scenario's that include camping be adopted, the PoM will provide that camping grounds within The Newey Reserve are limited to 'primitive camping', as defined in the *Local Government (Manufactured Homes Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005*.

The Ward Oval lots are currently zoned as RE2 (Private Recreation) under the Cobar LEP 2012. The Cobar LEP 2012 currently provides for the following in the RE2 (Private Recreation) Zone:

Permitted without consent

Environmental protection works; Roads

Permitted with consent

Amusement centres; Aquaculture; Boat building and repair facilities; Camping grounds; Caravan parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Community facilities; Eco-tourist facilities; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Food and drink premises; Function centres; Helipads; Information and education facilities; Jetties; Kiosks; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (major); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Respite day care centres; Seniors housing; Signage; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems

Prohibited

Bed and breakfast accommodation; Farm stay accommodation; Any other development not specified in item 2 or 3.

The objective of this zone is as follows:

Zone RE2 – Private Recreation

- To enable land to be used for private open space or recreational purposes.
- To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

2.2 Community land

The CLM Act, which has repealed the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, came into effect on 1 July 2018. In accordance with Division 3.4 of the CLM Act, council managers are required to manage dedicated or reserved Crown land as if it were 'community land' under the LG Act. Community land must not be sold,

exchanged or otherwise disposed of except in the instance of enabling the land to be added to Crown reserve or a protected area under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Section 3.23(2) of the CLM Act states:

The council manager must, as soon as practicable after it becomes the manager of the dedicated or reserved Crown land, assign the land to one or more categories of community land referred to in section 36 of the LG Act.

Section 36 of the LG Act requires Council to develop a PoM for community land to direct the ways in which community land can be used and managed. The use and management of community land must be consistent with its designated categories and core objectives. The categorisation of land within The Newey Reserve under the LG Act also needs to be consistent with the LEP zoning objectives (see **Section 2.1** above).

The final PoM will identify four (4) community land categories under the LG Act that apply to The Newey Reserve:

- Natural area: watercourse
- Natural area: bushland
- Park
- General community use

2.2.1 Natural Area Category

Section 36E of the LG Act states that the core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are:

- to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) (Now repealed and replaced by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act)) or the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Natural area categorisation requirements are shown in **Table 1** below.

Threatened species have been recorded at The Newey Reserve, including *Artamus cyanopterus* (Dusky Woodswallow), *Grantiella picta* (Painted Honeyeater), *Oxyura Australia* (Blue-billed Duck) and *Rostratula australis* (Australian Painted-Snipe). These species have targeted strategies for management under the Saving our Species program (BC Act). Landscape-managed species are best assisted by addressing threats such as habitat loss or degradation within a landscape (OEH 2018). This is because these species are often widely distributed, highly mobile or dispersed, or affected by landscape-scale threats. Ways of dealing with threats to landscape-managed species include:

- replanting or weeding as part of broad scale vegetation and habitat management programs
- controlling land clearing
- sharing water to sustain floodplain ecosystems
- managing coasts, estuaries and coastal wetlands

- managing national parks and reserves.

Land nominated as Natural Area in **Figure 2** comprises remnant vegetation and includes habitat suitable for the targeted threatened species.

Table 1: Natural area categorisation requirements

Requirement of Practice Note 1: Public Land Management (Office of Local Government, 2000)	Response
The land must have its own plan of management.	The PoM will be finalised once community consultation has been completed, and a management scenario adopted.
The plan must state whether the land has been declared as 'critical habitat' or affected by a 'recovery plan(s)' or 'threat abatement plan'.	Threatened species recorded in the reserve have targeted strategies for management under the Saving our Species program (see text above this table). Saving our Species strategies have replaced recovery and threat abatement plans (previously TSC Act).
The land must be categorised as a natural area.	This section of the PoM addresses this requirement. Natural Area has been identified as a sub-category.
The plan must have consistency in the management objectives of the land and the BC Act or FM Act.	The management objectives as outlined by the LG Act will be incorporated into the PoM, and the management actions and implementation as outlined in Section 5.3 of the PoM.
The plan must incorporate core objectives prescribed for a natural area.	As listed above.
The draft plan must be forwarded to the Director General of National Parks and Wildlife or the Director of NSW Fisheries and must incorporate any requirements made by either person.	This will be completed once community consultation is complete and the PoM has been finalised.
No change in the use of the land is permitted until a plan of management has been adopted that meets the above requirements.	The PoM for The Newey Reserve will address this requirement.
No lease or licence can be granted until a plan of management is in place (leases and/or licences that are in place before the land was affected by threatened species laws can continue to operate).	As addressed in Section 2.3 below.

The natural areas associated with The Newey Reserve have been further classified into sub-categories of watercourse and bushland. Please refer to the core objectives for each sub-category in **Section 2.2.1.1** and **Section 2.2.1.2** below.

2.2.1.1 Watercourse

Section 36M of the LG Act states that the core objectives for management of community land categorised as a watercourse are:

- to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, 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.

2.2.1.2 Bushland

Section 36J of the LG Act states that the core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:

- 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 foreshores, and
- 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.

2.2.2 Park Category

Figure 2 shows the areas of The Newey Reserve that are subject to the land category of Park.

Section 36G of the LG Act states that core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:

- to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and
- to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and
- to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

2.2.3 General Community Use Category

Section 36I of the LG Act states that the core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are:

- 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:
 - in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and

- 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).

