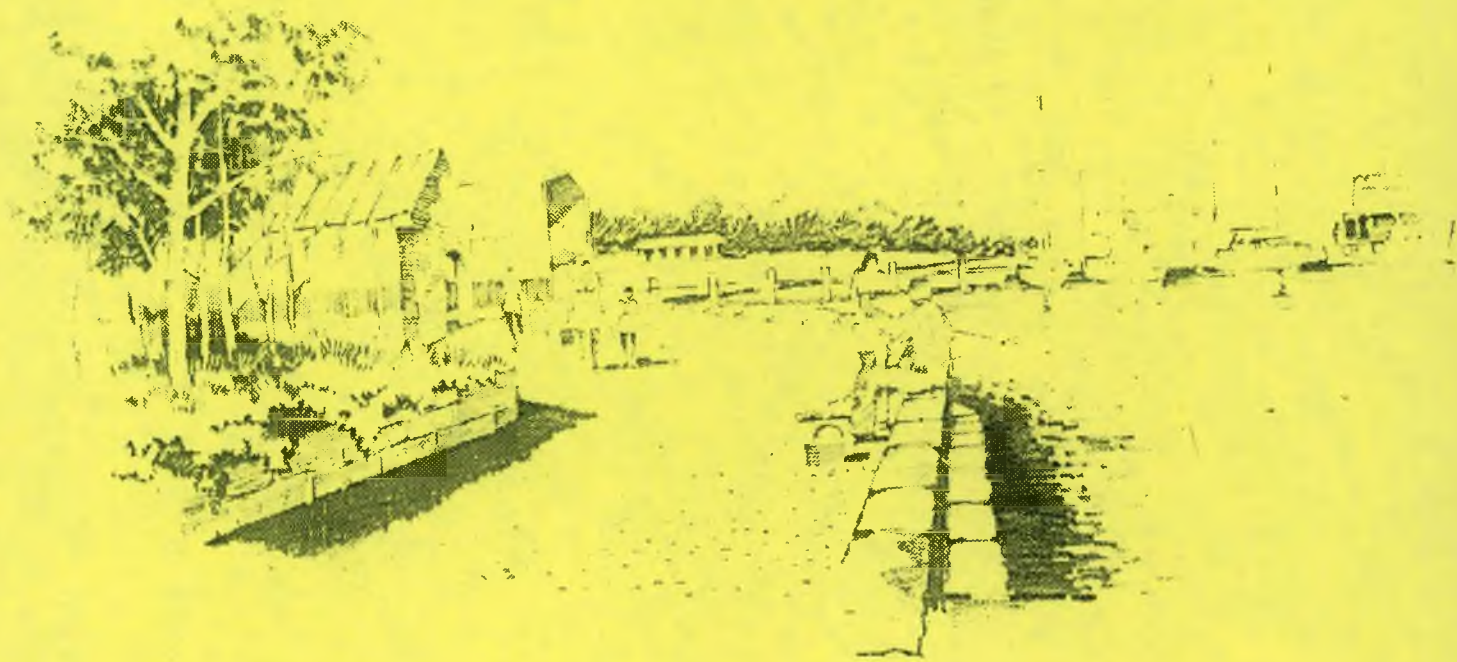


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TravisPartners

Report to The NSW
Department of Environment and Planning



Kelly's Bush

Landscape and Management Plan

Final Report

November 1986



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NEW RELEASE

7 January, 1987

KELLY'S BUSH RESTORATION

Stage One of the regeneration of Kelly's Bush has begun following a State Government allocation of \$120,000.

The Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bob Carr, visited the area this week with Mr Rodney Cavalier, Member for Gladesville and Minister for Education.

Mr Carr said that funds had been made available following the release of the Kelly's Bush Landscape and Management Plan.

The plan contains a detailed analysis of the site conditions, construction proposals and management guidelines for the future use of the Bush.

"The underlying principles are to conserve the natural vegetation with its wildlife habitat, to recognise the heritage significance of the smelter works, and at the same time provide for public recreation activities adjacent to and associated with the Parramatta River foreshores," Mr Carr said.

Mr Cavalier was closely involved with the original purchase of this site by the Government in 1983 and the subsequent dedication for open space purposes.

"Kelly's Bush is a remnant of natural bushland located on the Parramatta River foreshore at Hunters Hill," Mr Cavalier said.

"It was the site of the first of the Green Bans of the 1970s, when a group of local residents known as the 'Battlers for Kelly's Bush' enlisted the assistance of the Unions to oppose development of the site.

"The Government purchased the bulk of the site in 1983, consolidating the bush and a former smelting works for public recreation."

Mr Cavalier said that the bush regeneration work is being undertaken by the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers.

"This is a voluntary group which has an impressive record of involvement in community works such as tree planting, weeding, rubbish control and landscaping," Mr Cavalier said.

"The six volunteers will use the 'Bradley method' of weed removal which fosters regeneration of native growth.

This release left here as dated to the Weekly Times and N.D. Times.

Kelly's Bush

Landscape and Management Plan

Final Report

Report to the NSW Department of Environment and Planning

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1.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Report has been prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning under the guidance of a Section 22 Committee to advise the Minister for Planning and Environment on the future planning and management of Kelly's Bush, Hunter's Hill. Recommendations have been derived from a comprehensive physical analysis of the site, its relationship to the Hunter's Hill Peninsular and its location in the Sydney Harbour waterway system.

The recommendations detailed in the body of this Report are summarized as follows, that :

1. The historical and conservation value of Kelly's Bush requires that its ongoing management be of the highest quality. Care, control and management should be vested in a body that includes both local representatives and organisations with expertise in bushland management. Kelly's Bush in the long term could form part of a regional open space network along the Parramatta River over which there should be coordinated management and administration.
2. Areas of radioactive waste in the bush and the former smelting works site should be filled to make the site safe in accordance with accepted safety levels.
3. The existing natural bush of Kelly's Bush be rehabilitated using the Bradley Method. The badly degraded areas of the site be landscaped to complement the existing Bushland.
4. The former smelting works site be landscaped for passive recreational use and its character be reflected in the development of the foreshore area.
5. An archaeological survey of the former smelting site be undertaken and that. The remaining inground smelting site elements be protected in the landscaping of the site.
6. Paths be rationalised and pedestrian access limited to three entry points.
7. Bus parking be located external to the site.
8. A 10 space carpark for disabled and elderly be located adjacent to Alfred Street. Vehicular access be prohibited at night by the provision of a locked gate to Alfred Street. The car park use to be monitored for the first six months of operation.
9. A wharf be constructed in the foreshore area to allow for public access to the site by water.

10. An information shelter be constructed to provide information about the green bans, the smelting works and ecological systems.
11. Lot 3, D.P. 549711, being the middle section of Kellys Bush, be rezoned from Residential to Open Space.
12. To enable direct pedestrian access to Kellys Bush from Margaret Street, a right-of-way is desirable. Such a walkway could cross the Woolwich Marina land and the residential land immediately to the north of the marina.
13. The current lease of a portion of the former smelting works site to the Woolwich Marina be rationalised so as to require the upgrading of the marina buildings while ensuring the commercial viability of the marina.
14. A landscaped pedestrian walk along the foreshore from Margaret Street to Clarke's Point be sought from the Department of Defence to provide public access from Clarke's Point to Kellys Bush.
15. Municipal maintenance services, litter collection and mowing of grass be provided and maintained. Services such as electricity, sewerage and maintenance of the wharf to be handled by appropriate authorities.
16. Local residents be made aware of the impact on native fauna by domestic animals. Bikes and horses be excluded from the bushland.
17. A detailed fauna survey be undertaken and a bird nesting box scheme established.
18. Aboriginal sites be protected.
19. The bushland policies for Kelly's Bush be extended into the bushland area of Weil Park.
20. The recommendation staging programme to make the site safe, rehabilitate the bush and provide landscape improvements be implemented.

2.0 PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This is the final report of the Kelly's Bush Management Plan, prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning under the guidance of an advisory committee, established under Section 22 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act of 1979.

The report contains a detailed analysis of the site conditions, construction proposals and management guidelines for the future use of Kelly's Bush.

The management plan is a document that identifies the concept of the open space. The concept of Kelly's Bush is to conserve the natural bush vegetation with its wildlife habitat, whilst providing for public recreation activities adjacent to and associated with the Parramatta River. Any work or activities carried out on the land would need to conform to the requirements of the management plan.

SITE ASSESSMENT

1 HISTORY

During the last Ice Age, about 15,000 years ago, the Woolwich Peninsula would have been a ridge top separating two valleys that are now the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers. As the ice caps melted, approximately 9.5 square kilometres in the Woolwich area would have been slowly flooded. The sea level stabilised at its present level between 6,000 and 3,600 years ago and most aboriginal sites in the Sydney area appear to relate to this level.

At the time of contact, the Kelly's Bush area was inhabited by the Wal: umedegal "clan" who spoke the Guringai language. They lived primarily on fish and shellfish supplemented by vegetable foods, marsupials, birds and grubs. They were also frequently observed firing the scrub, both to facilitate access and to flush out game. Very little known of their social structure and religious beliefs.

Kelly's Bush derived its name from Mr T H Kelly who owned over 19 acres of land on the foreshore of Hunter's Hill. This area was bounded by Parramatta River, Woolwich Road, Nelson Parade and Alfred Street. He established the Smelting Company on two acres of waterfront land in 1892, with the adjoining seventeen acres of bush to the north designed to act as a buffer to the residential areas and zoned "open space". The Smelting Company allowed public access for recreation to all except the actual works area. The condition of the bush fluctuated depending on the amount of timber being used to fire the smelters.

Nearly seven acres of this "open space" became known as Well Park when it was purchased in 1956 by Hunter's Hill Council and Cumberland County Council. The bush was cleared and a grassed oval created for various sporting activities.

In November 1966 the Town Clerk, Mr Roy Stuckey, wrote to the State Planning Authority stating :

"There is insufficient area in the land held and known as Well Park and Council feels that it is important to the interest of posterity that additional "open space" area should be acquired whilst the opportunity exists". (Council correspondence)

In June 1967, the Smelting Company works moved to Alexandria and A V Jennings took a two year option to purchase the 12 acre site. They applied to Council seeking suspension of the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme Ordinance to enable the development of 147 home units, including three buildings eight storeys high. Council opposed Jennings' development application and renewed its representations for State acquisition of the entire area as open space, however, the State Planning Authority rejected the proposal. Council did not approve the development application and Jennings' subsequently submitted series of modified applications. The Hunter's Hill Trust strongly condemned Jennings' proposed development.

Reference was made to a "landscape and management plan for the area". This was implemented by the setting up of the Section 22 Committee under the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to report to the then Minister for Planning and Environment, the Hon Mr Sheahan MP on the future of Kelly's Bush.

Acknowledgement is made to : Hunter's Hill Trust
Mrs Betty James
Mrs K Lehany
Mr J Munday
National Trust

3.2 REGIONAL SETTING

Kelly's Bush covers 4.8 hectares of bushland on the lower reaches of the Parramatta River in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. It is part of a network of near natural open spaces on the Sydney Harbour waterway system and is the only substantial area of natural bush on the lower Parramatta River.

The Sydney Harbour waterway system includes Port Jackson, the Parramatta River and the Lane Cove River. Areas containing remnant pockets of natural bush include :

- . North Head
- . Dobroyd Head
- . Middle Head
- . Bantry Bay
- . Bradley's Head and Chowder Bay
- . Neilson Park
- . Balls Head
- . Lane Cove River National Park
- . Boronia Park
- . Berry's Island

3.3 LOCAL CONTEXT

Kelly's Bush is the largest area of near natural bush on the Hunter's Hill peninsular. It is linked directly to Well Park to the north, Nelson Parade and residential areas to the west, the Parramatta River to the south and residential areas and Woolwich Marina to the east.

Additional open space areas are located near Kelly's Bush. They are :

- . Military area east of Margaret Street, which is currently used for storage, army training and as a horse paddock. Public access to this area is possible but is restricted during Army operations.
- . Clarke's Point, an area of trees and grass which is intensively used on weekends for recreation activities.
- . Woolwich Sailing Club, which is on Army land but incorporated with Clarke's Point and utilises a launching ramp on the Army Land. The club is intensively used on weekends by organised sailing programmes.
- . Wharf Reserve, on the waterfront to the west of Kelly's Bush.

Public access to the rest of the foreshore on the peninsular is restricted by private or government ownership of land, with the exception of isolated parks that are from 0.25 to 0.5 hectares in area. They are developed as grassed open space areas.

3.4 SLOPE AND DRAINAGE

Kelly's Bush lies on the southerly aspect of the major ridge line of the Hunter's Hill peninsular, which runs in an east-west direction. The ridge varies in elevation from sea level to 40m AHD (Australian Height Datum), with all drainage lines flowing in a southerly direction. Natural drainage lines to Kelly's Bush have been disturbed by the creation of Well Park and the development on the eastern portion of the site.

There is substantial run off from the grassed oval of Well Park into the adjacent bush. The drainage from the oval falls towards a sub-surface drain on the eastern side of the oval and a grassed drainage swale which flows from the western side of the oval into the bush.

