

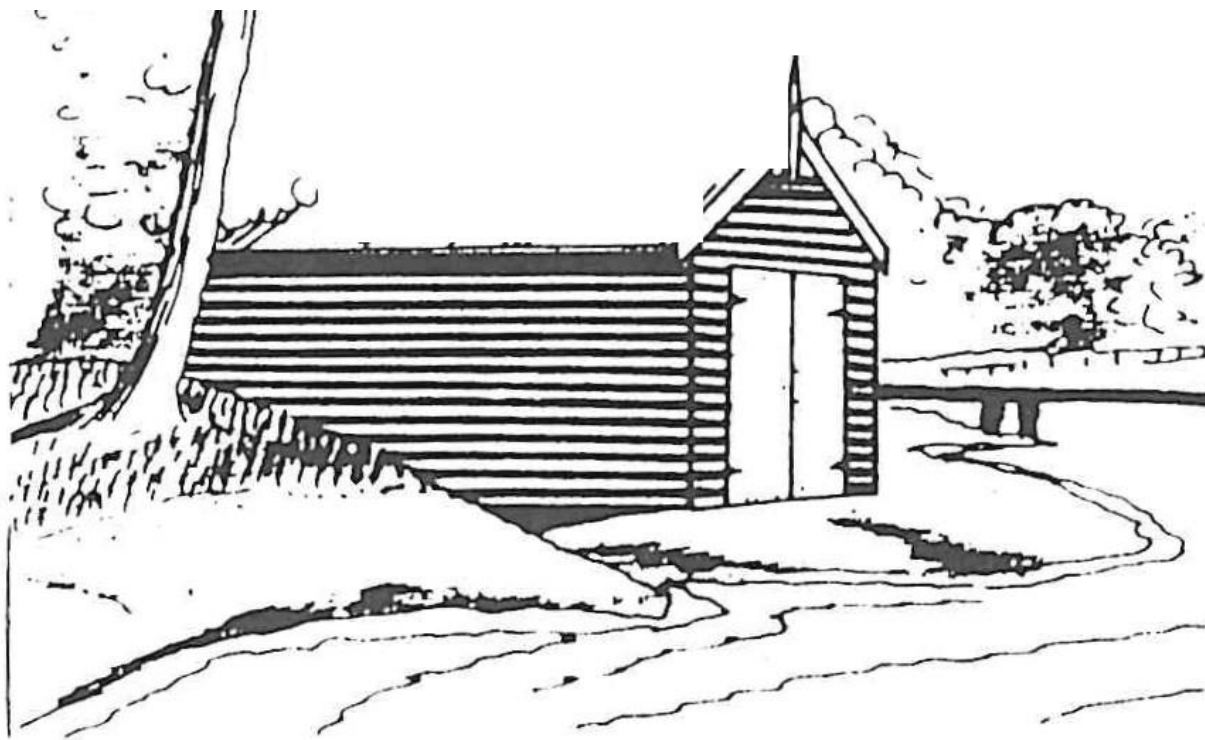


FERDINAND STREET RESERVE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FEBRUARY 1998