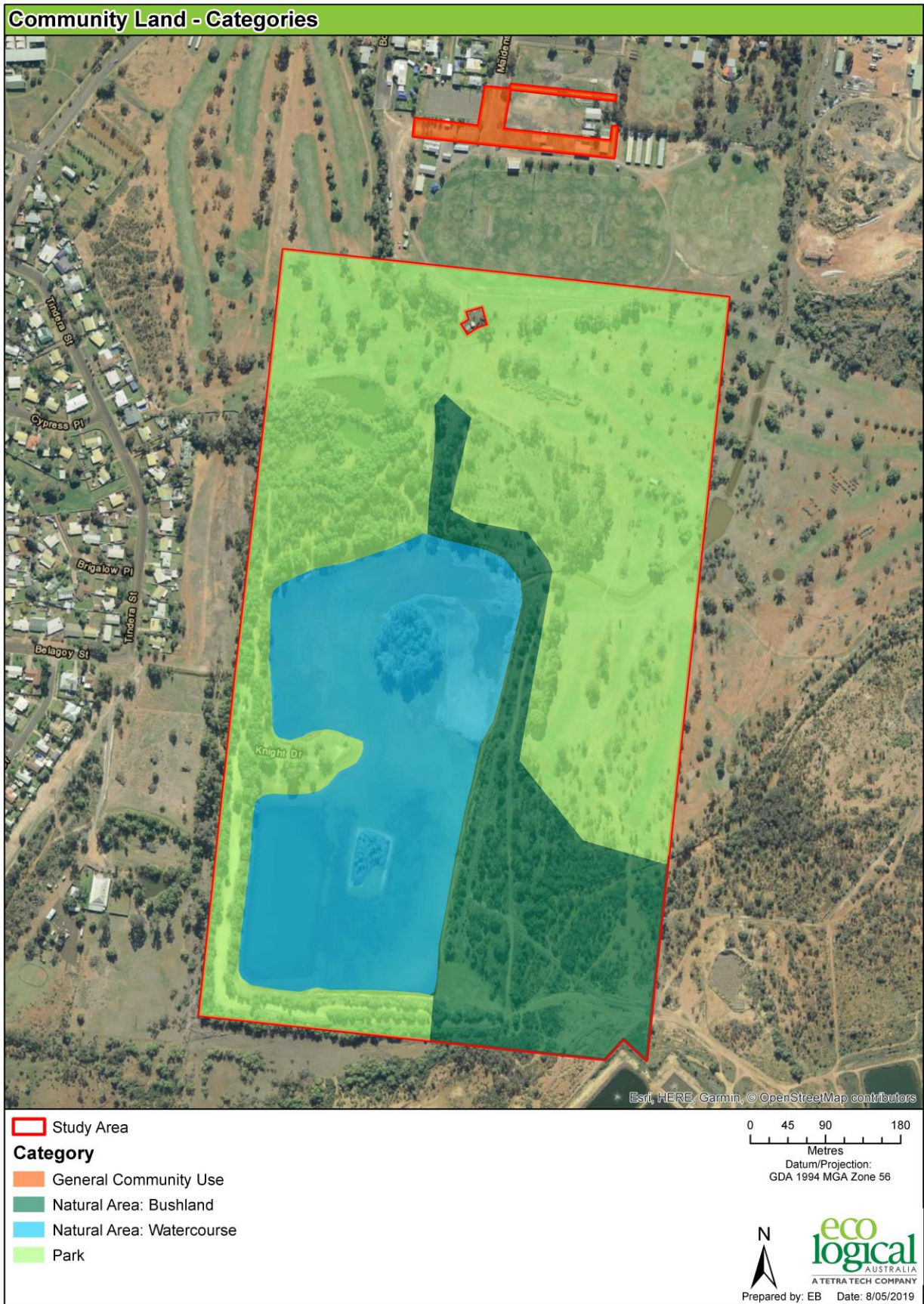


Figure 2: Categorisation of community land

2.3 Leases, licences and other estate

A lease, licence or other estate may be granted subject to requirements of the LG Act in accordance with an express authorisation by the PoM, providing the lease, licence or other estate is for a purpose prescribed in section 46 of the LG Act. The purpose must be consistent with core objectives for the category of community land and in the case of Crown reserve, consistent with the public purpose of the reservation under the CLM Act. Leases, licences and other estates must not be granted for land categorised as a natural area, unless it is for a purpose prescribed in section 47B of the LG Act.

Peak Gold Mine Pty Ltd hold both a Consolidated Mining Lease (CML) and Exploration Licence (EL) over parts of The Newey Reserve currently (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Mining and Exploration Licenses over The Newey Reserve

Type	Reference	Granted	Renewed	Expires	Company	Minerals
Consolidated Mining Lease	CML0006	29/4/1996	15/6/2015	27/2/2034	Peak Gold Mine Pty Ltd	Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Cadmium, Cobalt, Copper, Germanium, Gold, Indium, Iron Minerals, Lead, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Sulphur, Zinc
Exploration Licence	EL5933	17/4/2002	6/10/2015	16/4/2020	Peak Gold Mine Pty Ltd	Group 1

2.4 Other legislative requirements

2.4.1 Crown land

The management of Crown land is administered under the provisions of the CLM Act for the benefit of the people of NSW and having regard for the principles of Crown land management. Section 1.4 of the CLM Act provides a set of principles for Crown land management as follows:

- environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land
- the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible
- public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged
- where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged
- where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity
- Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

Management of the Crown lands within The Newey Reserve has devolved to CSC. Council therefore has the ongoing responsibility to provide care, control and management of the reserve and to ensure that the reserve's uses are consistent with the dedicated 'public purpose' of the reservation under the CLM Act. The public purpose of Crown Land within The Newey Reserve is 'Public Recreation'.

2.4.2 Threatened fauna species

The Newey Reserve contains records of threatened fauna species listed under both the BC Act and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Table 3).

As previously described, the Biodiversity Conservation Program and associated Saving our Species strategies have replaced the need for recovery plans. Targeted strategies for managing bird species such as Dusky Woodswallow, Painted Honeyeater, Blue-billed Duck and Australian Painted-Snipe have been developed under the Saving our Species program.

Table 3: Recorded Threatened Bird Species within The Newey Reserve (Eremaea, 2013)

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act Listing	EPBC Act Listing
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	Vulnerable	-
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	Migratory
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	-	Migratory
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Vulnerable	-
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	-	Migratory
<i>Rostratula australis</i>	Australian Painted-Snipe	Endangered	Endangered

Survey of The Newey Reserve found that there is limited foraging habitat available for threatened fauna species and that the site is not considered to provide any potential breeding or nesting habitat for these species.

In order to both protect and enhance the native ecology found within The Newey Reserve (including potential foraging habitat for threatened fauna species), remnant native vegetation present at The Newey Reserve will be subject to a 'Vegetation Management Precinct'. The management objectives of the vegetation management precinct are detailed in **Section 5.3**.

2.4.3 Native title

There is currently one pending claim under the *Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993* affecting The Newey Reserve. This includes the Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title determination application (NC2012/001) (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Native Title Claim

Parcel ID	Alt ID	Feature Area (km ²)	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area (km ²)	Percent Selected Feature
25/D837494	R630023	0.4969	NC2011/001	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title	Application (Schedule)	0.4969	100%

Parcel ID	Alt ID	Feature Area (km ²)	NNTT File Number	Name	Category	Overlap Area (km ²)	Percent Selected Feature
				determination application			
25/D837494	R630023	0.4969	NC2011/001	Ngemba, Ngiyampaa, Wangaaypuwan and Wayilwan native title determination application	Application (RNTC)	0.4969	100%

If the pending claim is approved, CSC will continue to consult with the Cobar Aboriginal Land Council and NTSCORP Ltd who are acting on behalf of the applicants of the Native Title Claim.

Prior to the adoption of the PoM, CSC will obtain Native title manager written advice.

3 Features of the reserves

3.1 Regional context

The Newey Reserve is in the Cobar Penepplain Bioregion, which covers 9.2% of NSW. It is located in the town of Cobar, within the western division of NSW. The north of the CSC is bordered by the Darling River and in the south, the Lachlan River. Cobar is in the Western Local Land Services region, formerly known as the Western Catchment Authority and is part of the Upper Darling Catchment area.

3.2 Geology and soils

The Cobar Penepplain is described as consisting of semi-arid, low undulating plains, with soils of red earth and well drained red loams. There are a number of outlining rocky ridges present around the Shire while the township of Cobar itself is relatively flat on Quartz sandstones, conglomerates and siltstones with low angle folds.

3.3 Biodiversity

3.3.1 Vegetation communities

The Newey Reserve is a regenerated man-made area with a mixture of both exotic and native species present. The vegetation present has been surveyed, and categorised into two components:

- Vegetation that has been established by planting or natural regeneration on earthworks (principally embankments) formed during the construction of the impoundment; and
- Vegetation that would naturally occur in the area.

All vegetation present at The Newey Reserve appears to have been impacted by either past clearing or thinning activities.

The Newey Reserve contains the following vegetation communities (**Figure 3**):

- *Eucalyptus populnea* (Bimble Box) woodland;
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) woodland;
- Planted native trees; and
- Planted *Schinus molle* (Pepper Tree) and natural regeneration.