Waste water from Nelson Parade is taken through the lower portion of the site by a Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board line. There is some disturbance of the natural vegetation around the line but no interruption of natural drainage. There are no permanent water courses in Kelly's Bush but areas of sedges have developed where natural sub-soil drainage appears at rock outcrops.

Concentrated run off from Well Park has eroded the bank adjacent to the northern boundary of the bush. Water is also directed along the main track, causing severe erosion of the path. This situation has been exacerbated by the downslope alignment of the path, and erosion of up to half a metre has exposed bedrock in places. In areas of lesser gradients, siltation has resulted in the deposition of sand and eroded material. Other tracks within the site also exhibit signs of erosion.

3.5 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

There are five major vegetation communities found in Kelly's Bush, as shown on the vegetation map and outlined further in the National Trust Bushland Survey (see Appendix). They are :

A. EUCALYPTUS DOMINANT

"Open Forest" (Dry Sclerophyll Forest)

Trees 10-15m

30-50% canopy density

Dominant Species

Eucalyptus piperita

Eucalyptus gummifera

Pittosporum undulatum

Grevillea buxifolia

Banksia serrata

Sydney Peppermint

Bloodwood

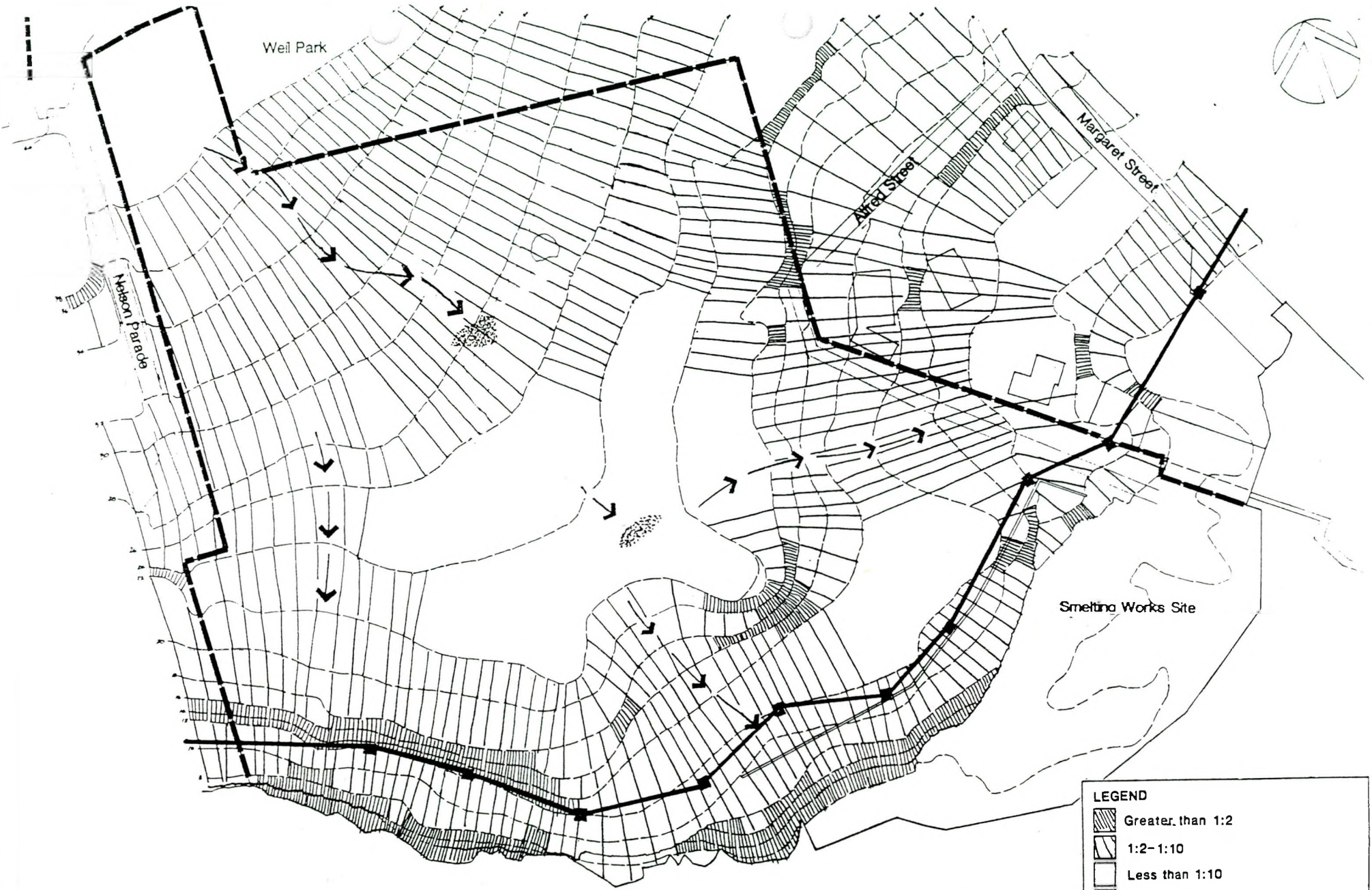
Sweet Pittosporum

Grey Spider Flower

Old Man Banksia

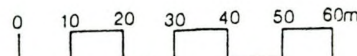


Kelly's Bush



Parramatta River

Slope and Drainage



LEGEND

- Greater than 1:2
- 1:2-1:10
- Less than 1:10
- Area of Siltation
- Contour (2.0m)
- Major Drainage Routes
- MWS&DB Line

This community contains the only mature stand of Banksia serrata found on the site. Significant weed infestation can be found on the boundaries, particularly along the Weil Park frontage.

B. HEATH DOMINANT

"Closed Shrub"

Shrubs 2–8m

80–100% canopy density

Dominant species

Kunzea ambigua

Casuarina paludosa

Acacia longifolia var longifolia

Pittosporum undulatum

Leptospermum attenuatum

Grevillea sericea

Banksia spinulosa

Tick Bush

Scrub Sheoak

Sydney Golden Wattle

Sweet Pittosporum

Slender Tea Tree

Pink Spider Flower

Hairpin Banksia

Areas of sedges, particularly around sandstone ledges, indicate intermittent wet conditions. Grass, bracken, ferns and garden escapes are found in areas where the canopy is broken, particularly along paths.

C. FORESHORE AREAS

"Closed Forest" (Littoral Rainforest)

Trees 10–15m

90–100% canopy density

Dominant species

Eleocarpus reticulatus

Ficus rubiginosa

Pittosporum undulatum

Acacia longifolia var longifolia

Banksia integrifolia

Blueberry Ash

Port Jackson Fig

Sweet Pittosporum

Sydney Golden Wattle

Coast Banksia

D. BANKSIA AREA

"Low Closed Forest"

Trees 5–10m

70–100% canopy density

Dominant species

Banksia integrifolia

Acacia longifolia var longifolia

Pittosporum undulatum

Kunzea ambigua

Leptospermum sp

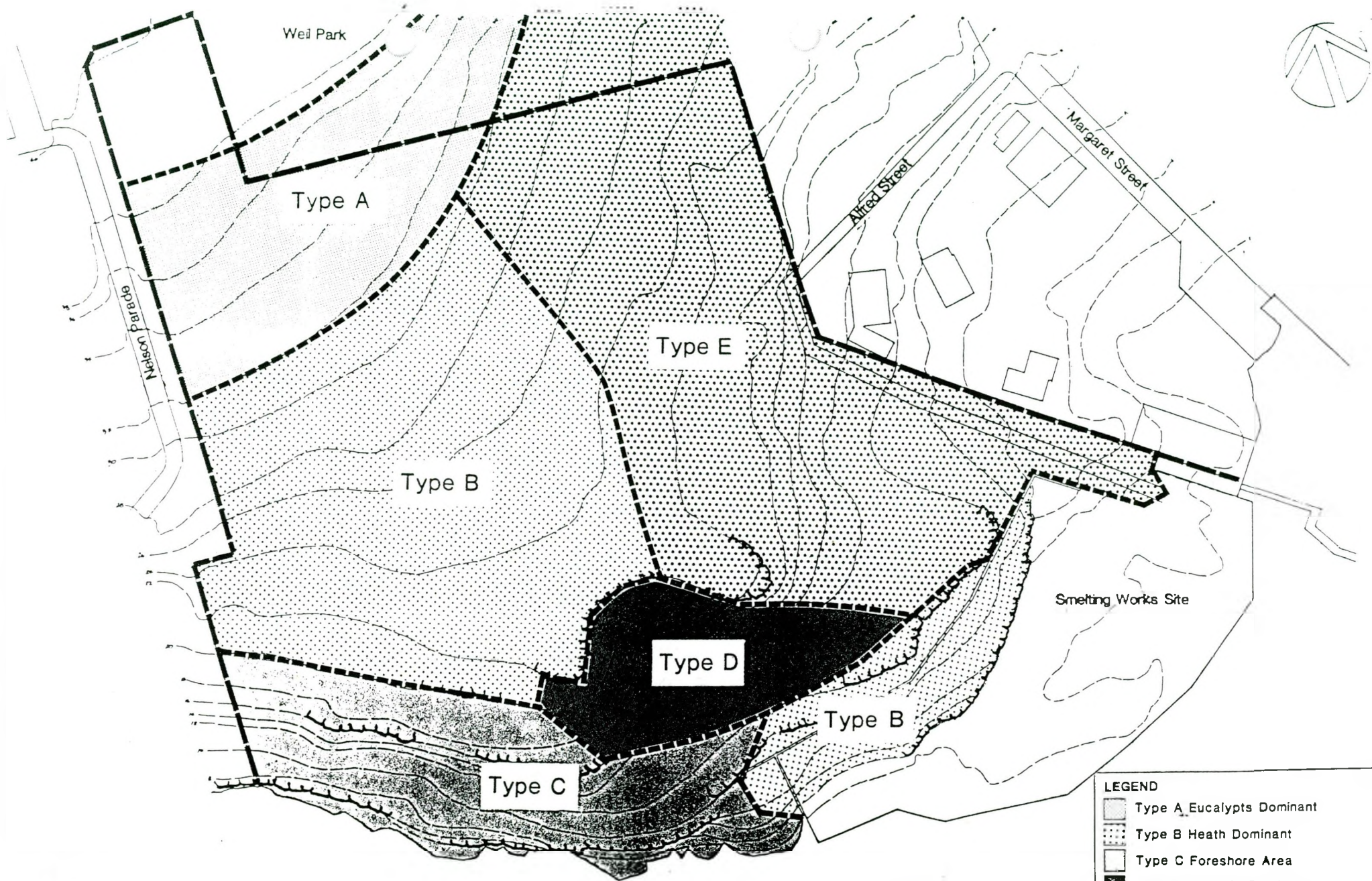
Coast Banksia

Sydney Golden Wattle

Sweet Pittosporum

Tick Bush






Banksia integrifolia indicate that fires and subsequent regeneration have occurred in this area. Weed infestation is evident along paths and where the canopy is broken. Areas of sedges indicate wet conditions.



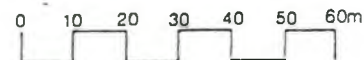
Parramatta

River

LEGEND

-  Type A Eucalypts Dominant
-  Type B Heath Dominant
-  Type C Foreshore Area
-  Type D Banksia Dominant
-  Type E Weed Infested Areas

Vegetation



E. WEED INFESTED AREAS

"Closed Scrub" (Shrub)

Shrubs 0–2m

10–30% canopy density

Remnant and regenerating native species

Eucalypt sp

Ficus macrophylla

Banksia integrifolia

Acacia longifolia var (longifolia)

Port Jackson Fig
Coast Banksia
Sydney Golden Wattle

Significant weed spp.

Lantana camara

Ipomoea indica

Ligustrum sinense

Nephrolepis cordifolia

Rubus sp.

Ochna serrulata

Opuntia stricta

Grass species

Lantana
Morning Glory
Small Leaved Pinvet
Fishbone Fern
Blackberry
Ochna
Prickly Pear

Areas of remnant native species occupy approximately 50% of ground area with encroaching weeds displacing native ground cover. Along the access roads to the smelting site colonisation by exotic plants is almost complete. The remaining native species are over-grown with exotic climbers and there are extensive areas of cleared grass.

In order to achieve a weed free and natural bushland, "disturbed" areas will require extensive landscape works, whilst native dominated communities will respond well to the Bradley Method of bush regeneration.

3.6 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The landscape character may be divided into three main areas :

3.6.1 Native Bush

The bush areas consist of three vegetation zones.

1. OPEN FOREST is found on the upper portion of the site and is dominated by Eucalyptus piperita and Eucalyptus gummifera up to 15m high with an understorey of shrubs up to 3m high.