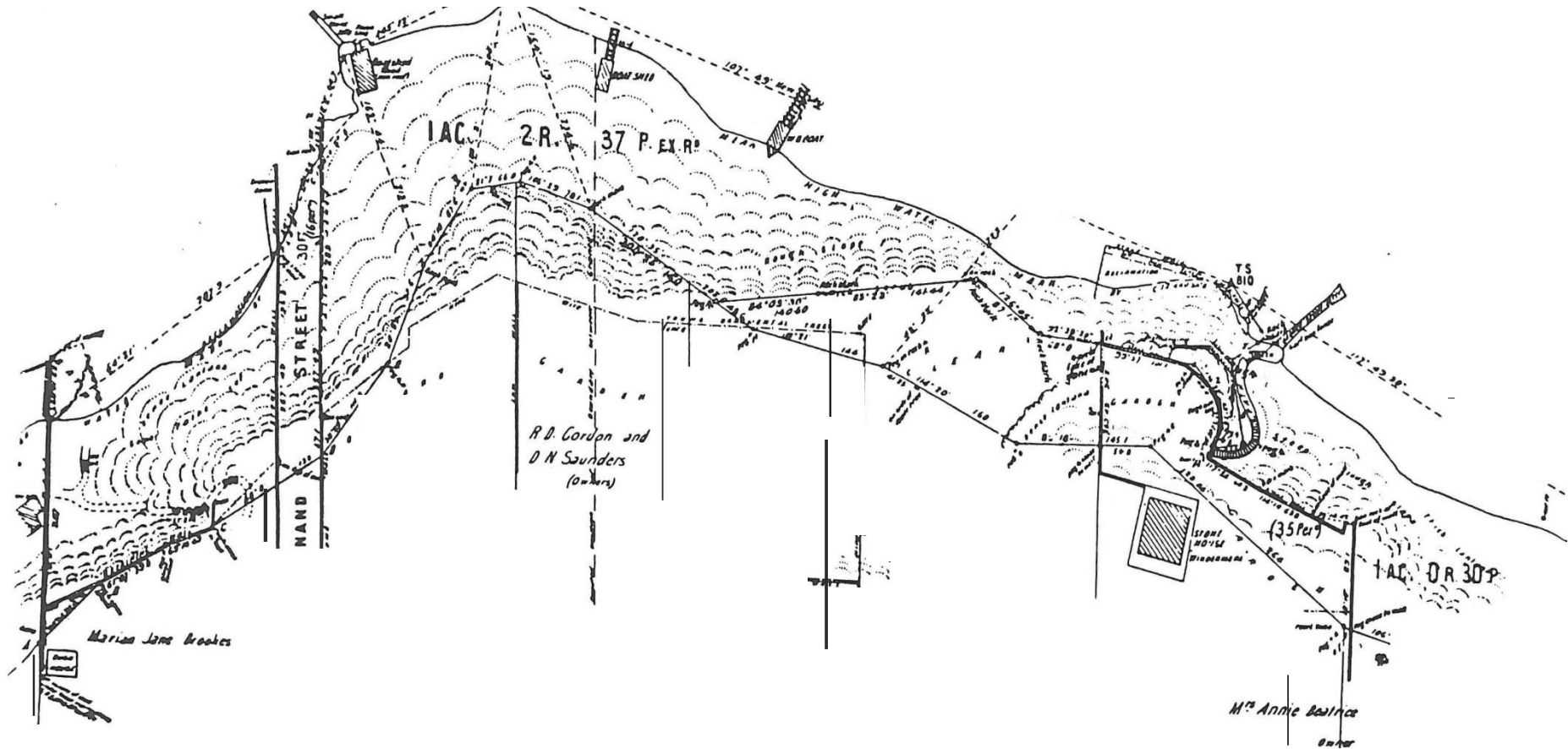


Contents

PLANS OF THE RESERVE.....	3
TITLE FREEHOLD LEASEHOLD - TRUSTEE TYPE.....	5
CATEGORY OF THE LAND.....	6
HISTORY	7
LOCALITY PLAN.....	7
ABORIGINAL HISTORY	9
EUROPEAN HISTORY	9
REFERENCES	10
VEGETATION IN THE RESERVE.....	14
PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE	14
SOLUTIONS	15
APPENDIX A	16
APPENDIX B	18