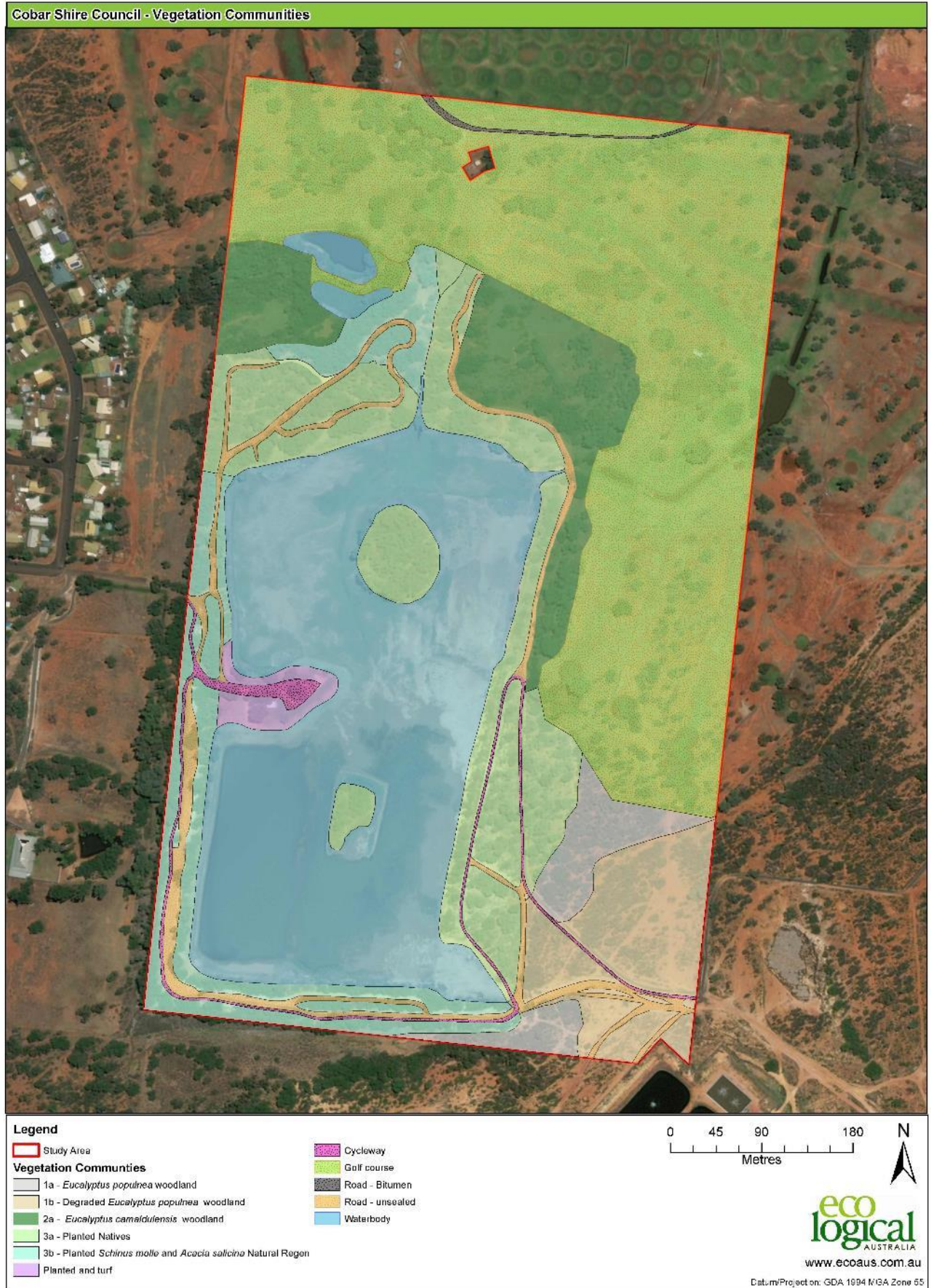


Figure 3: Vegetation communities of The Newey Reserve

Eucalyptus populnea (Bimble Box) woodland

Eucalyptus populnea (Bimble Box) woodland in a shrubby form can be found in the south-east corner of the reserve. The height of the canopy ranges between 8 m to 12 m and is dominated by Bimble Box, with occasional *Callitris glaucophylla* (White Cypress) present in the sub-canopy (**Figure 4**). A lack of hollows indicates that the area has been thinned or even cleared in the past. The mid-storey of this vegetation community is dominated by *Acacia homalophylla* (Yarran), White Cypress, *Myoporum montanum* (Boobiella) and *Dodonaea* spp. (Hopbush). The groundcover is very sparse, and currently dominated by Chenopods.

In the south-east corner of the reserve, the community is highly degraded (vegetation community 1B). From examination of the substrate and landscape position, it is presumed that this is a form of regenerating *Eucalyptus populnea* woodland. Dominant species that were identified included *Acacia aneura* (Mulga) and Yarran with *Myoporum* sp. and *Eremophila* sp. in the mid-storey, with a dominance of Chenopods in the ground layer, with very low cover.



Figure 4: *Eucalyptus populnea* Woodland to the south-east of the Reserve

Eucalyptus camaldulensis woodland

This community is located on the northern and north-eastern side of the reserve and is present in a range of condition classes. The lack of large trees with hollows indicates that this community has been impacted by past thinning or clearing. *Acacia salicina* (Cooba) and *Myoporum* sp. (Boobialla) are common in the mid-storey. Chenopods dominated the ground layer (Figure 5).



Figure 5: *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Woodland to the north-east of the Reserve, below the embankment

Planted Natives

There are several patches of planted native trees, the largest being on the northern and eastern side of the impoundment (Figure 6). Both local native species and non-local species (i.e. *Eucalyptus leucoxyton*) occur in the plantings. The mid-storey is dominated by natural regeneration of local species *Acacia salicina* and *Myoporum montanum*. Similarly, the relatively sparse ground layer is dominated by local species, in particular Chenopods.



Figure 6: Planted Eucalypt species to the east of the Reserve

Planted Schinus molle (Pepper Tree) and Natural Regeneration Acacia salicina

This community occurs on the northern and western side of the impoundment. On the north-eastern corner of the impoundment there is an almost pure stand of *Schinus molle* (Pepper Tree). Amongst and adjacent to the planted *Schinus molle* the wattle, *Acacia salicina* appears to have naturally regenerated. This is evidenced by the lack of pattern and even spacing in its occurrence. The ground layer is extremely sparse. This community is shown in **Figure 7** below.



Figure 7: Natural regeneration of *Acacia salicina* along the embankments of the southern island

3.3.2 Flora species

A desktop review of both the Atlas of NSW and EPBC Act datasets identified three (3) threatened flora species listed under the BC and/or EPBC Acts, which may have the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve (Table 5).

Table 5: Recorded threatened flora species within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act Listing	EPBC Act Listing
<i>Acacia curranii</i>	Curly-bark Wattle	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
<i>Lepidium monoplocoides</i>	Winged Peppergrass	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Pterostylis cobarensis</i>	Greenhood Orchid	Vulnerable	-

51 flora species were recorded within The Newey Reserve by Eco Logical Australia (ELA, 2018), including four (4) exotic species (**Appendix A – Flora Species List**). No flora species identified were threatened.

Table 6 below shows the exotic species recorded within The Newey Reserve which are listed as Priority Weeds under the Biosecurity Act 2015, including their management class and whether they are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS).

Table 6: Priority weeds and WoNS present within The Newey Reserve

Scientific Name	Common Name	Priority Weed Objective	WoNS
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	Mandatory Measure*, Regional Recommended Measure**	Yes

*Mandatory Measure: Must not be imported into the State or sold

**Regional Recommended Measure: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land

3.3.3 Fauna species

38 fauna species were recorded within The Newey Reserve by Eco Logical Australia (ELA, 2018), of which 2 are introduced species (**Appendix B – Fauna Species List**). No fauna species identified were threatened.