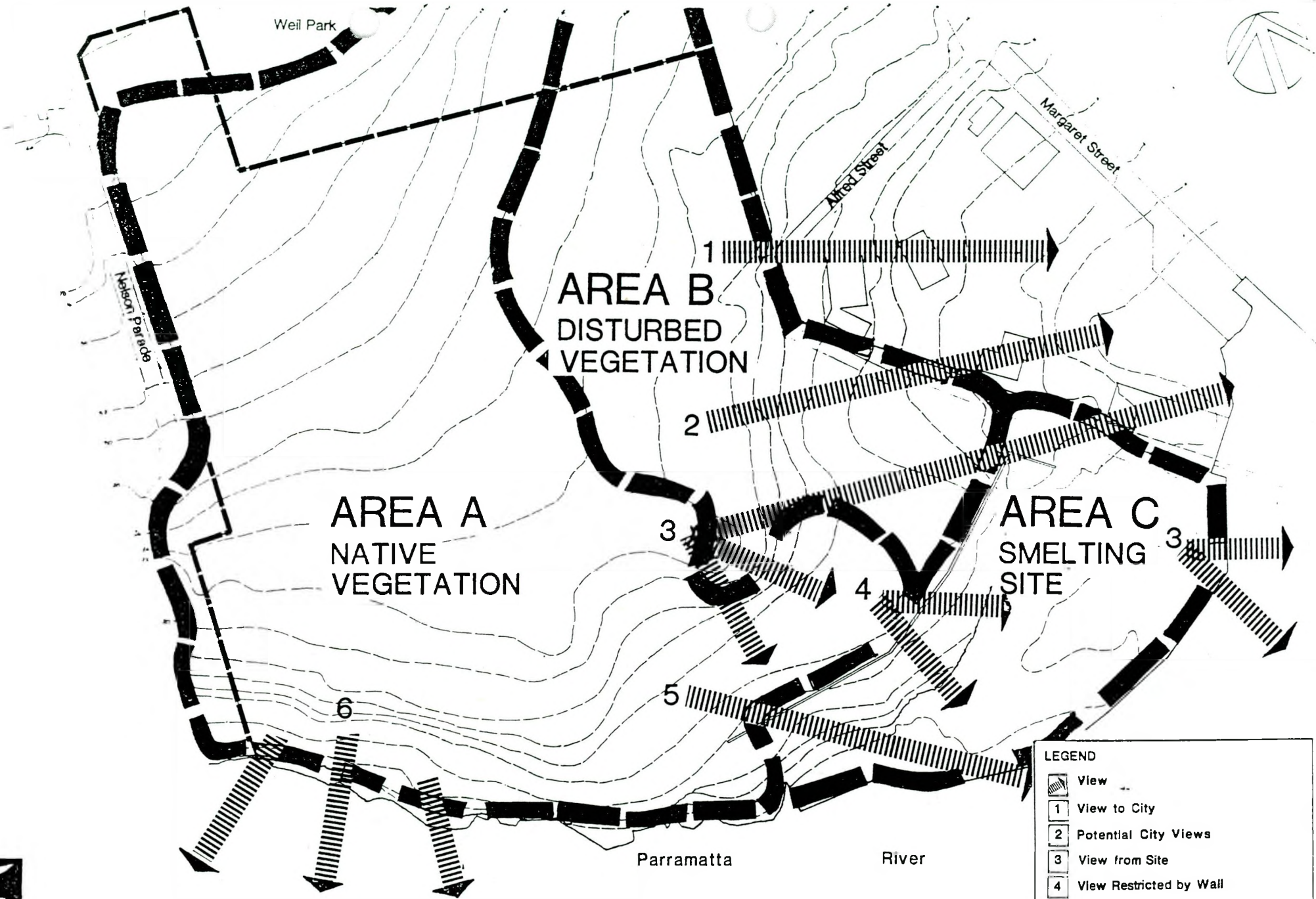
Character : Canopy of 30–50% density allowing filtered light. The texture of leaves and tree trunks dominate, with views terminating within 3 metres. The lower level of vegetation creates a strong sense of enclosure.

2. CLOSED SCRUB is found on the middle section of the site and is dominated by Kunzea ambigua up to 8 metres high with an understorey of shrubs up to 2 metres high.

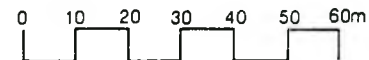
Character : Canopy of 80–100% density with a strong sense of enclosure. The dominant elements are multiple trunks of shrubs combined with fine leaf texture.



Kelly's Bush



Landscape Character and Views



LEGEND	
	View
	View to City
	Potential City Views
	View from Site
	View Restricted by Wall
	View from Rock Ledge
	Broken Views of Water

From the Parramatta River

The site is seen as part of the Hunter's Hill peninsular with Pulpit Point and Clarke's Point forming the visual boundaries. The following are major features on the peninsular:

- The dense vegetation of Kelly's Bush and Fern Bay.
- The strong horizontal lines of the water, concrete block wall and ridge.
- The contrast between Kelly's Bush and the adjoining residential areas.
- The vivid white and strong form of the Pulpit Point Mobil Tanks.
- The grassed bank of the army land and parkland of Clarke's Point.

Generally the visual amenity of Kelly's Bush from the water is good but is marred by the concrete block wall above the smelting works and the building ruins.

3.7.2 Viewing Points within the Site

The built landscape and the Parramatta River dominate views from the site, with the topography allowing both foreground and distant views. There are several important natural viewing points from within the site, giving extensive views of Cockatoo Island, the lower reaches of the Parramatta River, and distant skyline views of the City centre and Harbour Bridge. Foreground views are of the Parramatta River, the Marina and surrounding residential areas.

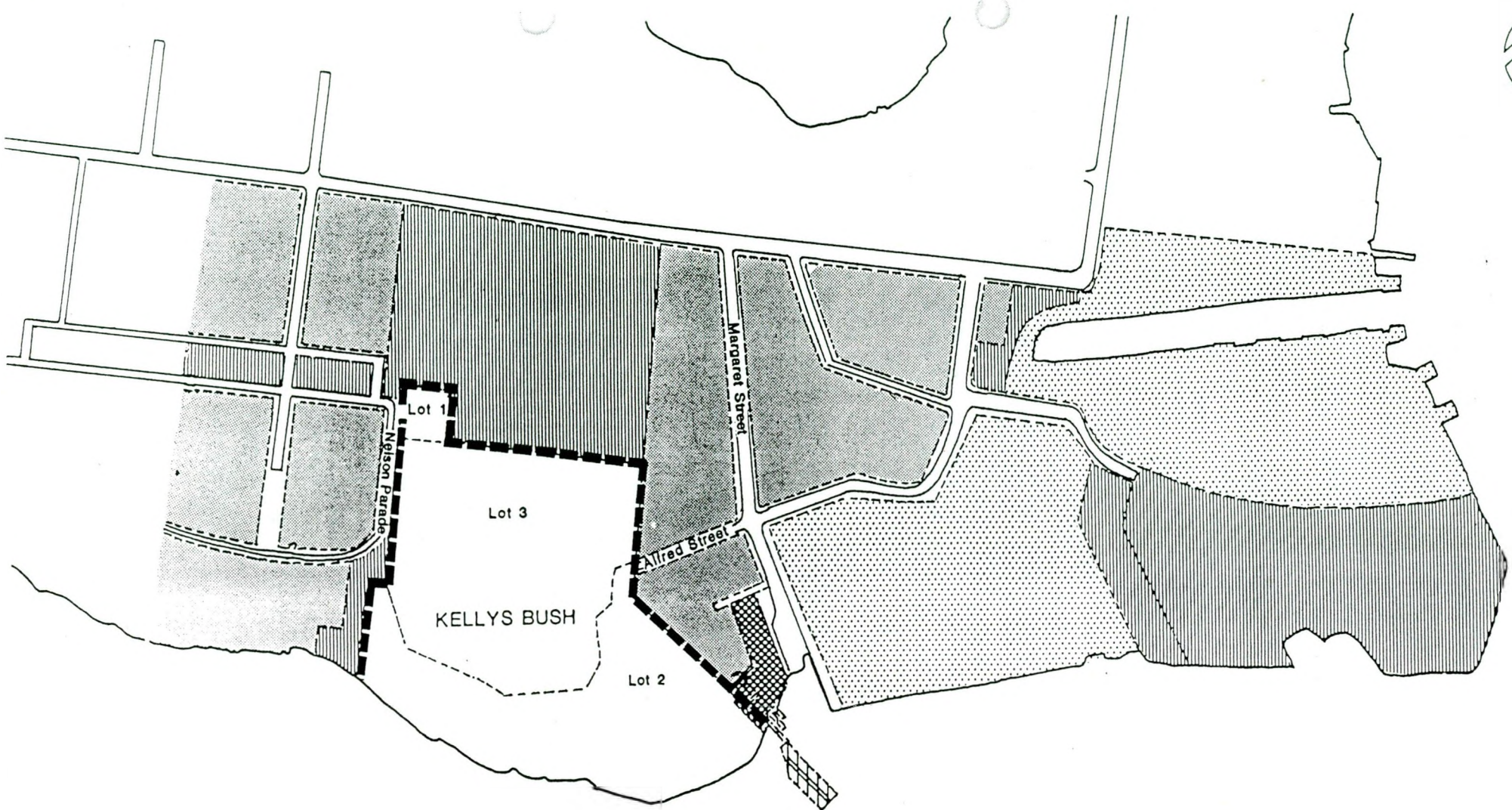
3.8 LAND TENURE

Kelly's Bush is owned by the Department of Environment and Planning (Lots 1, 2 and 3 in DP 549711). Lots 1 and 2 are zoned "open space" and Lot 3 "residential".

An area of 30 square metres of Lot 2, covered by a portion of the marina building, is leased by Frimon Pty Ltd, the owner of Woolwich Marina. The lease is administered by the Maritime Services Board.

Clause 36 in the lease relates to this portion of the land :

That should any objection in writing be lodged with the Board at any time during the term by any person (other than a tenant of the Lessee) having the right to possession of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 11660 Folio 98 to the Lessee remaining in occupation of that portion of the said demised premises shown by grey shading on the said plan then the Board reserves the right to immediately thereupon or at any time thereafter to determine the term insofar as the same relates to the said portion of the said demised premises without payment of any compensation whatsoever PROVIDED ALWAYS that any such determination be without prejudice to any right of suit or action which may have accrued to the Board prior to, AND in the event of the term being determined under this Clause the provision of Clause 9 hereof in relation to the removal of structures shall (mutatis mutandis) apply to the removal of any structures on the portion of the said demised premises in respect of which the term is so determined."

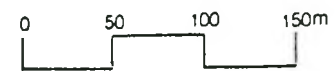


Parramatta

River



Land Tenure



LEGEND	
	Council Land
	Land Leased from DEP by Marina
	Land Leased from MSB by Marina
	Marina Land
	Private Land
	Army Land
	Right of Way

Right of Ways

There are two right of ways adjacent to the Frimon Pty Ltd land :

1. One 10 foot (3.040m) ROW through the existing building; and
2. One 5 foot (1.5024m) ROW north of Woolwich Marina freehold land.

Wharf Reserve

West of the site is Wharf Reserve, the title of which is in the name of Hunter's Hill Council (Certificate of Title Volume 721 Folio 194). The Maritime Services Board, who originally owned the reserve, have no plans to construct a wharf on this site. North and east of Wharf Reserve is Nelson Parade, its easement controlled by Hunter's Hill Council. To the north of Kelly's Bush is Weil Park owned by Council. To the east of the site, north of Woolwich Marina, is residential land under private ownership. The land abutting Woolwich Marina is owned by Professor Martin.

Negotiation for a right of way through the Woolwich Marina including private land owned by Professor Martin from Margaret Street to Kelly's Bush could be a feasible and reasonable process to increase pedestrian access to the site. This access would be restricted to daylight hours because of the marina business.

3.9 ACCESS

Kelly's Bush is to a large extent remote from the main traffic activity of the area. Regional road access is gained by Victoria Road, Gladesville Bridge and Burns Bay Road. Woolwich Road acts as a feeder to the Hunter's Hill peninsular. Access to Kelly's Bush off Woolwich Road is either through Gladstone Avenue and Prince George Parade to Nelson Parade or through Margaret Street to Alfred Street.

3.9.1 Road Access to the Site

Generally road access is limited and constricted. Alfred Street provides the only on-site access road but it is narrow and has a sharp bend. Presently few cars use the site, with limited off street parking at Alfred Street and Nelson Parade. The effective carrying capacity of the site would be a maximum of 20 cars in order to maintain environmental quality. Alfred Street would be the most effective entrance point. Any development should ensure there is minimal parking impact on the already constricted streets around Kelly's Bush.

3.9.2 Water Access to the Site

Kelly's Bush waterfront location creates an ideal opportunity for water access to the site. The present sea wall offers access for small dinghies but water depth is inadequate for larger vessels.

3.9.3 Pedestrian Access to the Site

The main pedestrian access is at the corner of Nelson Parade and King George Parade. This point is the start of what is known as the "main" or "old ferry" track which leads to Alfred Street. Access through the site is currently via an extensive and duplicated path system.

3.10 MAN-MADE SITE ELEMENTS

The main man-made site elements include :

- . Aboriginal relics
- . Manager's house and surrounds
- . Dumped cars
- . Planting of exotics
- . Garden refuse
- . Pathways
- . Smelting works

3.10.1 Aboriginal Relics

A number of aboriginal relic sites are to be found within the site as shown on the man-made site elements plan and outlined in the Archaeologist's Report (see Appendix). Note is taken of a "footprint" adjacent to the rock pool that was not found on site by the Archaeologist. All aboriginal sites are protected by law and any development of the site should ensure their safety.

3.10.2 Manager's House and Surrounds

The sandstone foundations and broken brick wall are all that remain of the Manager's house. Part of the garage remains standing as does a substantial sandstone garden wall, which is now covered with bracken and ferns. The old tennis court and gardens are identifiable as remaining features amongst areas of relatively flat filled land.