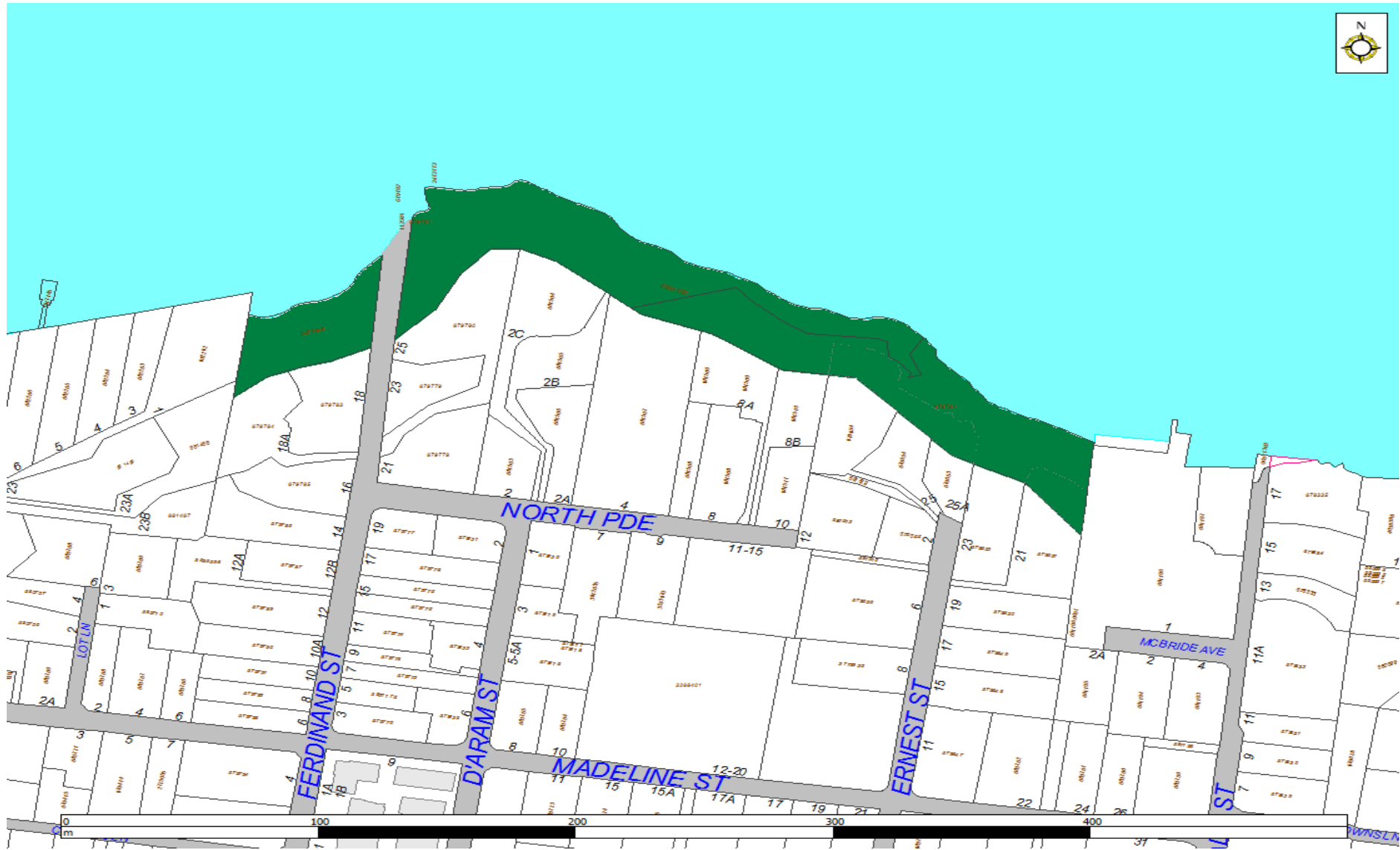
Ferdinand Street Boatshed



PLANS OF THE RESERVE

State Archives Office - Maps 231 and 233 Maps of the Parish of Hunters Hill
Lands Department current map of the Parish of Hunters Hill.

Government Gazette 1839 page 656



TITLE FREEHOLD LEASEHOLD - TRUSTEE TYPE			
PROPERTY CROWN LAND 1.26HA			
CATEGORISATION OF LAND			
	YES	AREA	NOTES
Natural Area	Yes		0.19ha- area of remnant bushland
Bushland	Yes		
Wetland			
Escarpment			
Watercourse			
Foreshore	Yes		
Sports Ground			
Park	Yes		
General Community Usage			Ferdinand Street Boatshed
HERITAGE LISTINGS			
Item 502 Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage (Schedule 6, LEP No. 14) September, 1991 -Ferdinand Street Reserve. Listed sites of Aboriginal Heritage			

CATEGORY OF THE LAND

A remnant of foreshore environment with bushland mangrove, open woodland and varied landform.

OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS

1. To maintain a listed site of Environmental Culture and Aboriginal Heritage
2. To improve access and interpretative signage on the reserve.

MEANS OF ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS

- To adopt a plan of management for remnant bushland and mangrove areas of the Reserve.
- To improve access and interpretative signage on the reserve.
- Upgrading of the reserve to ensure that it meets current risk management standards.
- Review maintenance procedures to ensure adequate level of service at an economical level of resourcing-review by professional and technical staff.

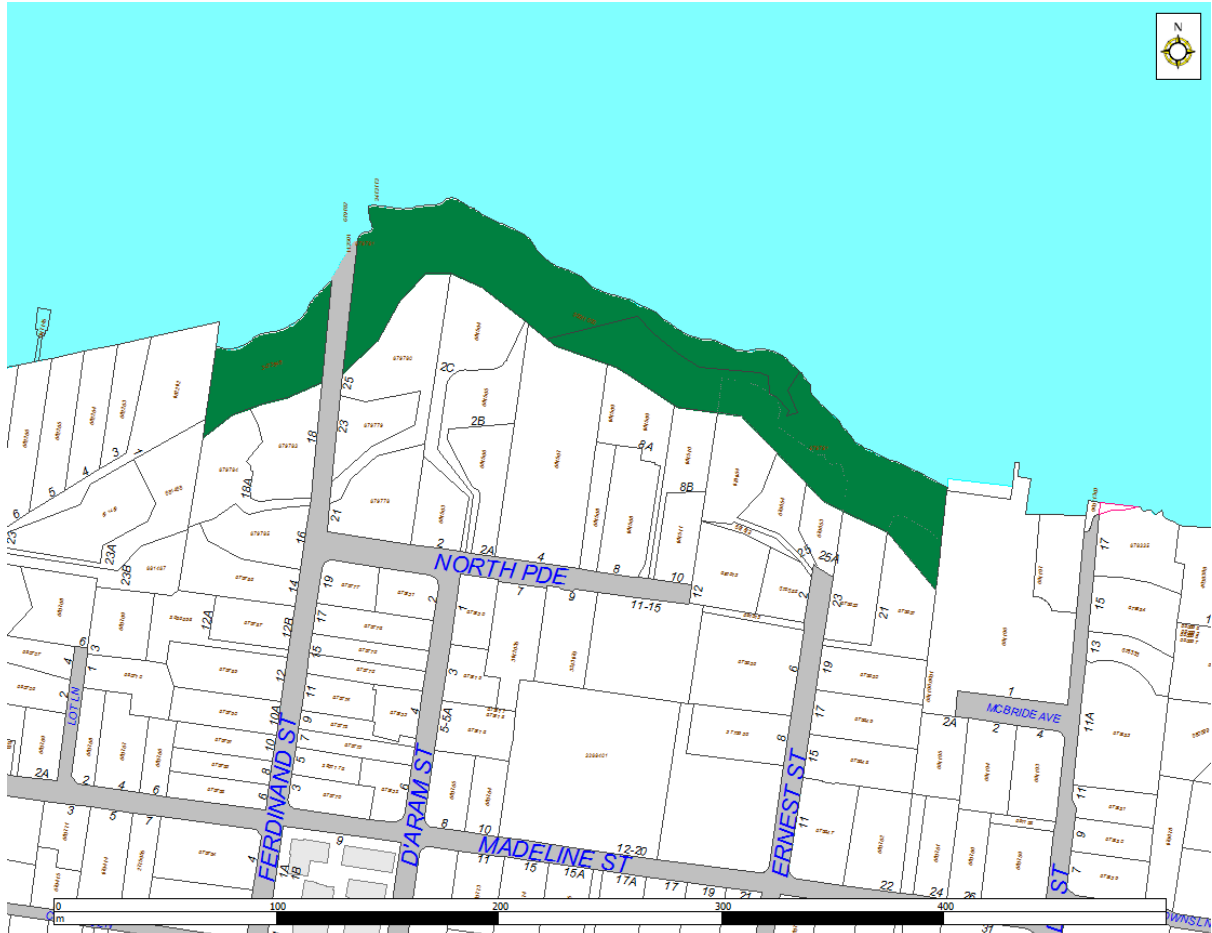
THE MANNER IN WHICH THE COUNCIL PROPOSES TO ASSESS ITS PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO THE PLANS OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS

1. Review of the plan of management to ensure that it meets community expectation.
2. The review is to be considered by Council's Bushland Management Advisory Committee on a two year cycle.
3. Implementation of recommendations for capital items or variation in levels of maintenance service to be subject to consideration and adoption by Council in Council's ongoing management program.

HISTORY

Reserve R51760 was notified for public recreation in October 1916, and placed under care control and management of Council

LOCALITY PLAN



- Reserve R51760 was notified for public recreation in October 1916 and placed under the care, control and management of Council.
- Ferdinand Street Reserve is a linear reserve with access limited from the end of Ferdinand Street.
- The landform of the reserve is variable with moderately to steeply graded grassed areas varying to lengths of rock precipices.
- The continuity of access to the east of Ferdinand Street is limited on the upper areas by permissive occupancies and in lower areas by the tidal zone and illegal dumping of green waste. The reserve is subject to other encroachment from adjoining property owners.
- Primary access from Ferdinand Street is steeply graded and in need of improvement. The Reserve lacks structure in managing visitors and the provision of boardwalks in the mangrove areas would improve access.
- The Reserve has areas of remnant bushland requiring the adoption of a management strategy.
- Council maintains a boatshed for community usage in the road reserve.
- The plan details objective and performance targets

HISTORY OF THE RESERVE

ABORIGINAL HISTORY

Present in the Reserve are significant Aboriginal sites listed by the National Parks and Wildlife Services as sites 45-46-619.

These have been fully documented by Val Atenbrow (1983)

EUROPEAN HISTORY

The reserve at the end of Ferdinand Street lies on the northern edge of two early land purchases. The north-western portion of the Hunters Hill peninsular were surveyed by J.J. Galloway on 11 December 1838 and advertised for sale by auction in February 1839. The two portions that concern us were purchased by John Roby Hatfield on the 11 April 1839 at a total cost of £20.1.0. Lot 107 to the west consisted of 18 acres and the other to the east, Lot 108 was 18 acres (1).

Prior to the subdivision of the Hunters Hill peninsular, it, and the adjoining Field of Mars common had a rather unsavoury reputation. It was regarded as a harbour for questionable characters, ex-convicts, woodcutters. One cave on the waters edge on the peninsular was inhabited by an old man who gathered oysters from the rocky shore for sale in the streets of Sydney. Other people gathered firewood from the area for sale (2)

John Roby Hatfield the land purchaser has an interesting history. His mother was a house servant, a native of Suffolk who was tried at the Old Bailey at the age of 22. (Middlesex Gail Delivery 25 May 1814 and was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. She arrived on the 19 June 1815 on the transport 'Northampton with her three children, John aged 6, Harriett aged 4 and Thomas aged 1. Amelia Hatfield soon began to look out for a husband for herself and after having banns published in 1818 and 1819 to two different men she finally married a third John Cook in 1820. Amelia Hatfield received her Certificate of Freedom on 2 June, 1828. Meanwhile John was apprenticed to the shoemaker Ben Hills in Pitt Street. Sydney. In 1833.

John married Emma Ikin at St. Phillips Church. He was still working as a shoemaker when his eldest child was born in 1834 but two years later he was farming on the Shoalhaven River.