A desktop review of both the Atlas of NSW and EPBC Act datasets identified a total of 21 threatened fauna species listed under the BC and/or EPBC Acts, which may have the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve, with records of five bird species within The Newey Reserve (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Recorded threatened fauna species within a 5 km radius of The Newey Reserve

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act Listing	EPBC Act Listing
Aves			
<i>Artamus cyanopterus</i>	Dusky Woodswallow	Vulnerable	-
<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	-	Migratory
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i>	Pied Honeyeater	Vulnerable	
<i>Climacteris picumnus victoriae</i>	Brown Treecreeper (eastern subspecies)	Vulnerable	-
<i>Falco subniger</i>	Black Falcon	Vulnerable	
<i>Grantiella picta</i>	Painted Honeyeater	Vulnerable	
<i>Grus rubicunda</i>	Brolga	Vulnerable	
<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>	Little Eagle	Vulnerable	
<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i>	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo	Vulnerable	
<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	-	Marine
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Vulnerable	-
<i>Oxyura australis</i>	Blue-billed Duck	Vulnerable	-
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	-	Marine, migratory
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i>	Grey-crowned Babbler (eastern subspecies)	Vulnerable	-

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Act Listing	EPBC Act Listing
<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Diamond Firetail	Vulnerable	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank		Marine, migratory
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh Sandpiper		Marine, migratory
Mammalia			
<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	Kultarr	Endangered	-
<i>Chalinolobus picatus</i>	Little Pied Bat	Vulnerable	-
<i>Onychogalea fraenata</i>	Bridled Nailtail Wallaby	Endangered	Endangered
<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>	Long-haired Rat	Vulnerable	

Bird species have been surveyed extensively historically by Eremaea Birdline, with 89 species of birds previously identified at The Newey Reserve. **Table 3** outlines the list of threatened birds that have been recorded at The Newey Reserve, including their listing under either the BC Act and/or EPBC Act (Cobar Shire Council, 2017).

3.4 Indigenous heritage

There are no confirmed Aboriginal sites or relics within The Newey Reserve.

An Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment was conducted by the Local Aboriginal Land Council in July 2018, which did not identify any new sites or objects. There is currently one pending claim under the *Native Title Act (Commonwealth) 1993* affecting The Newey Reserve. Under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* all Aboriginal sites, whether recorded or not, are protected.

3.5 Historic heritage

Low rainfall, hot summers and heavy use by the local mines have all had a history of depleting Cobar's water storages. Cobar has three large reservoirs which have been used for water storages for over 100 years.

During severe droughts, and even as recently as 1957, the railway provided water sources for both the mines and the town. In 1966 a pipeline from Nyngan linked to the Albert Priest Channel carried water from Lake Burrendong via the Macquarie River into reservoirs on top of Fort Bourke Hill.

Today, two of these reservoirs, the Old Reservoir and the New Tank (otherwise known as the 'Newey') are used for recreation and fishing. The Newey was built in 1910 as a 150,000 cubic yard reservoir. Pepper trees were planted around the reservoir to provide shade as they required little maintenance. They were also introduced to assist in reducing seepage from pit toilets, which were known to spread diseases such as *Cholera* and *Dysentery*.

In the 1980s The Newey was enlarged for a recreation, fishing and picnic area and has become a known area to observe bird-life. Today, girt by the Centenary of Federation walking track, The Newey is a popular spot for walking and cycling. The water surface is reduced during dry times and generally restricted to one deep area on the south-west section.

3.6 Current land use

The Newey Reserve is predominantly used for recreation activities such as access to the lake for boating and fishing, as well as walking, bike riding and picnics within the reserves. Features present at The Newey Reserve currently are shown in **Table 8** below.

Within the boundary of The Newey Reserve, the Cobar Golf Club is present. There are areas of vegetation present within the Reserve also that are currently managed as remnant vegetation with these areas forming part of the vegetation precinct within the final management scenario adopted by the PoM.

The Ward Oval precinct includes cattle and sheep yards, a bar and storage area, a men's shed (shearing shed) and the Netball Association Shed.

Table 8: Features present at The Newey Reserve, associated with recreational activities (Cobar Shire Council, 2017)

Features	Present?
Parking area	Yes
Sealed path	Yes
Unsealed path	Yes
Park benches	Yes
Public boat launching facility	Yes
Picnic facilities	Yes
Playing fields	No
Toilets	Yes
Playground	No
Lookout	No
Platform	No
Other	-

3.7 Climate change risks

Changes in climatic conditions are predicted to include increased climate variability, altered rainfall distributions, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather-related events.

Climate changes are likely to have a broad impact on catchment health and on the relative contributions of pollutants across the different sources and accelerate changes in land use and regional development. Climate change is also expected to impact biodiversity and bushfire risk (DECC, 2008; DECCW, 2010). Bushfire risk is considered to be low in the study area as the reserves and immediate surrounds are not mapped as Bushfire Prone Land¹.

Climate change has been listed as a key threatening process under the BC Act. Climate change may significantly affect biodiversity by changing population size and distribution of species, modifying species composition, and altering the geographical extent of habitats and ecosystems. Weed management and improving connectivity and health of ecosystems will increase the ability of native plants and animals to cope with future disturbances from climate change as well as helping to protect water quality.

¹ Cobar Shire Council's Bushfire Prone Land maps with the Cobar Shire Council Local Environment Plan 2012.

4 Management scenarios

Three management scenarios have been presented within this document. These have been included to allow consultation with the community of Cobar and the wider CSC Local Government Area. The consultation process will be managed by CSC.

4.1 No camping or overnight parking of self-contained recreation vehicles

This option will not permit camping within The Newey Reserve. The site will be used for recreation and day use by the local community and tourists. The management precincts for each of the land categories associated with this management scenario is shown in **Figure 8** below.

4.2 Parking of self-contained recreation vehicles

Option 2 proposes to allow parking of self-contained recreation vehicles in delineated parking bays distributed around the area of The Newey Reserve where access is currently available. Day use and recreational activities will co-mingle with delineated parking bays (**Figure 9**).

4.3 Primitive camping

Option 3 divides the areas to be used for camping and day use/public recreation. Campsites established within the camping management precinct will be delineated as 'primitive camping', as defined in the *Local Government (Manufactured Homes Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005*.

The management precinct for day use and recreation will allow members of the public to use The Newey Reserve unhindered by caravans and campsites (**Figure 10**).