The following species are found in this area :

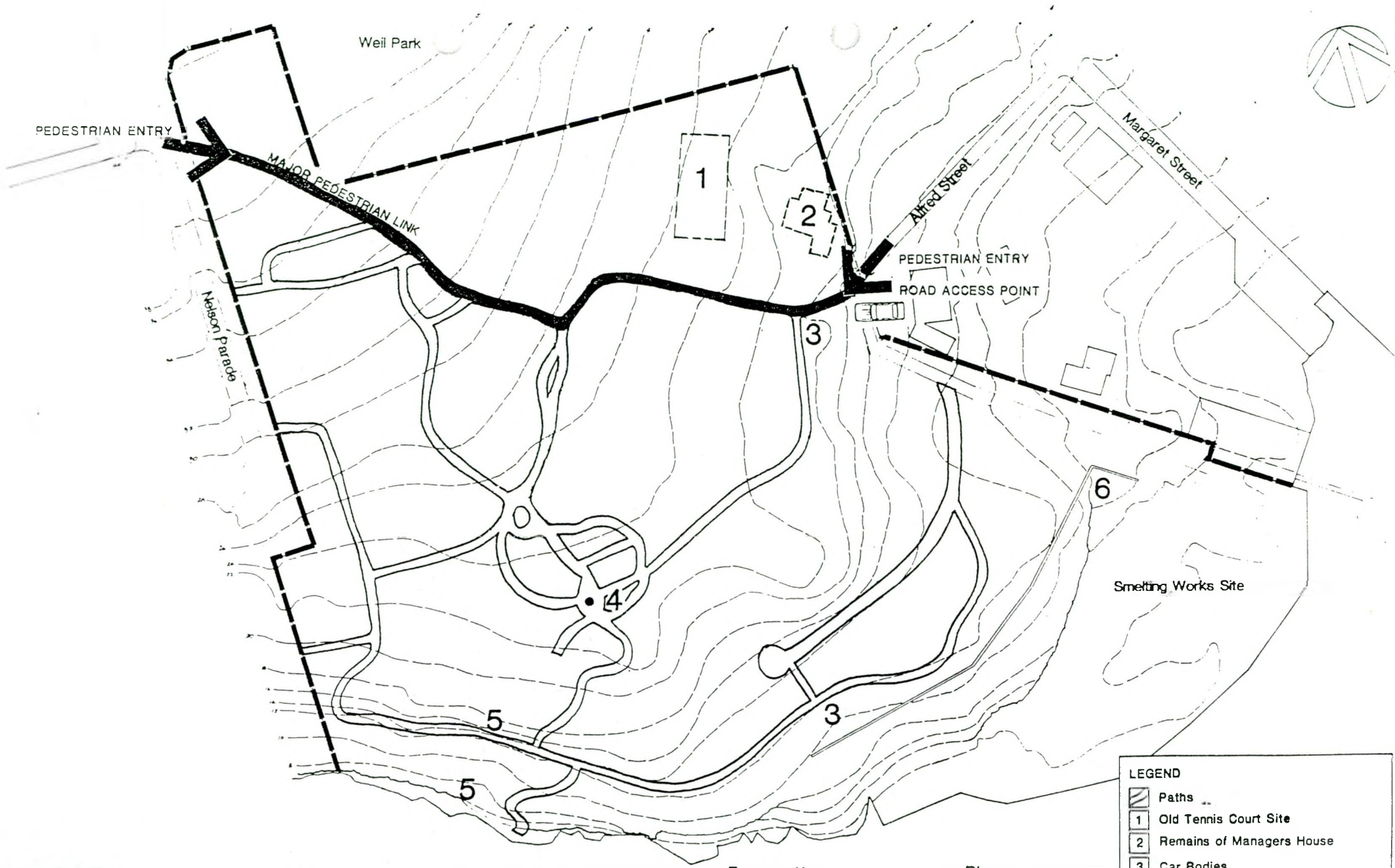
- Populus nigra – Lombardy poplar
- Ligustrum sinense – Small-leaved privet
- Cinnamomum camphora – Camphor laurel
- Quercus robur – English Oak
- Palm sp.

3.10.3 Dumped Cars

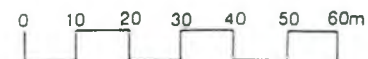
A number of dumped cars in differing states of decay are located on site. Removal of these cars in the initial "clean up" stage should carefully preserve existing vegetation.

3.10.4 Planting of Exotics

Planting adjacent to the MSB reserve and Weil Park of exotics such as Ficus elastica (Rubber Tree) and Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu) facilitates their intrusion into Kelly's Bush. Such unsuitable plants should be removed and replaced with indigenous species. Kikuyu from Weil Park should be restricted to the oval by a mowing strip above the bank between the Park and Kelly's Bush.



Man-Made Site Elements



LEGEND	
	Paths
	Old Tennis Court Site
	Remains of Managers House
	Car Bodies
	Rock Pool
	Aboriginal Middens
	Concrete Block Wall

3.10.5 Garden Refuse

The bush on the boundary of Nelson Parade is used for dumping of garden refuse. This practice should be halted by effective boundary fencing.

3.10.6 Pathways

There is currently a complex earth path system in Kelly's Bush. Multiple paths duplicate functions, disturb both the natural bush and aboriginal sites and exacerbate erosion.

3.10.7 Smelting Works

The smelting works site is located on the foreshore of Kelly's Bush. The main elements, discussed further in the Industrial Archaeologist's report (see Appendix), are :

- . The remains of buildings on site
- . The rock face and concrete blockwall
- . The areas of concrete paving
- . The sandstone seawall and brick wall.

3.11 RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Included in Kelly's Bush are areas of tin smelting furnace waste which is radioactive. The maximum recommended acceptable level based on an exposure of 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, given by the International Commission on Radiological Protection, is .057 rem/hour. Readings on site range from .02 to greater than .1 rem/hour. However, the Department of Health considers that the waste is of a low health risk. Effective treatment for the radioactive waste is recommended in Section 5.2.

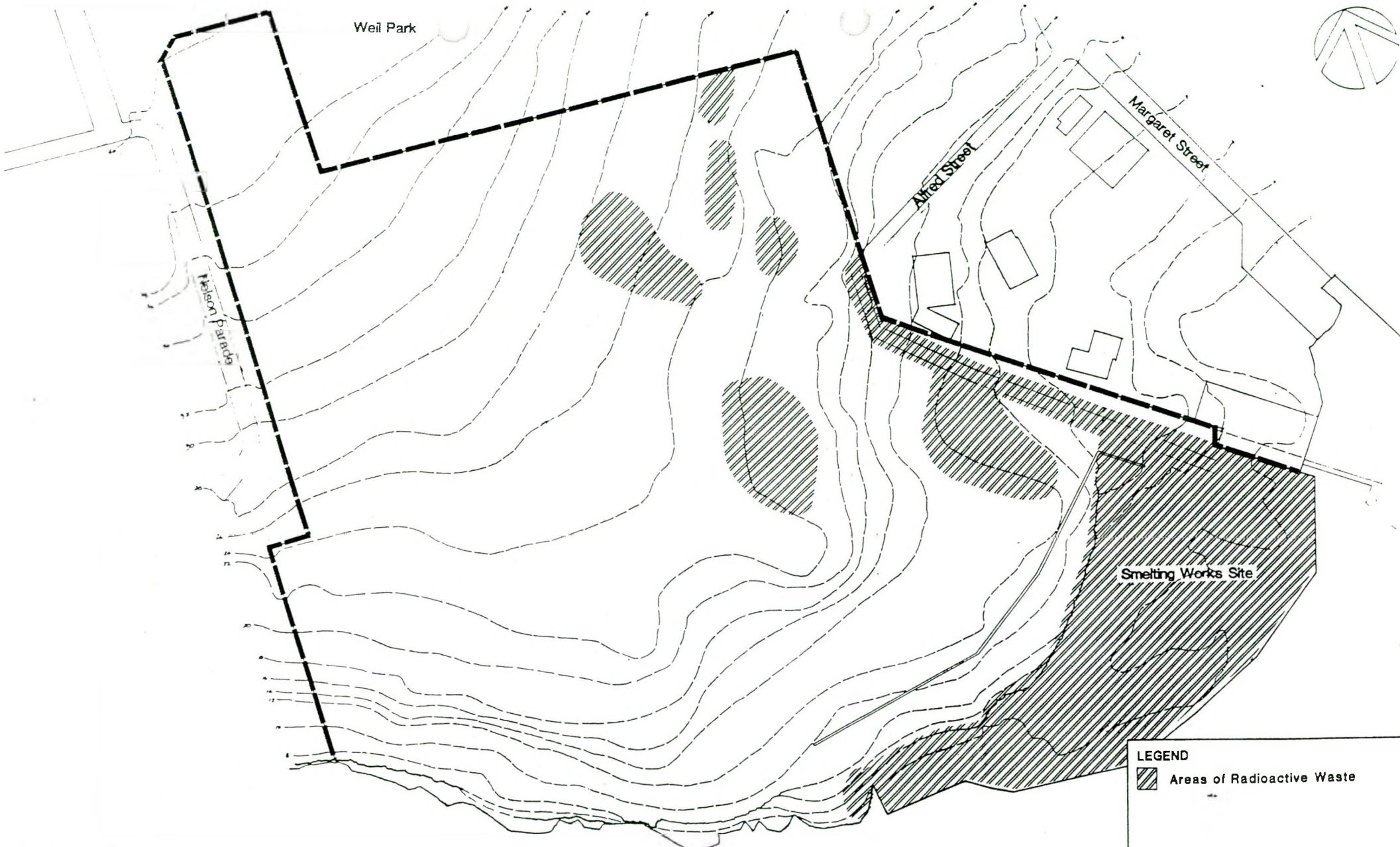
The radiation found in Kelly's Bush is a result of the processing on site of tin ore containing the mineral monazite. It produces Thoron Gas which is emitted as gamma rays for the first 53 seconds of production causing Thorium 232 contamination. This eventually breaks down to stable lead.

3.11.1 Areas of Radiation


The two main areas of radiation are :

1. Dumped waste consisting of approximately six areas located on the upper slopes on the eastern area of the site and under the service road to the smelting site.
2. Furnace waste used as aggregate in the concrete structures and paving in the smelting works.

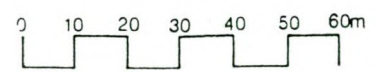
Radioactive waste is not present in the old stack, the remains of the office or in any brick structure in the works.



LEGEND

 Areas of Radioactive Waste

Parramatta River



Radioactive Waste



Kelly's Bush



A.EUCALYPTUS DOMINANT
"Open forest"(Dry Sclerophyll Forest)



B.HEATH DOMINANT
"Closed Scrub"

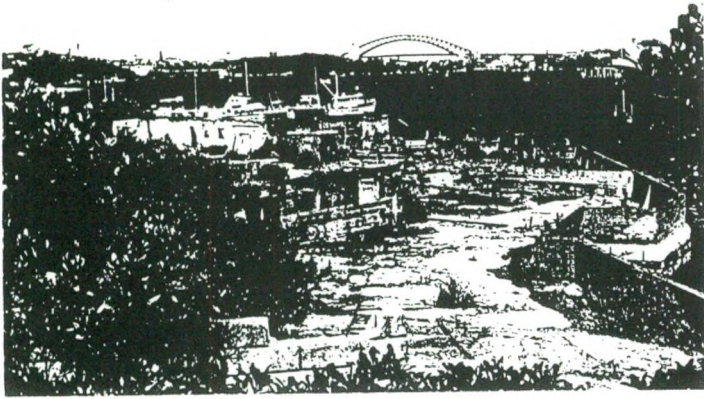


C.FORESHORE AREA
"Closed Forest"(Littoral Rainforest)

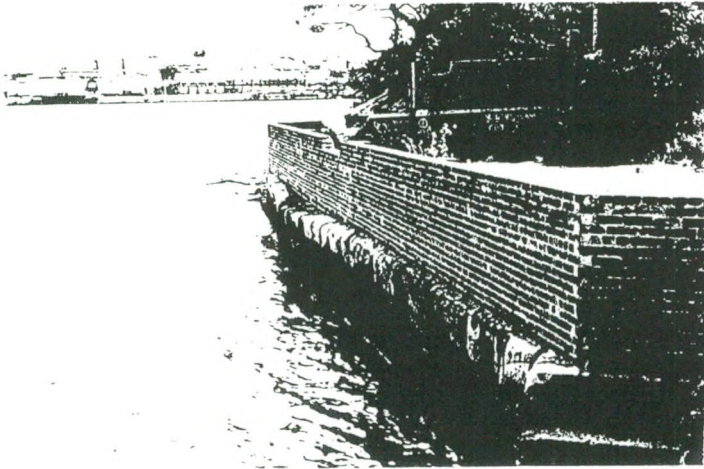


E.WEED INFESTED AREAS
"Closed Scrub"(Scrub)