In 1838 he was a Dealer and in 1839, the year he purchased at Hunters Hill he was a Land Dealer an occupation he followed for several years.(3)

During the year 1839 there was a long drought that caused a fall in the price of sheep and cattle in the Colony. There were definite moves to abolish transportation and this led to a great deal of "unrest in the Colony. By 1840 the Colony was in the grips of a financial depression. Hatfield began to lease portions of his land from June 1839. These were small lots of one to two acres each, probably on the waterfront.

He leased 9 odd acres to Esther Cohen in December 1839 –land which she subsequently acquired. In 1842 Hatfield was declared insolvent and there was a two-year wait before his court case came up because so many people had gone broke.(4)

After Hatfield served his time his land was re-surveyed into three lots. The middle portion was owned by Esther Cohen while the land on either side was acquired by Jules Joubert. Joubert built a fine stone house on the western portion and probably the garden layout; stone walls and steps are contemporary with the house.

Joubert sold the house Walshale to Henry Brooks an ironmonger before 1858. On the eastern portion Joubert built the house Potsdam and was living here in 1861. During the 1870's this house was owned by Andrew Lenehan who was one of "Sydney's best cabinetmakers. (5)

By December 1859 the middle portion of "Hatfield's land had passed out of "the hands of" Esther Cohen through several land dealings into the hands of "Melchior Vial D 'Aram a merchant. After he returned to France about 1875 his 9 acre portion was subdivided into building allotments.

Lots 19 and 20 were purchased for £55 by Alfred Weekes and W.J. Turner Snr. Both built stone houses on their land. Signs of quarrying below these houses in the reserve probably date from the late 1870's when these two houses were built. (6)

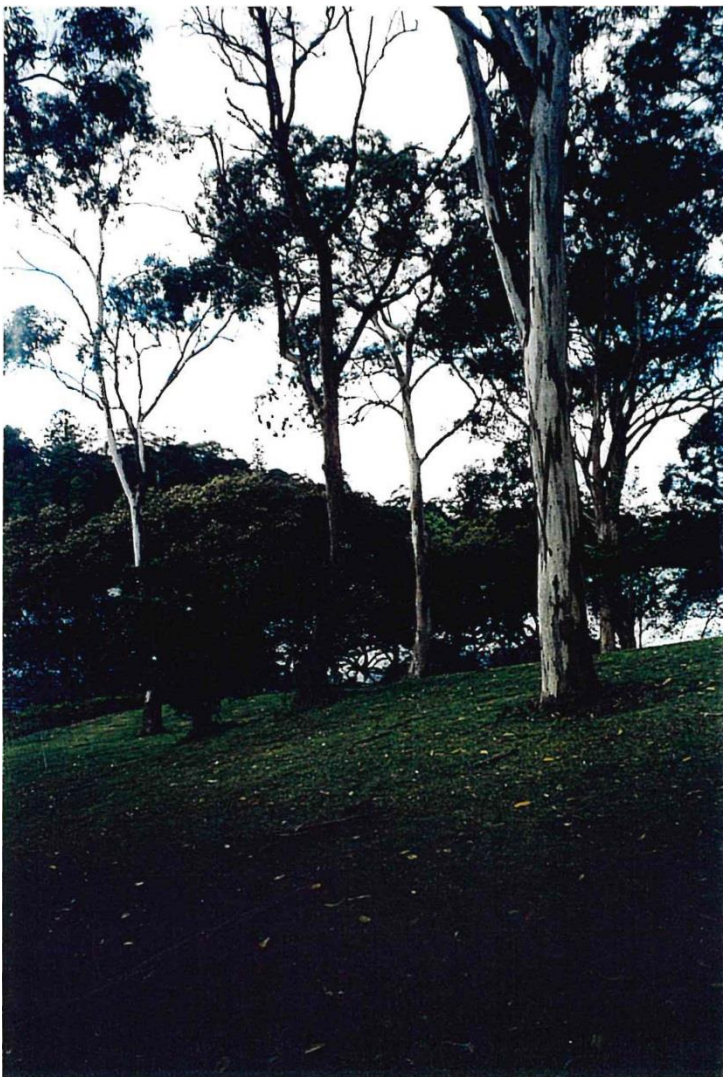
It is not yet know when the foreshore of the Lane Cove River was set aside for public use by a 100' reserve above high tide mark is shown on the deeds of Lenehans land when it was converted to Torrens Title in July 1898. The reserve was gazetted in October 1916 and surveyed (see attached map). The higher land above the cliff was being used as private gardens some of which had run wild. The map shows areas of dense lantana that has now been replaced by mature large leaved privet. (7)