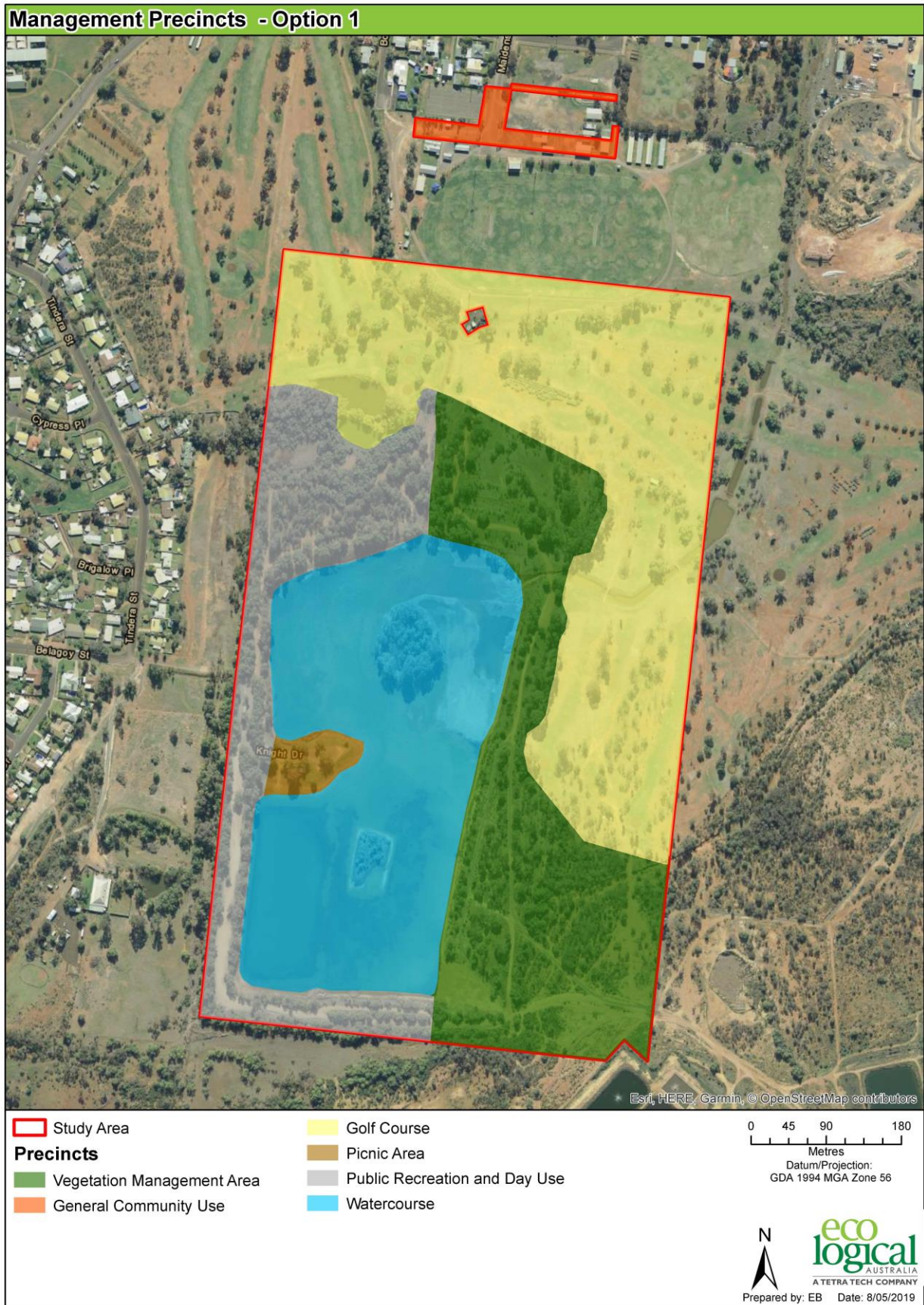


Figure 8: Management precincts - Option 1

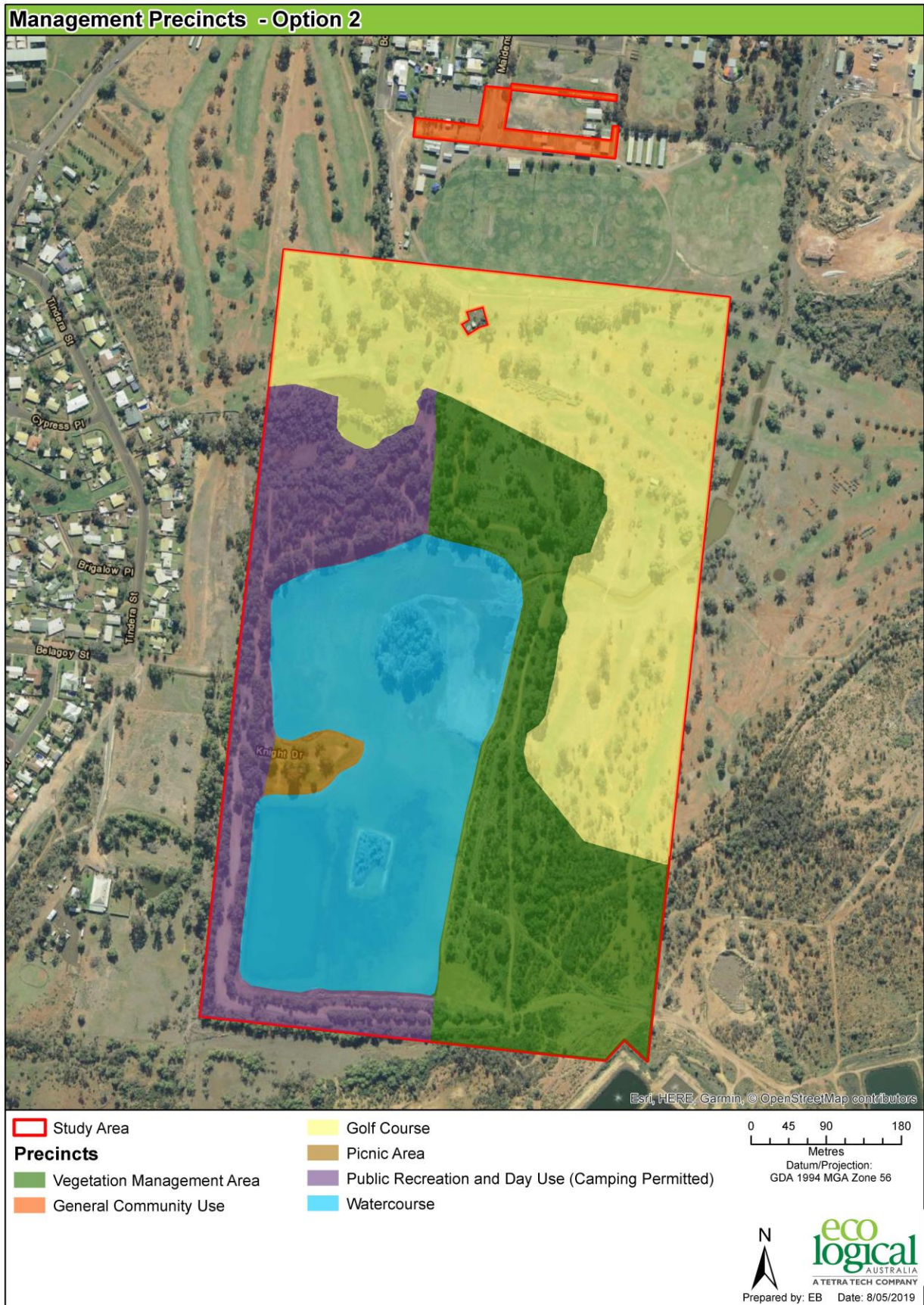


Figure 9: Management precincts – Option 2

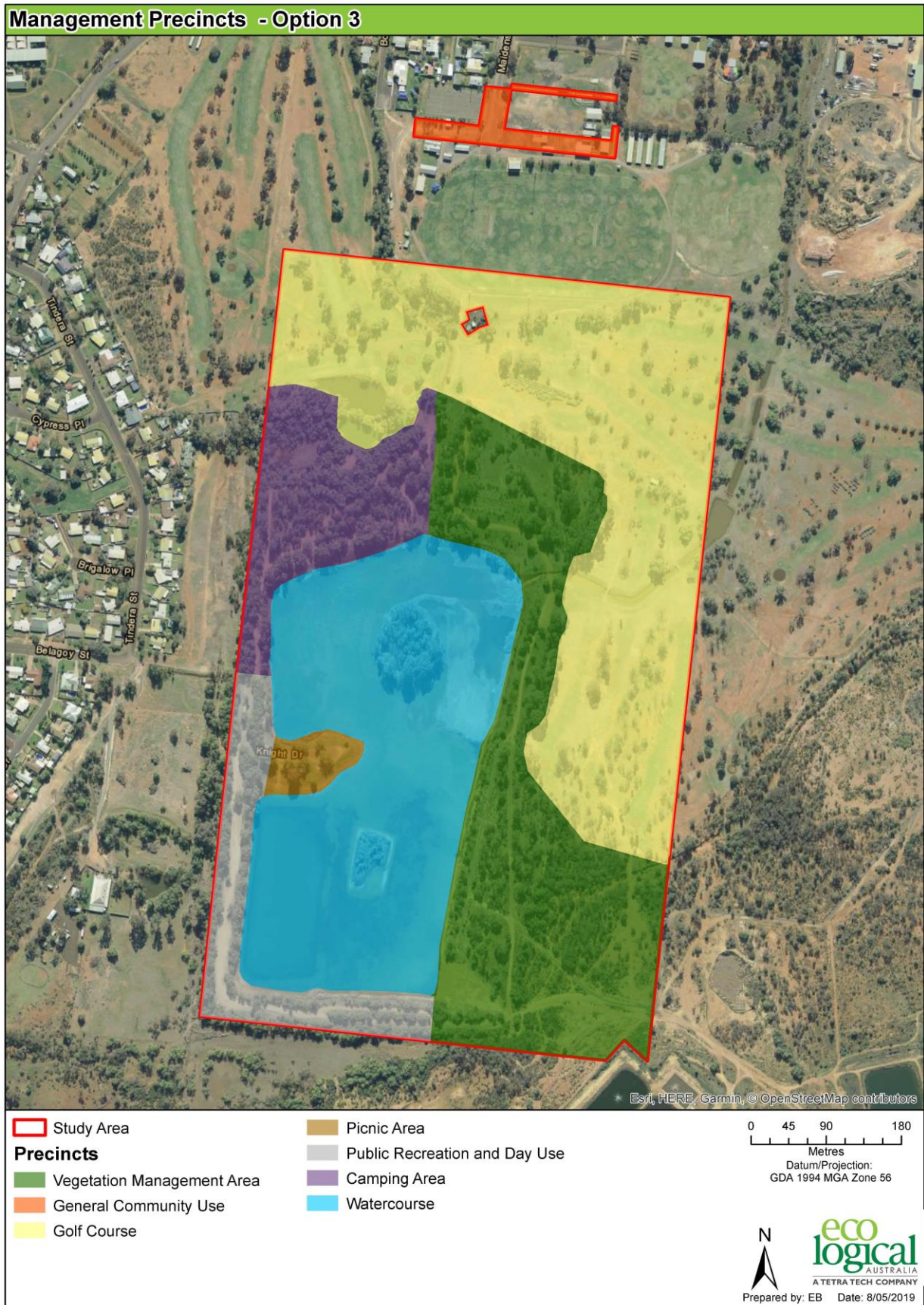


Figure 10: Management precincts - Option 3

5 Management of The Newey Reserve

The PoM will only relate to community land managed by Council within The Newey Reserve. Management of adjacent areas including roads and residences, can affect the reserve, and it is therefore encouraged that landowners manage activities in adjacent areas sympathetically with the vision and objectives in the PoM.

5.1 Issues

The main issues that require management at The Newey Reserve are:

- access and recreation (paths, lookouts, platforms, playgrounds, picnic facilities recreation, parking, vehicle access rubbish)
- amenity (views, noise)
- biodiversity (habitat, weeds, ecological communities, native species)
- services and utilities
- water management (desilting, water quality, safety for skiing and boating activities)

The ability of CSC to fund and resource the desired actions is an important issue to be considered.

5.2 Vision and objectives

The PoM will provide strategic planning and governance for the management and use of the reserve.

The proposed vision is to enhance and preserve the natural and recreational areas of The Newey Reserve (630023) to encourage community and visitors to share use, enjoyment and appreciation of the land.

The overall objective of the PoM will be to provide a safe, healthy and enjoyable natural and park area for the whole and visiting community. Appropriate facilities for the current and future recreational needs of the community and visitors will be provided.

The use of The Newey Reserve will be guided by the community of Cobar, with input required to assist Council with achievement of the visions, strategic directions and outcomes for the reserve.

5.3 Actions and implementation

Implementation of actions will be subject to availability of funds and resources. Funds for management of The Newey Reserve will be used to cover detailed planning and design, capital works, ongoing maintenance as well as monitoring and reporting. Costs will need to be calculated on a case-by-case basis for specific sites.

The management actions defined in **Table 9** have been developed as generic actions applicable to each management scenario described in **Section 4** above. These will be refined and updated once the final preferred management scenario has been defined.

Priorities for action are allocated as follows:

- Ongoing
- Very high – to be complete within one year
- High – to be complete within two years
- Medium – to be complete within three years
- Low – to be complete within five years

- Long term – beyond five years (to be considered in next PoM update)

The plan should be reviewed and updated five years after its adoption by Council.

Table 9: Actions for The Newey Reserve

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
1. Community and Management	1A	To ensure thorough community consultation with all development proposals.	Continue to promote an open community-based consultative process with all development proposals. This includes consultation regarding the use of The Newey Reserve for primitive camping and its layout and development.	Ongoing
	1B	To ensure consistency with community objectives and Council policies.	Ensure consistency in development proposals with LG Act, <i>Local Government Amendment, [Community Land Management] Act 1998</i> , <i>Local Government [General] Regulation 1999</i> , all other relevant Federal and State legislation, CSC Community Strategic Plan, Cobar LEP 2012 and all other Council plans and policy.	Ongoing
	1C	To ensure that development proposals will not have a negative impact on identified values.	Development proposals which may have a significant impact upon the natural/cultural setting and/ or other identified values are not permissible.	Ongoing
2. Community land - leases, licences & other estate	2A	<p>To provide express authorisation for appropriate leases and/or licences over community land.</p> <p>To ensure consistency with relevant legislation affecting the uses and activities on community land.</p> <p>To permit the granting of leases, licences or other estate which are consistent with community needs and the community land category.</p>	<p>The PoM will expressly authorise the granting of leases, licences or other estate over this community land for the purposes of providing goods, services and facilities, and the carrying out of activities, appropriate to current and future needs within the local community and of the wider public in relation to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public recreation, social and educational activities • the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of persons • only if the purpose for which it is granted is consistent with the core objectives of its categorisation • any future intensification of recreational activities or facilities must ensure that existing user groups are not adversely affected by these activities or facilities. 	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	2B	To permit the granting of a licence for water activities operations subject to public safety and environmental issues being addressed.	The PoM will expressly authorise the granting of leases, licences or other estate over community land categorised as park for water activities and use of boat ramp facilities and access. This authorisation will be subject to compliance with all public safety requirements, appropriate bank erosion control and restoration measures.	Ongoing