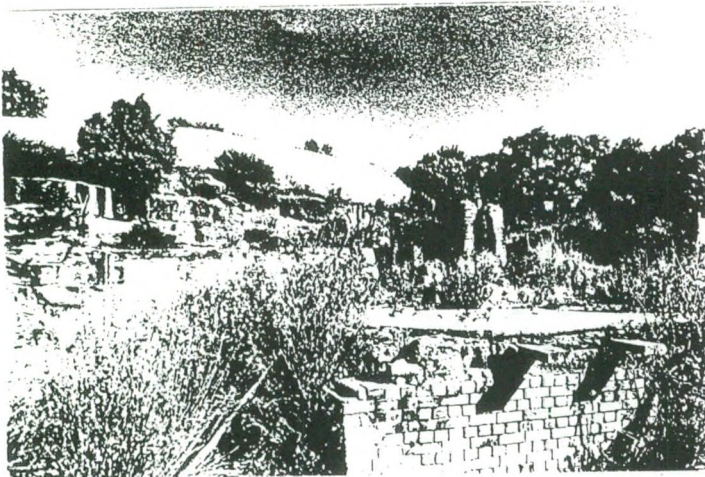
Overview of the Smelting Works showing the prominent waterside location and partially demolished buildings



Brick wall built on top of sandstone sea wall

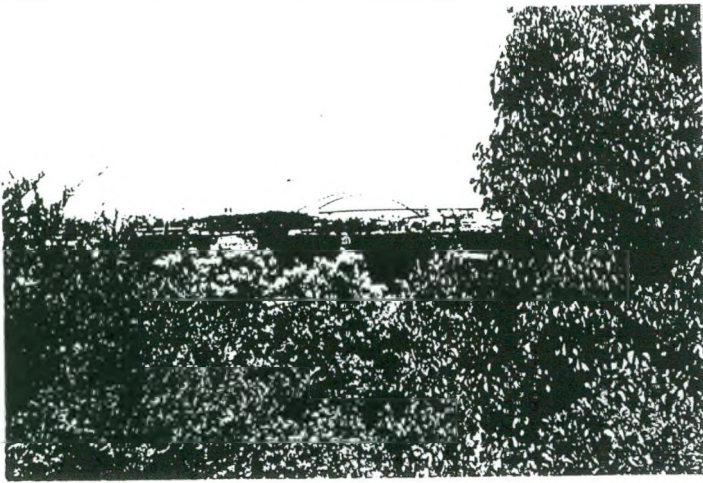


The rock face and concrete block wall above the partially demolished factory buildings



There is a strong contrast between the Smelting Works site and the bush above the rock face

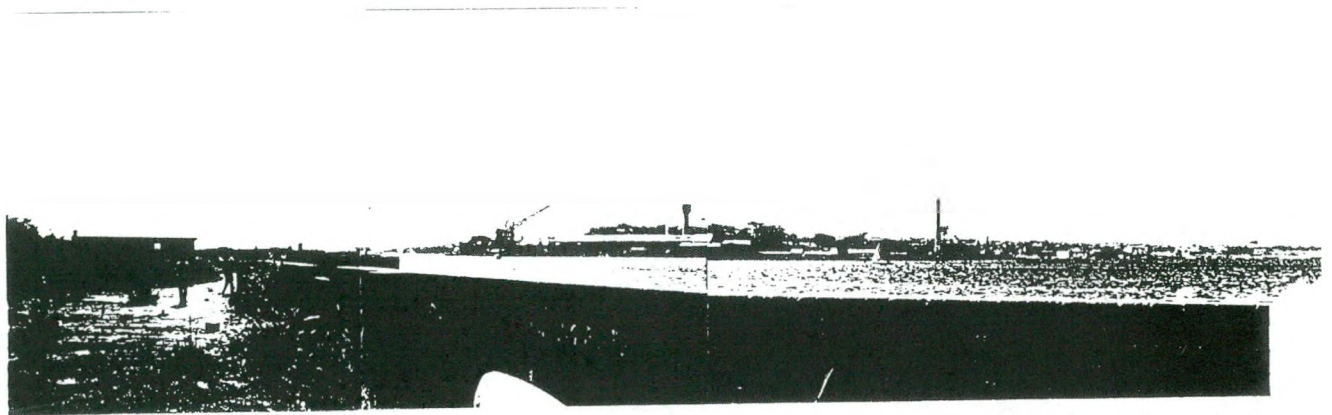




View from rock ledge above Smelting Works site



View from rock ledge above Smelting Works site

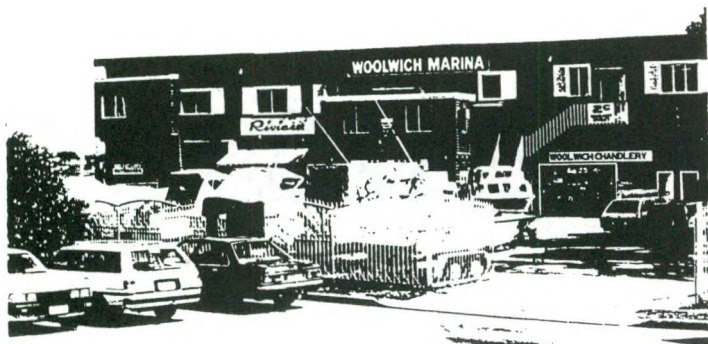


View from Smelting Works site showing Parramatta River, Cockatoo Island, Harbour Bridge and City Skyline

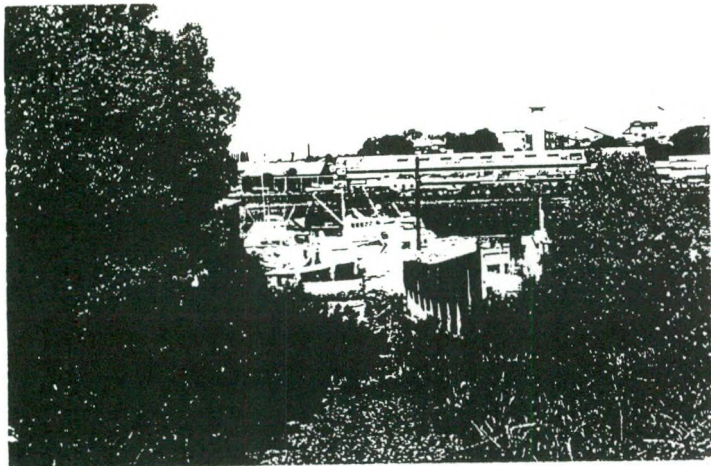


View from rock ledge west of Smelting Works site

Woolwich Marina Building seen from Margaret Street



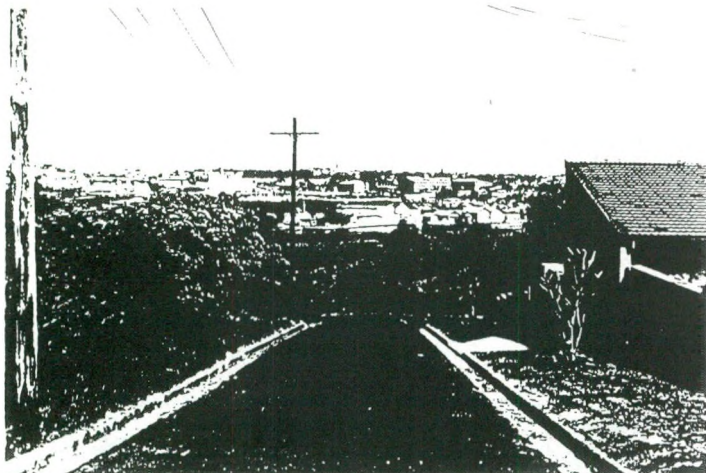
Marina seen from eastern end of the site

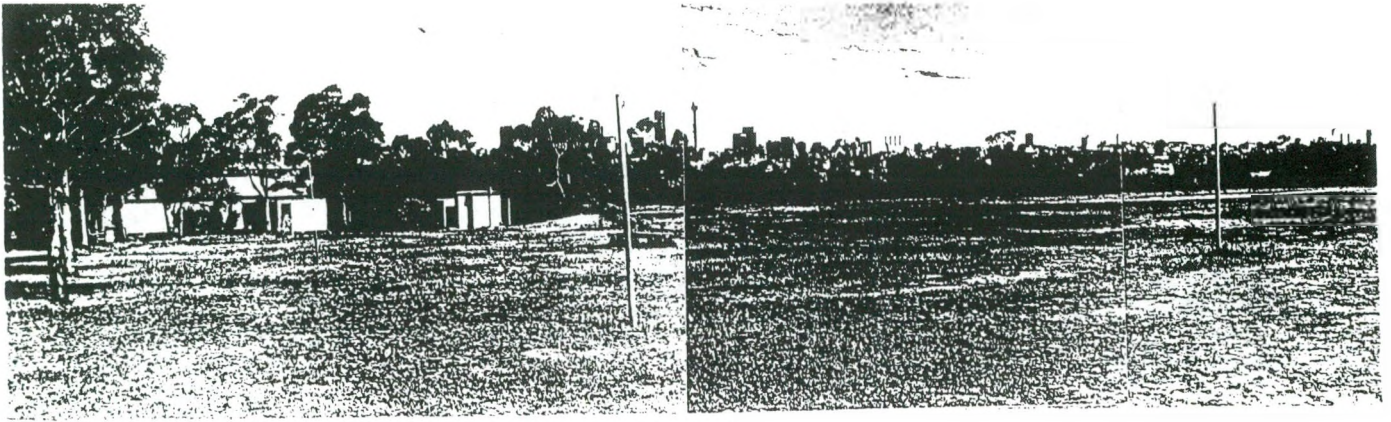


View from site to Marina, Army land, Sailing Club and Clarke's Point with glimpses of North Sydney behind

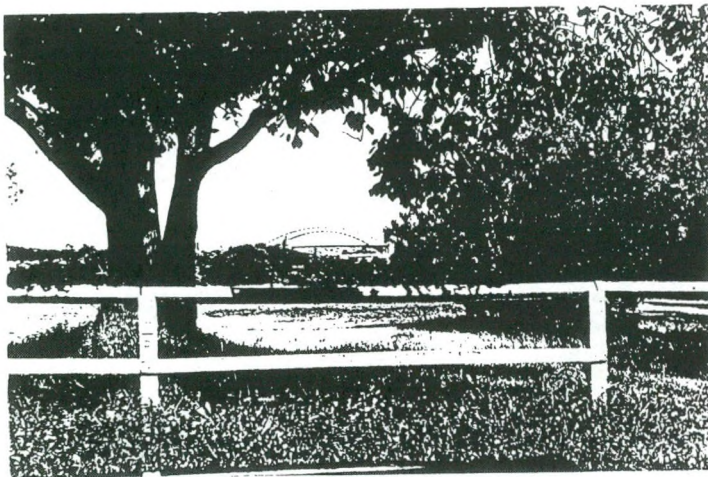


View south down Nelson Parade showing the site and adjoining residential area





View from Woolwich Road showing Weil Park with Kelly's Bush and the City behind



View from Weil Park to Kelly's Bush and the City beyond



Invasion of weeds from Weil Park into the bush



Invasion of grass from Weil Park into the bush

4.0 MANAGEMENT

4.1 THE ROLE OF KELLY'S BUSH

Kelly's Bush has two main roles to play. They are as follows :

4.1.1 Regional Resource

Kelly's Bush is an important part of the Sydney Region because of its foreshore location on the Parramatta River and its historical and social significance. These factors will generate a regional attraction which should be catered for in any development of Kelly's Bush.

4.1.2 Local Resource

Kelly's Bush has always been used by local residents and strong local interest means it is highly valued and actively utilised. Its major role is as a passive recreational resource, providing a secluded bushland experience with quiet views to the City beyond.

4.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The following aims and objectives have been adopted within the management guidelines for Kelly's Bush :

4.2.1 Aims

- . Conservation of native bushland
- . Preservation of wildlife
- . Preservation of historical context
- . Preservation of aboriginal sites
- . Provide a suitable safe and healthy recreation amenity
- . Provide an accessible recreation amenity

4.2.2 Objectives

- . Make site safe in terms of radiation levels for public recreation use
- . Rehabilitate bushland and conserve fauna
- . Protect aboriginal sites
- . Provide for the most appropriate recreation demand
- . Provide a bushland management scheme
- . Education of visitors in the care and use of bushland communities
- . Recognise important recent historical issues – the "green ban" movement, the history of the smelting works
- . Consider the long term maintenance of the site
- . Maintain the quality of the residential area

4.3 MOST APPROPRIATE RECREATION DEMAND

Kelly's Bush has the potential to attract both local and regional visitors. There is potential conflict between preservation and use of the bush, as intensive or inappropriate use would lead to downgrading of the vegetation, the wildlife, and the aboriginal sites.

4.3.1 Regional Demand

The regional demand for Kelly's Bush is due to its foreshore location and its historical and cultural significance. Acceptable activities for this demand must be located in the smelting works areas and could include :

- . group visits
- . interpretation of the smelting site/green bans
- . limited bushwalk
- . passive recreational activities

A range of activities on the foreshore would divert larger groups away from more fragile areas and minimise possible abuse. Large groups, particularly school children, should be supervised when using the bush. The foreshore area, being relatively level, would also be suitable for local use activities which are not compatible with the bush.

