



BANNISTER HEAD ROAD BUSHCARE GROUP ACTION PLAN

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RESERVE INFORMATION

Reserves:	Lot 838 DP 233504 Bannister Head Road Reserve
Reserve Number(s):	Council Reserve SNW803
Land Tenure:	Shoalhaven City Council
Community Land Type:	Community Land - Natural Area - Bushland

1. BUSHCARE GROUP GOALS

The goals of the Bannister Head Road Mollymook Beach Bushcare Group Action Plan are to:

1. Continue active restoration and maintenance of native vegetation in the bush corridor by removing invasive weed species.
2. Improve the native plant community by revegetation with local native species.
3. Maintain plantings to ensure the highest survival rates as possible.
4. Improve the amenity of the carpark and road verge immediately adjacent to Bannister Head Road.

2. SITE ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Actions	Lessons Learnt
Weed control	<p>The Bushcare group has made an impact on the proliferation of weed species and their densities.</p> <p>The site needs regular ongoing maintenance to suppress weeds.</p> <p>Bare areas need to be planted out with low-growing local plant species to reduce the colonisation of weed species.</p>

3. GROUP ACTION PLAN MAP



Figure 1 The Bannister Head Road Bushcare Group site.

4. BUSHCARE GROUP ACTIVITIES TABLE

H = High (started within 12 months); M = Medium (started 1-3 years); L = Low

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
Site A: East of Anker Avenue			
1. Weed control – area between and opposite Anker Avenue east to eastern end of the Bushcare site.	H	Manual weed control (cut and paint) herbicide use as per product labels or Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority (APVMA) permits.	ongoing
2. Maintain the carpark areas and pathways clear of rubbish and fallen debris	H	Regularly inspect and remove rubbish and debris by hand. Dispose of waste into appropriate waste receptacles.	ongoing
3. Mow / maintain existing grassed areas between the Bannister Head Road and the footpath track, avoiding existing islands of native vegetation.	M	Using mowers and whipper snippers in accordance with the site risk assessment and safety plan. Ensure equipment is cleaned before and after use to reduce the spread of weeds.	ongoing

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
4. Supplementary planting with low growing native plants – area adjacent to Bannister Head Road between and opposite Anker Avenue to Jones Avenue.	M	Bushcare Group plant, weed and maintain low-growing, local native plant species, with support from Bushcare Field Officer. Council to supply plants.	Ongoing
5. Erosion control, mulching and supplementary planting with low-growing local native plants in cleared area (A5) beside Bannisters Head Rd.	M	Control/divert water using fixed coir logs or hay bales, mulch and plant low-growing local native plants with support from Council Bushcare Field Staff.	As resources allow

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
Site B: West of Anker Avenue (Scout track area)			
1. Place some logs beside the walking track to reduce erosion from heavy rainfall events in the gully (B1).	M	Bushcare Field staff to assist group with hand tools and source logs nearby within the reserve.	As group numbers and opportunity allow
2. Weed control – area west of Anker Avenue east to pathway leading to Surfers Avenue.	L	Manual weed control or herbicide use as per product labels or APVMA permits.	As group numbers and motivation allow

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
3. Mow / maintain existing grassed areas between the Bannister Head Road and the footpath track, avoiding existing islands of native vegetation.	L	Using mowers and whipper snippers) following the site risk assessment and safety plan. Ensure equipment is cleaned before and after use to reduce the spread of weeds.	As group numbers and motivation allow
4. Supplementary planting of low growing native shrubs and grasses in various bare areas near Bannister Head Road (B4).	L	Bushcare Group to plant, weed and maintain low-growing, local native plant species, with support from Bushcare Field Officer. Council to supply plants.	As group numbers and motivation allow

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
<i>Community Engagement, Citizen Science</i>			
1. Communicate with local and visiting community about the importance of local bushland providing habitat for native wildlife species (especially threatened species and threatened ecological vegetation communities) and impact of environmental weeds, damage to native vegetation, and its importance in reducing erosion.	M	By conducting/use of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussions with visitors about weeds affecting the site • Distribution of Council brochures • Citizen science apps. 	Opportunistically

GROUP ACTION	PRIORITY	METHOD	TIME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruiting information for Bushcare Volunteers • Articles in local media such as newsletters • Domestic rubbish audit 	
2. Explanation of Bushcare groups activities and goals, and recruitment of new members.	M	Engage with passers-by and provide information to local community.	Ongoing
3. Interact with other Bushcare Groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to maintain and build wildlife corridors • Exchange information and share knowledge about work practices, and • Build relationships. 	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared working bees • Morning teas • Cooperative involvement in community education events. 	Ongoing
4. Record/Map local biodiversity Wildlife records within the reserve are low which probably reflects a lack of survey effort rather than a lack of wildlife species found within the site.	M	Log information in iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life and other appropriate citizen science apps or websites	Ongoing
5. Domestic rubbish audit co-ordination with Tread Lightly Inc.	L	Collect, record and report rubbish to Tread Lightly Inc.	Ongoing

5. BUSHCARE GROUP WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY

Shoalhaven City Council must induct new volunteers. Volunteers must comply with the Volunteer Induction Handbook.

Based on the activities included in this action plan, a new site hazard and risk assessment template will be completed by Council. Volunteers are to be inducted on this revised risk assessment with the adoption of this plan. The 'site hazard and risk assessment' is to be revised by volunteers on site, for example, upon the identification of a new hazard, or of a new control measure for an existing hazard.

6. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Supply tools, herbicide, and materials within the constraints of budget.

- Training and technical advice.
- Administration support.
- Assistance with grant applications, administration, and management.
- Assistance with events.
- Assistance from Council's Bush Regenerator staff as resources allow.
- Weed bag and large rubbish removal.
- Recognition of the group's contribution to the stewardship of the areas under this plan and undertaking from Council to communicate with Group and seek the groups' participation in any works planned by Council, where appropriate.

7. POSSIBLE FUTURE FUNDING

The following projects will be considered by Council as funding opportunities become available:

Project
Weed control by contractors targeting priority weeds on steep areas on eastern end of the reserve.
Weed control by contractors targeting lower priority weeds (such as Morning Glory, Bidens, Senna etc) on eastern end of the reserve.

8. REVIEW

This plan will be reviewed six years from its adoption but can be reviewed sooner if agreed.

9. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT PLANS OR STRATEGIES

Name of document	Year it was produced	Produced by
Bushcare / Parkcare Policy	2023	Shoalhaven City Council
Local Strategic plan 2016-2021	2021	South East Local Land Services
Generic Community Land Plan of Management - Natural Areas	Revised 2016	Shoalhaven City Council
Foreshore Reserves Policy	2022	Shoalhaven City Council

10. RECOMMENDED REVEGETATION SPECIES

UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Starwort
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Danthonia racemosa</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Eragrostis brownii</i>	Browns Lovegrass
<i>Entolasia stricta</i>	Wiry Panic Grass
<i>Entolasia marginata</i>	Bordered Panic
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Stinkweed
<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>	Barbed Wire Grass
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort
UNDERSTOREY (vines & climbers)	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsparilla
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Slender Love Creeper
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Slender Love Creeper
<i>Geitnoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Yellow Guinea Flower
<i>Billardiaria scandens</i>	Custard Apple Vine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Scrambling Coral Pea
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Devils Twine

11. BUSHCARE SITE SPECIES LIST

The following endemic species have been recorded on the site.

OVERSTOREY TREES	
Botanical name	Common name
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>E. botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lily Pilly
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black She Oak
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp She Oak
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
SHRUBS	
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	Rough-fruited Pittosporum
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle
<i>Synoum glandulosum</i>	Rosewood
<i>Santalum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt Sandalwood
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	Hop Goodenia
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Podolobium ilicifolium</i>	Native Holly
<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	Hibbertia
<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle Wattle
<i>Myoporum boninense</i>	Boobialla
<i>Callitris muelleri</i>	Native Pine
<i>Platysace lanceolata</i>	Carrot Tops
<i>Persoonia linearis</i>	Narrow-leaf Geebung
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Scented Wattle
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leafed Hakea
UNDERSTOREY (grasses, herbs, orchids)	
<i>Stellaria flaccida</i>	Starwort
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	Bracken
<i>Danthonia racemosa</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
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<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort
UNDERSTOREY (vines & climbers)	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsparilla
<i>Glycine microphylla</i>	Slender Love Creeper

<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Slender Love Creeper
<i>Geitnoplesium cymosum</i>	Scrambling Lily
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	Wombat Berry
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Yellow Guinea Flower
<i>Billardiaria scandens</i>	Custard Apple Vine
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Scrambling Coral Pea
<i>Cassytha pubescens</i>	Devils Twine

12. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY LIST

Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) recorded on the site include:

Southern Sandplain Heath is recorded throughout most of this reserve.
Bangalay Sand Forest is recorded in the eastern end of this reserve.

13. BUSHCARE SITE THREATENED FAUNA LIST

Threatened native fauna species recorded on the site includes:

THREATENED FAUNA LIST	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Flying Fox
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Sea Eagle

A range of native flora and fauna have been recorded on this site and new records are continually being made using the iNaturalist Budawang Coast Atlas of Life (BCAL) database. Bushcare Volunteers and community members are encouraged to record their flora and fauna observations in this database.

To see an up-to-date record of sightings, register with BCAL by using the following link: [Budawang Coast Atlas of Life · iNaturalist](#)

Records of other taxa can also be viewed using the BCAL platform.

14. BUSHCARE SITE WEED LIST

The following weeds have been recorded on the site:

Botanical name	Common name
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern / Ground Asparagus
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Climbing Groundsel
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Giant Parramatta Grass
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Giant Paspalum

<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whiskey Grass
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love Grass
<i>Erharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs
<i>Freesia spp.</i>	Freesia
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne
<i>Rhaphelopsis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cats Ears
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Formosa Lily
<i>Polygala dalmaisiana</i>	Milkwort
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Cassia
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Blackberry Nightshade
<i>Gazania spp.</i>	African Daisy
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	African Lily
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Crocasmia spp.</i>	Montbretia
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i>	Sailor Boy Daisy
<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	Kurnell Curse
<i>Chrysanthemoides monulifera subsp. monulifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Chrysanthemoides monulifera</i>	Bitou Bush
<i>Aloe spp.</i>	Aloe
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue Passionfruit Rootstock
<i>Epidendrum radicans</i>	Crucifix Orchid
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	Willow-leafed Hakea* (exotic to this site)
<i>Agapanthus praecox subsp. orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade Plant