	2C	To permit the granting of easements on the basis of consistency with the community land categories and their respective core objectives.	<p>The PoM will expressly authorise the granting of easements over the land for the purpose of providing pipes, conduit or other connections under the surface of the ground. This will be limited to easements that connect land adjoining community land to an existing water, sewer, drainage or electrical facility of Council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.</p> <p>The granting of easements must be consistent with community land categories, their core objectives and the PoM's development guidelines. The granting of easements above or under the surface of community land to land that is not community land, is not within the authority of this Plan of Management.</p>	Ongoing
	2D	To permit the allowance of primitive camping within the 'Camping Management Precinct' on the basis of consistency with the community land categories and their respective core objectives.	<p>The PoM expressly authorises the granting of primitive camping within the designated camping area.</p> <p>The granting of primitive camping must be consistent with community land categories, their core objectives and the PoM's development guidelines.</p>	Very High
3. Heritage	3A	To promote opportunities for dialogue and consultation with traditional Aboriginal custodians.	Potential archaeological deposits (PAD), identified sites or relics should be properly protected and managed in accordance with the <i>National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974</i> and the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> .	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	3B	To promote opportunities for community education and interpretation of heritage values.	Promote opportunities for consultation with the Indigenous community and encourage the support, interpretation and communication of Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Ongoing
4. Water Quality	4A	Address watercourse issues [incl. urban stormwater and sewage discharges affecting water quality, turbidity, recreational uses and environmental quality].	Implement and review the Stormwater Asset Management Plan (Cobar Shire Council, 2011) including determination of pollutant sources, risk assessment, measures to control stormwater entering the watercourse, strategies to minimise impacts on biodiversity, monitoring and reporting.	Ongoing
	4B	To minimise the impact of works that intercept and/ or divert groundwater.	Continue to implement programs to restore natural processes, address erosion present and sedimentation of the watercourse management precinct and enhance overall water health and biodiversity.	Ongoing
5. Biodiversity - terrestrial and aquatic habitats	5A	To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land.	Promote community education, local volunteer BushCare involvement and stewardship in the ongoing management of The Newey Reserve.	Ongoing
		To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion.	Investigate opportunities to establish a 'Friends of The Newey Reserve' group of volunteers. Use skilled labour [i.e. qualified and experienced bush regenerators, council environmental staff] in conjunction with other community volunteers, school groups and employment training programs.	Medium Ongoing
	5B	Assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a Saving our Species program prepared under the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> .	Develop an adequately funded, staged and monitored weed management and regeneration/ restoration program which will deliver sustainable outcomes. This program should incorporate management actions to eradicate the <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> populations found within the Reserve. Ensure management actions are in line with the following Save our Species programs for the following species:	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dusky Woodswallow • Painted Honeyeater • Blue-billed Duck • Australian Painted-Snipe. 	
	5C	To implement an integrated approach to bush regeneration and restoration based on site-specific constraints and opportunities consistent with the high level of site disturbance.	<p>Prepare, then implement an integrated and targeted restoration strategy which focuses on the recovery, recruitment, long term durability and expansion of fragmented remnant vegetation communities.</p> <p>Identify key threatening processes.</p>	Ongoing
<p>Consolidate core habitat areas through staged removal of weed species and buffer enhancement. Implement a minimal disturbance bush regeneration approach where positive net gains are achievable [i.e. high levels of resilience]. Ensure the program protects and enhances vital habitat for dependent and threatened species.</p>			Ongoing	
<p>Subject to funding, prepare, then implement restoration, enhancement and reinstatement strategies for sites which display a high level of soil disturbance and modification.</p>			Ongoing	
<p>Subject to funding and labour constraints, progressively restore and expand upon existing work to provide improved habitat, bio-linkages and buffers to reduce effects of fragmentation, ecosystem simplification and instability.</p>			Ongoing	