4.3.2 Local Demand

Appropriate activities that are passive in nature and environmentally acceptable to Kelly's Bush include :

- . bushwalking
- . viewing
- . sitting
- . fishing

Environmentally inappropriate recreation activities that are detrimental to the site and can lead to reduced vegetation cover, erosion and weed infestation include :

- . trail bikes
- . pedal bikes
- . horseriding
- . wood fueled barbeques
- . camping

5.0 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

5.1 LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

A landscape concept has evolved through an analysis of site characteristics and potential recreation demand. This concept recognises the demand for both local and regional use of Kelly's Bush. These could be accommodated by broadly dividing the site into two areas: the Bush, which takes in the majority of the site, and the Smelting Works Site.

5.1.2 The Bush

The Bush will remain a low intensity, local use area. The bush will be regenerated, with the method varying according to the degree of disturbance. Surface run-off from Weil Park will be re-directed away from Kelly's Bush and into stormwater drains in Nelson Parade. Access will be limited to pedestrians, with fencing to critical areas and stile type entrances. A rational and minimal path system will provide an efficient circulation network. Aboriginal sites will be avoided, erosion alleviated and routes clearly defined by signage. Outlook points will be incorporated to take advantage of views towards the City and the Parramatta River. Vehicular access will be from Alfred Street, with a 10 space parking area and service road to the smelting works site.

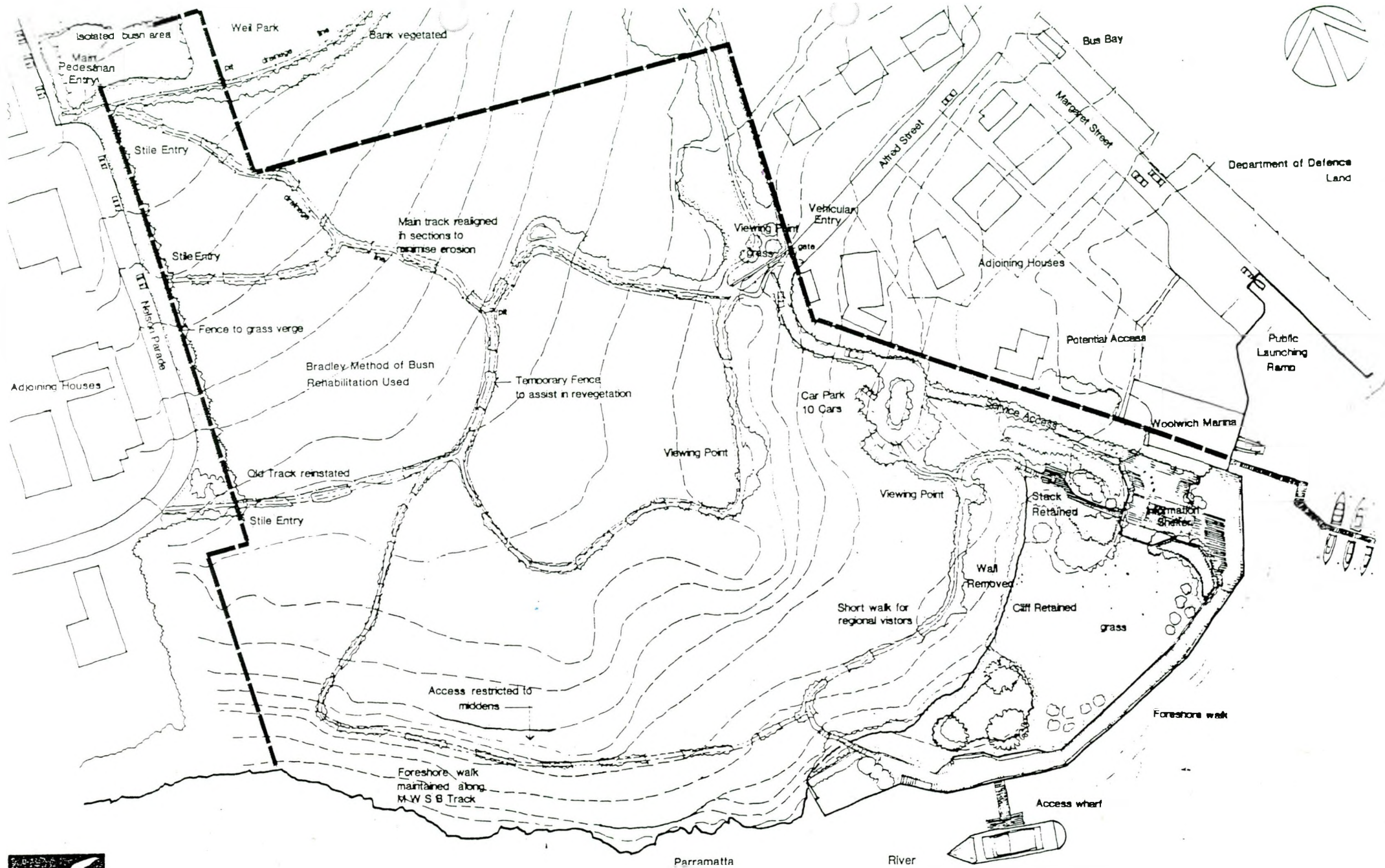
5.1.2 Smelting Works Site

The Smelting Works Site will be developed as a high intensity, regional use area with an industrial theme. The development proposes three main areas : an information shelter, a foreshore walk and a central grassed area.

The information shelter will take the form of the office which existed until 1971 and will incorporate toilets and a small secure storage space. The surface will be hard paved and provide a suitable area for permanent exhibitions of the history and ecology of the site. Paths will lead to the smelter stack then up stairs cut in the rock face and through the bush. Signs will identify plants and educational features.

The gravel foreshore walk will run between the existing sandstone sea wall and a new sandstone retaining wall. A new wharf will provide boat and ferry access.

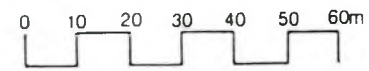
Above the foreshore walk will be the central grassed area. This area is on fill, mounded to expose the sandstone cut and to maximise views towards the Parramatta River. The grass and scattered groupings of trees are designed to provide a multi-use area, suitable for picnics, etc. There are no barbeques as they are provided at Clarke's Point.

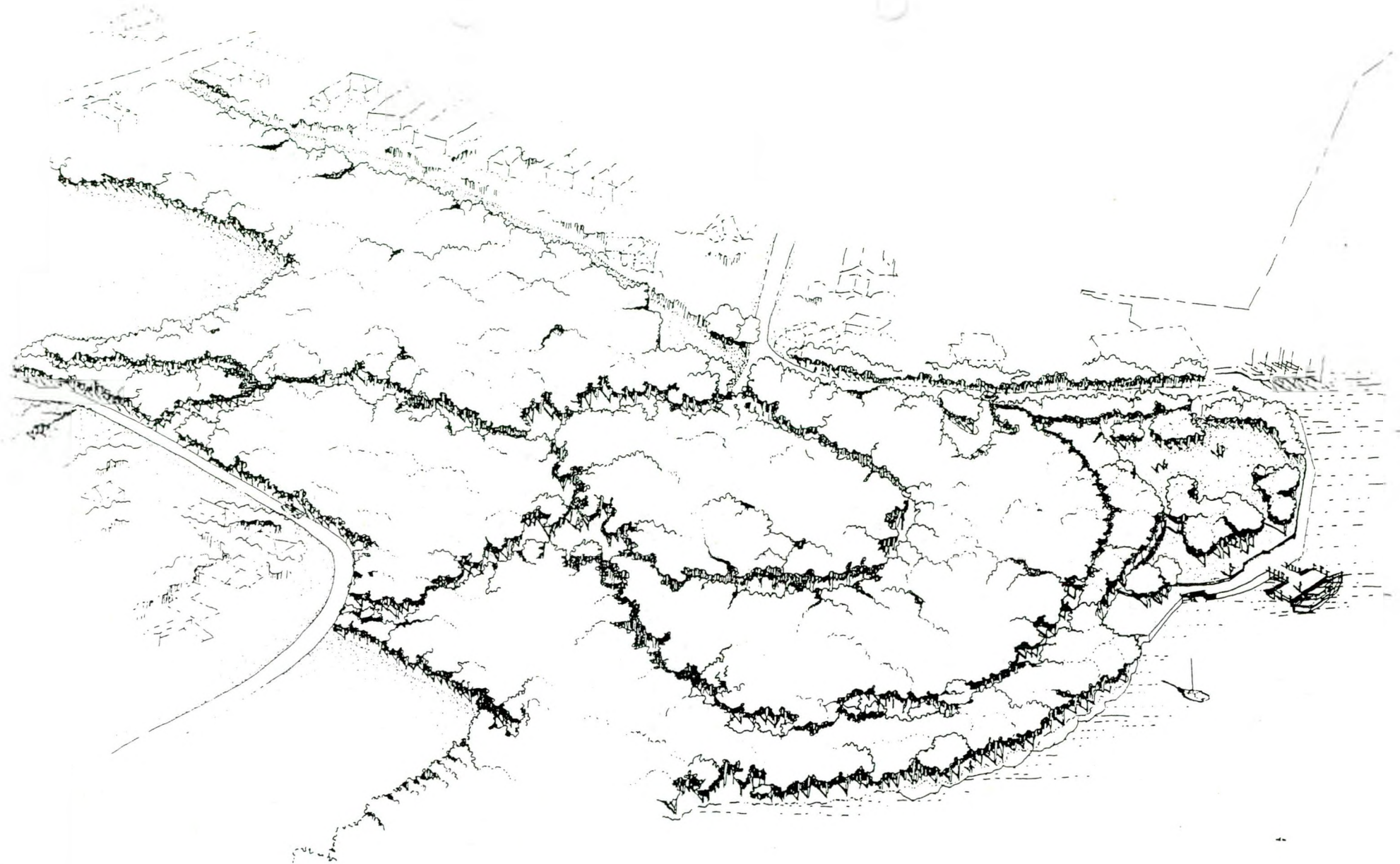


Parramatta

River

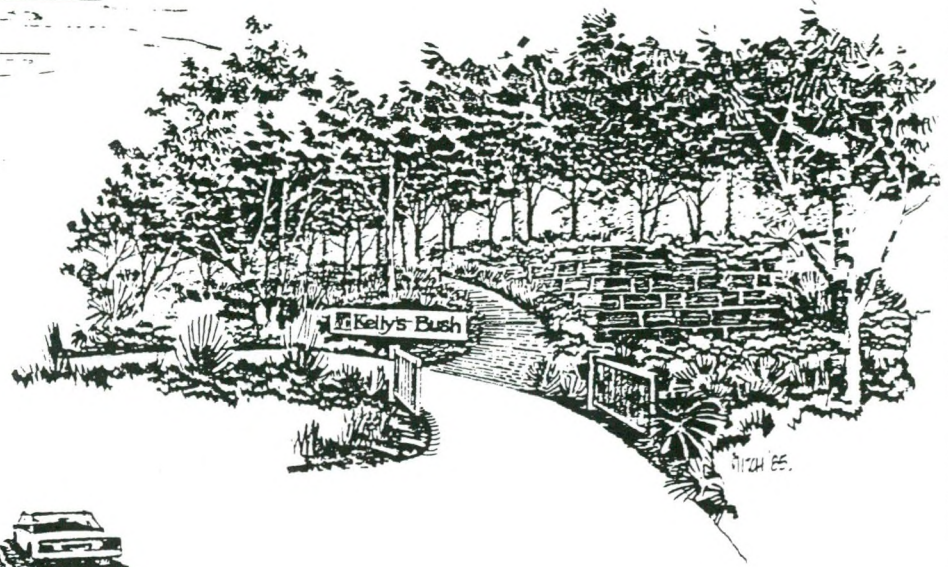
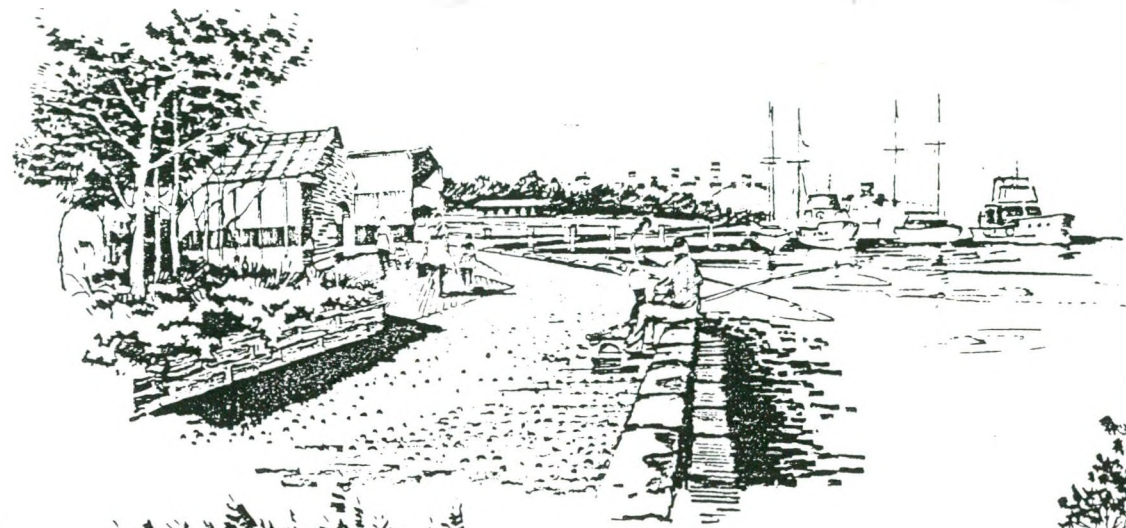
Master Plan