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	5D	<p>To manage recreational impacts and protect regeneration/ restoration areas from trampling and erosion.</p> <p>To address current maintenance practices which continue to fragment habitat, restrict connectivity and exacerbate edge conditions.</p>	<p>Clearly delineate management zones [e.g. no mowing areas/ regeneration and restoration areas, adjoining pathways and open grassed areas]. Install mowing strips, interpretive signage and/ or fencing/bollards as required to protect fragile areas of regeneration/ restoration from inappropriate maintenance regimes or where trampling and erosion control need to be addressed.</p>	Ongoing
	5E	<p>To improve visitor awareness of environmental programs and promote community involvement.</p> <p>To ensure a high standard of visual amenity.</p>	<p>Ensure that demonstration sites present a positive image for the public, particularly within high visibility sites.</p> <p>Maintain all areas in a clean and tidy manner at all times. [i.e. control of standing weeds, free of litter/ rubbish, no bins/ bags left for collection, etc].</p> <p>Install signage communicating details of the programs being undertaken (where considered appropriate).</p>	Ongoing
	5F	<p>To establish a quantifiable means of assessment of the strategy emphasizing the long-term objective of sustainability.</p> <p>To implement effective cost/ benefit analysis and ensure an appropriate level of long-term funding.</p>	<p>Subject to funding, implement a quantifiable bushland management assessment process that monitors changing patterns of ecosystem durability and sustainability over time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue objective monitoring of regeneration/ restoration sites using standard rapid assessment/ measurement techniques [photographic record] investigate options for introducing quantitative measurement and assessment methods. 	Ongoing
	5G	<p>To expand opportunities for an integrated landscape with enhanced biodiversity, visual, recreational and social values.</p>	<p>Ensure that all landscaping and additional planting works within the reserve are consistent with the biodiversity strategy. Additional planting should provide amenity values including shade, enhanced visual quality and</p>	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
			habitat value and support passive and family-based recreational opportunities.	
	5H	To manage habitat trees, ensure regular inspections and maintain public safety.	Retain dead habitat trees, fallen logs and branches where possible, regular inspections and appropriate consideration of risk management issues in public areas. Ensure that all dead or dying trees or branches of habitat trees, aging, diseased or senescent trees showing symptoms of decline are inspected regularly by a qualified arborist to assess structural stability.	Ongoing
	5I	To monitor and control pest species.	Subject to funding, monitor and control pest animals [e.g. European Fox, rabbits] declared under the <i>Rural Lands Protection Act 1998</i> .	Ongoing
	5J	Monitor and control priority weed species.	Monitor and control priority aquatic and semi-aquatic weeds in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> .	Ongoing
	5K	To address water quality issues relating to large water-bird population.	Subject to funding, develop a community education/ environmental program and educational signage to discourage the feeding of ducks, geese and other water-birds.	Ongoing
	5L	To continue to promote public awareness of water health and aquatic biodiversity.	Subject to funding, implement community environmental education programs to increase public awareness of maintaining water health, protection of banks, water quality and aquatic biodiversity. Install interpretive signage.	Ongoing
6. Public recreation and environmental protection	6A	Open landscaped areas maintain existing park amenity and open space qualities of the reserve. To promote an appropriate balance between open grassed areas and natural regeneration/ restoration strategies.	Continue to maintain open grassed areas and tree plantings within key recreational locations near the boat ramp/ main car parking areas and along the pedestrian pathway/ cycleway system. Enhance landscaping/ planting in accordance with the biodiversity strategy. Control weeds in lawn areas.	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	6B	Public access, circulation and linkages maintain and upgrade network of pathway.	Continue to maintain and upgrade existing asphalt and concrete pedestrian and multi-use pathway alongside the watercourse and within Ward Oval lots as required.	Ongoing
	6C	To promote opportunities for a range of user groups [e.g. pedestrians, joggers, cyclists, people with disabilities, frail, aged, children, strollers, etc]. To enhance opportunities for passive informal and family-based recreation.	Provide primary multi-use pathway [shared pedestrian pathway/ cycleway] alongside watercourse. Ensure all grades, finishes and connections are in accordance with relevant legislation and standards for disabled access.	Ongoing
	6D	Recreational facilities and amenities provide a high level of maintenance to picnic areas. To review options for upgrading facilities.	Continue to maintain existing recreational infrastructure including boat ramp/ vehicular access, car parking and boat trailer parking areas, pathway, picnic shelters/ BBQ areas, tables/ seating, public amenities buildings and building infrastructure within the Ward Oval lots.	Ongoing
	6E	To provide a high level of service and amenity. To address security and vandalism issues. address all public safety and risk management issues.	Public amenities: Continue to maintain high level of general maintenance, cleaning, repairs and passive surveillance to address anti-social behaviour and vandalism issues.	Ongoing
			Review options to provide additional litter/ recycling bins and water points [with automatic shut-off valves] in picnic areas. Ensure adequate rubbish collection and litter monitoring patrols on weekends and public holidays.	Ongoing
	6F	To address security and vandalism issues.	Reserve lighting: Investigate options to install lighting [incl. solar options] along the main walkway.	Medium

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	6G	To improve visitor orientation, recreational experience, awareness of appropriate behaviour, range of facilities and open space linkages.	Signage - identification, directional, regulatory, educational: Rationalize existing signage throughout the reserve. Develop and install an integrated system of identification, directional, regulatory and interpretive signage.	Ongoing
	6H	To address the broader needs of the community.	Signage should aim to improve visitor awareness of appropriate activities, including designated areas for power-boats and water-sports. It should also identify the range of recreational opportunities and linkages and improve understanding of environmental and heritage values. Signs should be durable and vandal- resistant and include use of maps, sensory and multi-lingual options.	Ongoing
	6I	To continue to promote public awareness of catchment management issues and address litter and in the reserve.	Litter/ rubbish control: Continue community environmental education programs to reduce litter and pollutants entering drains and to address dumping of rubbish/ garden refuse. Continue to provide a high level of maintenance and removal of litter in the reserve and adjoining car parks.	Ongoing
	6J	To address dog issues, public safety, security and environmental issues.	Dog issues: Promote community/ environmental education with dog owners. Maintain strict control and monitoring of unleashed dogs in the reserve.	Ongoing
	6K	To improve the level of inspections, monitoring and regulatory control to address inappropriate uses, anti-social behaviour and vandalism.	Regulatory control, maintenance and monitoring: Improve regulatory control/ ranger inspections to monitor unauthorised uses, activities and anti-social behaviour in the reserve and adjoining car parks.	Ongoing
			Repair and replace all damaged infrastructure promptly and increase visibility and surveillance.	Ongoing

Issue	Item	Objective/Target	Action	Priority
	6L	To ensure water activities can safely resume in the future.	Subject to funding, the waterbody must be desilted to ensure The Newey is at a suitable depth to resume water activities safely.	Medium
7. Floods / bushfires	7A	Flood Management address public safety and risk management during periods of flooding.	The design of recreational infrastructure must take into consideration the potential magnitude of flood impacts, including the rate of rise and duration of flood waters.	Ongoing
	7B	Bushfire Management protect life, property and the environment. To promote public safety and address emergency access and evacuation.	The design of recreational infrastructure must take into consideration bushfire risk.	Ongoing

5.3.1 Vegetation management

Vegetation management is to be achieved in accordance with the principles and recommendations of a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP), including application of best practice bush regeneration techniques to maintain a healthy river corridor. Vegetation management will need to be carefully scheduled in areas that will be subject to construction activities (e.g. new car parks and paths) to avoid the need for rework. Regular liaison between relevant Council staff will facilitate this process.

5.3.2 Community education and involvement

There is significant scope to increase community involvement in protection and management of The Newey Reserve.

Opportunities to raise community awareness about the importance of native vegetation for a healthy waterbody and stimulate greater community involvement in reserve management are considered a high priority and include:

- 'graffiti-proofed' information boards at key locations along the watercourse to present heritage and environmental information
- information on Council's website including links to relevant sites
- regular volunteer Bushcare activities to conduct on-ground works and associated information e.g. brochures about weed species, preferred species for planting, fauna inhabiting the Reserve.

5.3.3 Infrastructure

The need for community infrastructure such as playgrounds, car parks, toilets and paths will be considered as part of the community consultation process, and in selecting which management scenario the community of Cobar would prefer.

Each of these are relatively high cost items that require detailed planning and design prior to construction. Safety and potential for vandalism are key considerations in infrastructure design.

Schedules for maintenance of certain types of infrastructure (e.g. bins and toilets) will reflect the frequency and type of usage. A higher rate of maintenance will be needed during peak periods (e.g. peak camping seasons and holiday periods).

5.4 Assessing performance

Council's performance should be reviewed upon completion of each action identified in the PoM, or annually for ongoing actions, to determine how successfully the actions have been implemented. Feedback from the review process should be used to improve Council's processes and procedures and assist with updating the PoM every five years. The review should be led by an independent officer.

The following criteria should be addressed in assessing performance:

- Is the outcome of the action consistent with the vision and objectives of this Plan of Management and the Vegetation Management Plan?
- Has the action been delivered within the prioritised timeframe?
- Have the detailed cost, method, schedule and resource allocation relevant to the action been developed in consultation with relevant Council staff and, if appropriate, others such as government agencies and the community?
- Was the action scheduled to avoid rework?
- Did it provide value for money?

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Appendix A : Flora Species List (ELA, 2018)

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Listing	EPBC Listing	WoNS
<i>Acacia aneura</i>	Mulga			
<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western Silver Wattle			
<i>Acacia homalophylla</i>	Yarran			
<i>Acacia salicina</i>				
<i>Alternanthera nodiflora</i>				
<i>Apophyllum anomalum</i>	Warrior Bush			
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>				
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Creeping Saltbush			
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass			
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong			
<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine			
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>				
<i>Casuarina pauper</i>	Black Oak			
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>				
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>				
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>				
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch			
<i>Cyperus sp</i>				
<i>Dianella porracea</i>				
<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush			
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush			
<i>Einadia polygonoides</i>	Knotweed Goosefoot			
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush			
<i>Eremophila deserti</i>	Turkeybush			
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Tar Bush			

Scientific Name	Common Name	BC Listing	EPBC Listing	WoNS
<i>Eremophila mitchellii</i>	Budda			
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>				
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i>				
<i>Eucalyptus populnea subsp. bimbil</i>	Bimble Box			
<i>Eucalyptus viridis</i>	Green Mallee			
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Wilga			
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>				
<i>Jasminum lineare</i>	Desert Jasmine			
<i>Juncus spp.</i>	Rush			
<i>Lycium ferocissimum*</i>	African Boxthorn			Yes
<i>Maireana spp.</i>	Cotton Bush			
<i>Maireana villosa</i>	Silky Bluebush			
<i>Melia azedarach</i>				
<i>Myoporum montanum</i>	Western Boobialla			
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Thorny Saltbush			
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Ringed Wallaby Grass			
<i>Schinus areira*</i>	Pepper Tree			
<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Galvanized Burr			
<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. X circinnata</i>				
<i>Typha spp.*</i>				
<i>Verbena incompta*</i>				
<i>Vittadinia cuneata var. cuneata</i>	Fuzzweed			
<i>Vittadinia sp</i>				
<i>Walwhalleya subxerophila</i>	Gilgai Grass			
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>				
<i>Zygophyllum simile</i>				

*Exotic species

Appendix B : Fauna Species List (ELA, 2018)

Common Name	Scientific Name	BC Listing	EPBC Listing
Apostlebird	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>		
Australian Magpie	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>		
Australian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>		
Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>		
Australian Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>		
Australian Wood Duck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>		
Australasian Darter	<i>Anhinga novaehollandiae</i>		
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		
Blue-faced Honeyeater	<i>Entomyzon cyanotis</i>		
Brown Honeyeater	<i>Lichmera indistincta</i>		
Common Blackbird*	<i>Turdus merula</i>		
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>		
Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		
Fairy Martin	<i>Petrochelidon ariel</i>		
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>		
Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>		
Grey Fantail	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>		
Grey Shrike-thrush	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>		
Inland Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza apicalis</i>		
Magpie-lark	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>		
Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>		
Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>		
Northern Mallard*	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		

Common Name	Scientific Name	BC Listing	EPBC Listing
Red-winged Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>		
Singing Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>		
Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater	<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i>		
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>		
Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		
White-browed Babbler	<i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>		
White-fronted Honeyeater	<i>Purnella albifrons</i>		
White-plumed Honeyeater	<i>Lichenostomus penicillatus</i>		
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>		
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>		
Yellow Thornbill	<i>Acanthiza nana</i>		
Yellow-throated Miner	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>		

*Exotic species



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