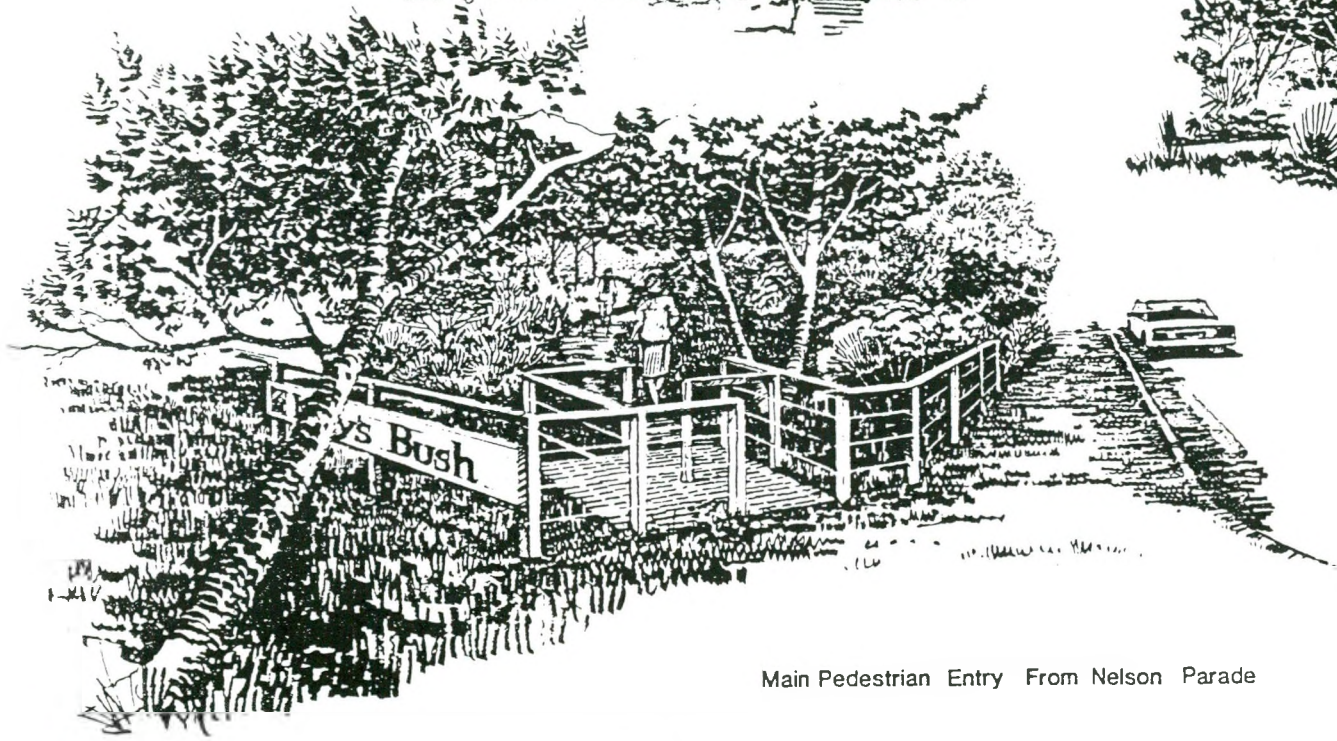


Aerial View

Foreshore Walk



Car Entry From Alfred Street



Main Pedestrian Entry From Nelson Parade



Perspectives

5.2 TREATMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The radioactive material on site presents a low health risk but levels should be reduced to below acceptable safety standards as specified by the Handbook of Radiological Protection, H M S O London (1971).

To reduce radioactive effect by a factor of 10 requires a depth of 1 metre of fill, 380mm of brick, or 250mm of concrete. Thus, depending on radiation measurements, the waste should be covered by between 400 and 1000mm of clean fill. During the burying operation the Department of Health has offered to supply radiation monitors. They consider that there is no inhalation or ingestion hazard associated with handling the radioactive waste.

The treatment should be done in two stages :

- (i) All moveable radioactive material should be placed in a suitable part of the smelting works area. This includes surface deposits from around the site, demolished smelting works structures and paving which is not feasible to cover in situ.
- (ii) All radioactive material should then be covered with sufficient material to bring down the radiation levels below acceptable safety standards.

5.3 REGENERATION OF BUSHLAND

There are three methods proposed for the regeneration of vegetation in Kelly's Bush. These are :

1. Bradley's Method of bush regeneration.
2. Selective weeding and replanting.
3. Regrading and revegetation.

All works on, or immediately adjacent to, aboriginal sites should be done in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service to ensure that there is no damage. Any intrusive grassed areas adjacent to the sites should be contained by a barrier such as a timber sleeper.

Quadrants of the existing plant communities should be taken to obtain an accurate cross section of plant distribution. New planting should reflect the regime found in the existing community.

5.3.1 Bradley's Method

The Bradley Method will be applied to areas identified in the National Trust Report (see Appendix) as being slightly degraded and capable of regeneration.

5.3.2 Selective Weeding and Replanting

The areas identified for selective weeding and replanting have some significant stands of native vegetation associated with a high proportion of weed infestation. The native vegetation should be retained and all



Kelly's Bush



Weil Park

Parramatta

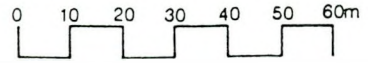
Alfred Street

Margaret Street




Parramatta

River

Regeneration



LEGEND

-  Method 1 Bradley Method
-  Method 2 Selective Weeding and Replanting
-  Method 3 Regrading and Revegetation

weeds removed. The area should then be replanted with indigenous species and mulched to discourage weed regrowth.

5.3.3 Regrading and Revegetation

Heavily weed infested areas should be cleared, planted and mulched, whilst in areas of radioactive waste, the radioactive material should be removed and replaced with clean fill, and then planted and mulched.

5.4 CONSERVATION OF FAUNA

The implementation of the management plan should attract native fauna to the area. By the limitations imposed on pathways and access through the site, the regeneration and replanting of new bush areas will increase the number and size of low frequency use areas. Bikes and horses will be restricted from the bush and domestic animals discouraged. A nesting box and feed station programme will be established in areas away from aboriginal sites.

5.5 PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL SITES

Aboriginal sites are to be protected by discouraging human access. This can be achieved through realignment of existing tracks and by the placing of brush or temporary fences around sites.

5.6 ACCESS

5.6.1 Pedestrian Access

The main pedestrian access points will be from Nelson Parade and Alfred Street with entrances clearly but discreetly shown. Critical boundaries will be fenced and stile type entries will restrict access to pedestrians. Access along the foreshore will be limited, except in the Smelting Works site. A foreshore link behind Woolwich Marina would improve accessibility to the surrounding open space areas.

The proposed pathway through the bush will be of compacted earth and gravel, with sandstone steps at appropriate level changes. Drainage swales will be used to retain water and minimise concentrated flows with an agricultural line draining the lower side of the main path.

5.6.2 Handicapped Access

Provision will be made to allow handicapped access from the carpark to a viewing point in the bush. A stile entry with fencing will prohibit further access to the bush by wheeled vehicles such as trail bikes. Handicapped access will be possible to all parts of the smelting works site.

5.6.3 Car Access

Alfred Street will be maintained as the access road for service vehicles and private cars. A gate of secure construction but complementary materials should be placed at the entrance and opened in daylight hours.

A carpark is proposed midway between Alfred Street and the foreshore. There will be 10 parking bays, 2 of which are for the handicapped and elderly. The carpark will be of an informal layout with car spaces set between planting areas. The car spaces are to be surfaced with compacted gravel and the roadway with bitumen. Access from the carpark to the foreshore along the service road will be limited by a gate.

It is proposed that parking be monitored for the first six months in order to ascertain the impact on the surrounding area. Should the carpark be found to be congested on weekends, parking should be restricted to the handicapped and elderly. A sign indicating this restriction should then be erected on the corner of Alfred and Margaret Streets.

Service vehicles will use the road to the carpark and then continue by the service road to the foreshore area.

Parking is also proposed in Nelson Parade and Prince George Parade. However, visitors should also be able to use boat access to visit Kelly's Bush rather than using private vehicles.

5.6.4 Bus Access

The narrow roadway of Alfred Street and constricted size of Kelly's Bush makes on-site bus access an unnecessary intrusion. Bus parking in Nelson Parade and Prince George Parade would create turning problems and increase use of paths through the bush. The incorporation of a bus bay on land adjoining Department of Defence land on Margaret Street presents a viable alternative to on-site parking. A sign should be erected on Woolwich Road to direct buses down Franki and Edgecliff Streets to Margaret Street. Advance arrangements could be made to allow small buses carrying the elderly or handicapped along the service road to the foreshore. Any literature issued to groups should outline the preferred bus route and bus parking area in Margaret Street.

5.6.5 Water Access

Water depth adjacent to the sea wall is inadequate for larger vessels, so to facilitate public access, a wharf suitable for public ferries will be incorporated into the foreshore. The location of the wharf is determined by the required manoeuvring room, which is three times the boats length. A small ferry will need 90 metres, placing the wharf to the western portion of the smelting site, clear of Woolwich Marina. No moorings or encumbrances shall be placed within the required radius.

It is envisaged that few private boats will moor adjacent to Kelly's Bush because of the lack of beach and the semi-exposed nature of the anchorage.

5.7 SERVICES

Services required by future development include lighting, sewerage, garbage disposal and mowing.

Lighting is necessary for security in areas of formal public access such as the carpark and smelting works site.

Sewerage from the toilets will be pumped into the existing Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board line.

A gravelled service road to the foreshore and a turning area for service vehicles is incorporated in the development. The hard paved turning circle area will provide easy access for mowers to the central grassed area. Litter bins are to be provided for use by visitors at locations accessible by maintenance staff.

5.8 FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION

Well Park and Nelson Parade serve as fire breaks to Kelly's Bush to the north and west. On the southern end of the western boundary, the Council Reserve will require hand clearing to minimise the fire hazard. On the eastern boundary the clearing to the residential area is to be maintained and access provided for fire trucks through the site of the former manager's house.

5.9 PROVISION OF EDUCATION

Kelly's Bush has a variety of features of educational value. These include the ecological systems of the native bushland and the history of the site.

The ecological systems will be displayed at the interpretative and detailed level in the information shelter as well as in a dispersed and unobtrusive manner through the bush. This will take the form of low level signs placed at pertinent points through the bush.

The history of the "green bans" and the smelting works will be explained at a detailed level in the information shelter.

On site, the stack is to be preserved as a remnant of the smelting works with a sign explaining its past function.

5.10 MAINTENANCE

Once the operation of the open space is established there are a number of options for the continuing management of Kelly's Bush. While the Department of Environment and Planning purchased the site from Sydney Region Development Funds for open space the historical and conservation

value of Kelly's Bush requires that its ongoing management be of the highest quality. Indeed the care, control and management of Kelly's Bush should be vested in a body that includes both local representatives and organisations with expertise in bushland management. Possible options relate to establishing a management group with adequate knowledge of flora and fauna particular to Kelly's Bush that will enable the effective implementation and proper maintenance of the management plan. No commitments have yet been entered into for the future management of the bushland but it is recommended that alternatives be examined by the Department of Environment and Planning. Other areas of responsibility need to be established and relate to regular maintenance of the open space with the removal of litter, mowing of grass, surveillance against vandalism and rubbish dumping and the maintenance of the information shelter in the foreshore area. A wharf in the foreshore area once built would also require to be maintained by an applicable authority. Local involvement could be in the general overall management of the bush, liaison with the relevant Government authorities, capacity to monitor use of the bush, and the manning of the information shelter at particular times, i.e. at weekends, special occasions. the capacity to monitor use of the bush.

The current work of the Department of Environment and Planning on the Paramatta River Regional Environmental Study and a possible Regional Environmental Plan may establish Kelly's Bush as part of a regional open space network along the Parramatta River. A long term opportunity may evolve for such an open space network to receive coordinated management and administration to realise the full potential of the open space along the river.

5.11 PHASING - STAGING PROGRAMME

5.11.1 Stage 1

Protect the native bushland and make the site safe :

- . Remove car bodies, asbestos and rubbish from site, fence smelting site works and restrict access to Alfred Street by a gate.
- . Remove radioactive materials and replace with clean fill in the bushland and under existing service road. Replant with indigenous species.
- . Rationalise paths and implement drainage and signage programme in the bush.
- . Re-route paths to avoid aboriginal sites, with monitoring to determine impact.
- . Implement the Bradley Method of bush regeneration programme. Fence Nelson Parade boundary and bush areas.

5.11.2 Stage 2

Make safe the smelting works site :

- . Demolish existing concrete structures, fill over to reduce radioactivity to safe levels. Provide drainage, services and model ground surface.

- . Construct foreshore gravel path and retaining wall.
- . Construct carpark, service road and entrance sign.
- . Actively manage any aboriginal site receiving adverse impact.

5.11.3 Stage 3

Long term projects :

- . Construct Information and toilet shelter with associated planting and paving.
- . Construct wharf.
- . Provide educational signage.

5.11.4 Ongoing Maintenance

Maintenance is an important factor in ensuring the success of the project. Items include :

- . Maintenance of fences protecting the site.
- . Continuation of Bradley Method and maintenance of bushland quality.
- . Maintenance of tracks.
- . Collection of rubbish.
- . Mowing of grass.
- . Maintenance of buildings.

6.0 CONCLUSION

Kelly's Bush is a site of both local and regional significance and recreation potential.

The aims and objectives for the bush have been formulated by Ilalson with the Department of Environment and Planning and the Section 22 Committee. These aims and objectives include the creation of a safe and attractive recreational environment and recognition of the history of the site. The formulation of management guidelines will protect and enhance the bush whilst providing facilities for both local and regional use.

By following the recommendations made in this Report, it is hoped that Kelly's Bush will become a positive addition to the open space system of the Parramatta River and Sydney.

7.0 REVIEW OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS

7.1 January and February Exhibition

The draft Management Plan was placed on exhibition during January and February 1986 from which the following submissions were received on aspects of Kelly's Bush.

JULIAN BREEN

- . What is Bradley Method? Are paths to be paved or left as dirt tracks?
- . Graffiti and rubbish and car bodies should be removed
- . Existing sea wall should be retained
- . Objects to ferry and boat access – yatch owners would leave rubbish and write graffiti on middens
- . Car access should be made more difficult
- . Gravel service access road not needed – existing road serves as access
- . Steps connecting the stack in smelting works to pathways should be carved out of rock and surrounded by flora

A L & M I BURGESS

- . Generally impressed with plan
- . Bus bay in Margaret Street (Noise of traffic, including buses going up the hill. Cars have to pass parked buses over double lines. Use some of the bushland for buses).

R S CREIGHTON

- . Frequent representatives to the Minister regarding noxious weeds.

MRS E A FRY

- . Consideration be given to access by the disabled. Need : level ground for feeble residents, walking frames and wheel chairs; adequate seating in proximity to parking; toilets

MRS BETTY JAMES

- . Sequence of historical events incorrect. Amendments provided

MRS E RUSSELL

- . Bus bay in Margaret Street (Narrow street, steep hill, residents park in street, minor accidents already on crest of hill – buses would make position worse). Preferable for buses to come from Woolwich Road, via Franki Avenue and Alfred Street to the bus bay.

E & H SHAW

- . Excellent report
- . All radio-active waste should be taken away
- . Plan does not show lot 3 (zoned residential)
- . Maintenance services will be in obscured location?
- . Care needed in re-routing paths and providing wet weather access (ie drainage works)
- . Special care in protecting banksias on lower level - finest specimens in the state

MR J WARNER

- . Objectives of plan supported
- . Further consideration be given to location and design of proposed wharf. Area provided for manoeuvring of Ferries imposes limitations on Marina
- . Rationalisation of the Marina's lease which improves security of tenure welcomed
- . Provision of pedestrian link and upgrading of Marina buildings would involve expenditure which could not be accommodated financially
- . A planning study has been prepared and a proposal for re-development of the site put forward. However, would prefer the position to remain as now but would support proposal to accommodate community benefit if assistance provided

7.2 Questionnaire

The following are results from a previous questionnaire which attempted to find out how people use Kelly's Bush :

BETTS FAMILY

- . Used for walking, meditating
- . Leave as natural bushland

MRS R CARSON

- . Bushwalking
- . Constant supervision important
- . Improve quality of bush

ROBERT CHRISTIE

- . Used for bushwalking/birdwatching
- . Clear old car scraps
- . No trail bikes

D FINDEN BROWN

- . Used for bush walking
- . Preserve as natural bushland

GEOFF GRACE

Aims and Objectives of the Landscape and Management Plan

Aims:

1. As far as possible, preserve and foster the area as native bushland:
 - (a) for the enjoyment of all who love the bush, and
 - (b) to encourage appreciation and respect for natural bushland by all who may visit there.
2. Maintain the area expressly as a remnant of native bush which once covered that general area of the peninsular.
3. Heighten awareness that Kelly's Bush is a part of the heritage of the central Sydney region.
4. Ensure an understanding that Kelly's Bush is not a park in the traditional English sense but an Australian native bush reserve.
5. Site of the worlds first "green ban".

Objectives:

1. Protect the existing bushland from further despoilation.
2. Regenerate despoiled areas by the Bradley method.
3. Provide appropriate stabilising conditions at the interface of natural and man-made features.
4. Provide durable walking tracks where reasonable with appropriate means of encouraging people to stay on the track.
5. Provide areas where reasonable, where groups may gather for viewing and educational purposes.
6. Provide a clearly defined walkway from the public carpark near the sailing club for access to Kelly's Bush.
7. Provide space for parking a limited number of cars at peripheral points for use by elderly and handicapped persons.
8. Ensure visitors are not exposed to harmful radiation.
9. Promote native grasses on the finished surface at the old smelting works.
10. Retain selected features of the old smelting works.
11. Establish a fire hazard and suppression plan.

12. Provide access from the water at all conditions of tide.
13. Provide on a permanent display and as briefly as possible:
 - (i) Positive aspects of preserving bushland – the interaction of man and the environment. Smelting works and radiation inheritance.
 - (ii) Low level of danger from the radiation on site – how safety has been achieved. Typical half-life of the radioactive waste.
 - (iii) Care needed by mankind to avoid contamination of the world with nuclear waste.
 - (iv) How to respect the reserve – (stay on tracks, etc).
 - (v) Where to go for more information.
14. Name selected flora on low placed signs.
15. Provide toilet and "token" shelter facilities – preferably in an area where vandalism prospects are a minimum.
16. Provide a long term plan for regeneration and maintenance.
17. Ensure all features will require low maintenance.
18. Establish a Kelly's Bush Trust to administer the management plan.

D GRIFFIN

- . Used for bushwalking
- . Native walks suggested
- . Important:
 - . exclude all non foot transport
 - . removal of exotics
 - . local group to supervise area.

DIANE HODGE

- . Preserved as natural bushland
- . Suggestion of preserving parts of smelting works
- . BBQ areas useful

G LENNOX

- . Used for passive recreation and access to fishing
- . Suggest:
 - . picnic areas
 - . walking tracks
 - . stop rubbish dumping
 - . keep fire hazard to a minimum
 - . smelting works as parking for visitors to prevent overcrowding of streets
 - . provision of jetty for river ferry service.

ROBYN MAGUIRE

- . Used for short walks
- . Jogging track near water
- . Lookouts/nature walks
- . Jetty for fishing
- . Preservation of natural bushland

PROF. MARTIN

- . Used for walking/bushland views
- . Primary passive use of bush to be retained
- . Prevention of vehicular access
- . Leave as natural bushland with careful management

K T McLEAN

- . Does not use bush but glad there is open green space.
- . Importance of natural areas.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

- . Control strategies needed for rubbish dumping and pollutants.
- . Soil conservation and drainage works needed for erosion control.
- . Strategies needed for weed control.
- . Seeding from Indigenous species required for vegetation.
- . Implementation of fire management.
- . Access provision for vehicle control and pedestrian routes.
- . Domestic animal controls, particularly control of dogs, cats and horses.
- . Environmental education and interpretation.
- . Surveys of Historic and Aboriginal Sites.

There are two Aboriginal sites which require protection and management.

H PALK

- . Used for bushwalking
- . Suggest clearing of:
 - . weeds
 - . rubbish
 - . no BBQ areas
 - . Main attribute as a quite area

PETA PINSA

- . Used for bushwalking
- . Natural bush quality most important
- . Suggest removal of:
 - . exotics
 - . retention of Indigenous plants
 - . signs at points of entry – layout of paths
 - . discrete occasional seating.

MR J RAMSAY

- . Used for physical mental health/child education
- . Environment is main attraction
- . Recommends:
 - . removal of exotics – rubbish
 - . no fires, horses
 - . pathways – restrict people to them
 - . area too small for recreation/picnics
 - . Weill Park and Clarke's Point adjacent serving recreational needs
 - . a botanic garden concept – nameplates on plants
 - . important to preserve integrity and natural beauty

K RICHARDSON

- . Used for bushwalking
- . Suggest walking tracks only
- . Preserve aboriginal sites and remove exotics

S F SHEFFER

- . Used for bushwalking
- . Suggest:
 - . passive recreation
 - . picnic facilities on eastern boundary
 - . tennis courts on smelting works.

DR BEVERLY SHERRY

- . Used for walking
- . Suggest picnic/BBQ, walking paths
- . No foreshore tennis courts
- . Importance of maintenance to bushland once restored
- . Incorporation into Sydney Harbour National Park
- . Smelting works need to be softened with planting.

BRENDA SMITH

- . Used for walking
- . Preserve natural state as much as possible
- . Make the area safe

JEAN SUDAMO

- . Essentially an area of quiet and peace.
- . Hear and watch birds.
- . Accessible walkways for all ages.
- . Stop push bikes
- . Sport activities such as tennis would be unsuitable because of high winds
- . The former smelting works maintained storm water channels

R E TAPLIN

- . Used for walking, observation of wildlife/fishing
- . Needs defined walking tracks
- . Old smelting works is important
- . picnic area required
- . facility created on site for education centre on Australian native flora and fauna to be used by tourists
- . include plan and layout of walkways
- . walkway behind marina to Clarke's Point Reserve
- . lower stone wall giving access to harbour
- . local organisations as caretakers e.g. service clubs
- . picnic and bush area as separate projects
- . elimination of exotic fauna.

RICHARD WHITE

- . BBQ and picnic area already provided at Clarke's Point
- . Use Kelly's Bush for bushwalking
- . Not be subject to landscaping as in the manner of Clarke's Point
- . Educational use important

D WILLIAMS

- . Restrict car access
- . Did not know where Kelly's Bush is

JOYCE WOOD

- . Used occasionally
- . Suggest preservation of natural bush the main point.
- . Paths and picnic area impose on natural bush feeling.

WOOLWICH PEOPLE ACTION COMMITTEE

- . Committee formed to oppose the expansion of any use by the Army of the Woolwich foreshore land which joins Clarke's Point Park with Kelly's Bush Reserve.
- . All area lying between Clarke's Point and Kelly's Bush Reserve be preserved as open space for the preservation of the natural environment.
- . The army land has been open space and had public access for "generations".

8.0 PROJECT INVOLVEMENT

Members of the Section 22 Committee

Mr K Bennett
Mr D Brigden
Mrs C Dawson
Mr D Davison
Aid G Grace
Mr K Lehany
Mr R Powell
Ms A Pugh
Mr V Serventy

Discussions were held with the following persons and Organisations in the course of the study:

Judy Birmingham

Jack Bonner
Mike Colston
Don Davison

Kath Lehany
Ken Litting
Jack Munday
William Phipson
John Prentice
Mike Ralph
James Warner
John Whitehouse

Industrial Archaeologist, Sydney University
Chief Surveyor, Maritime Services Board
Director, Colston & Budd
Deputy Manager, Department of Environment and Planning
Battlers of Kelly's Bush
Town Planner, Hunter's Hill Council
Alderman, Sydney City Council
Town Clerk, Hunter's Hill Council
Engineer, Hunter's Hill Council
Sydney Foreshore Committee
Owner, Woolwich Marina
Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service

Schools in the area :
Hunter's Hill High School
Hunter's Hill Public School
St Josephs College
Marist Sister's College
Woolwich Public School

Nemba Street, Hunter's Hill
Alexander Street, Hunter's Hill
Mary Street, Hunter's Hill
Woolwich Road, Woolwich
Woolwich Road, Woolwich



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NEW RELEASE

7 January, 1987

KELLY'S BUSH RESTORATION

Stage One of the regeneration of Kelly's Bush has begun following a State Government allocation of \$120,000.

The Minister for Planning and Environment, Mr Bob Carr, visited the area this week with Mr Rodney Cavalier, Member for Gladesville and Minister for Education.

Mr Carr said that funds had been made available following the release of the Kelly's Bush Landscape and Management Plan.

The plan contains a detailed analysis of the site conditions, construction proposals and management guidelines for the future use of the Bush.

"The underlying principles are to conserve the natural vegetation with its wildlife habitat, to recognise the heritage significance of the smelter works, and at the same time provide for public recreation activities adjacent to and associated with the Parramatta River foreshores," Mr Carr said.

Mr Cavalier was closely involved with the original purchase of this site by the Government in 1983 and the subsequent dedication for open space purposes.

"Kelly's Bush is a remnant of natural bushland located on the Parramatta River foreshore at Hunters Hill," Mr Cavalier said.

"It was the site of the first of the Green Bans of the 1970s, when a group of local residents known as the 'Battlers for Kelly's Bush' enlisted the assistance of the Unions to oppose development of the site.

"The Government purchased the bulk of the site in 1983, consolidating the bush and a former smelting works for public recreation."

Mr Cavalier said that the bush regeneration work is being undertaken by the Australian Trust for Conservation Volunteers.

"This is a voluntary group which has an impressive record of involvement in community works such as tree planting, weeding, rubbish control and landscaping," Mr Cavalier said.

"The six volunteers will use the 'Bradley method' of weed removal which fosters regeneration of native growth.

J

*This release left here as dated to the Weekly Times and N.D. Times.
Travis Christman*