Today the Ferdinand Street Reserve exhibits features dating back to the first subdivision of Hatfield's land. There are the stone walls on the Ferdinand Street alignment that are shown in a 1863 map. The walls and steps at 'Walshale' and 'Potsdam' are probably older. One boatshed survives on the reserve, probably older. One boatshed survives on the reserve, probably dating back to the late 1870's when Weekes built his house 'Cleverton' in 1876. The bushland that remains in the reserve is directly below land that remained vacant until this century. The land below Weekes and Turners houses is probably fill from quarrying operations that has been re-vegetated by native trees and grasses. In the eastern part of the reserve the original rock strata can be seen in the cave directly below Lineman's old house. There is a layer of shale about four foot thick. This shale can also be observed across the river. It is probably also underlying the cave at the western end of the reserve but the building of walls and subsequent filling has covered it over. (8)

REFERENCES

1. State Archives Office Maps 231 and 233 Maps of the Parish of Hunters Hill. Lands Department current map of the Parish of Hunters Hill. Government Gazette 1839 page 656
2. Jules Joubert, Shavings & Scrapes, John Wilkie & Co. Dunedin 1890.
3. State Archives Office Reel 393. 4/1732 Indents of the Convict ship 'Northampton' Society of Australian Genealogists. Index to Convicts Mitchell Library. Match Index of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Sydney Gazette 2 June, 1828. 1828 Census. Society of Australian Genealogists. Microfilm of St Phillip's registers 1833-1842.
4. Registrar General's Department Land Titles Office Old System Registers, P193, P 989, R 732. T 222. V 265, X 484. Q 408. Sydney Morning Herald 22 April. 1842. 25 July, 1844.

5. Land Titles Office. Old System Registers. Q 40S, 83/64, 85540.
The Hunters Hill Trust, The Old Buildings of Hunters Hill, published 1969.
6. Registrar General's Department. Land Titles Office Old System Registers. 151
/2:15 151 /200
7. Land Titles Office Torrens Title Registers 934/128-9.
Government Gazette 1916.
Visit to St Charles Cemetery, Ryde. Head stone of Andrew Lenehan died 21
February, 1886



October 1997

Eucalyptus tereticornis

No juvenile recruitment visible, as any seed that falls is unable to regenerate due to dense exotic grass cover

If seed were able to regenerate, the mowing regime would not be appropriate for the survival of young seedlings.



Saltmarsh edge showing exotic buffalo grass encroachment



Post and chain fencing should be erected 1m out from saltmarsh along an approx. 35m edge

This will protect area from further mowing and allow future regeneration of saltmarsh species and native grasses

Ideally interpretative signage should be erected to explain the significance of the vegetation in the reserve.

VEGETATION IN THE RESERVE

The vegetation in this reserve is of high conservation status, as most of the species present are locally rare and represent community types that were once common in the Municipality:

The remnant stands of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum) are possibly indicative of richer clay soil vegetation that might once have been present. The *E. tereticornis* found around the harbour and river foreshores also represent a distinct ecotype to those more commonly found on the Cumberland Plain that grow in association with *E. moluccana*.

The *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) and the small area of saltmarsh— one of only three such remnants left in the Municipality—also add to the significance of the reserve.

Further to the east, along the lower slopes, there is a good area of remnant bushland behind the mangroves. In this area there is also significant evidence of past Aboriginal habitation.

To the west of the entrance steps the land is very degraded and very little remnant vegetation is present.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF THE RESERVE

Due to the steep entrance and steps, the maintenance of this reserve has been difficult. Council has been aided in its endeavours by local residents who have mown the reserve.

Unfortunately this activity has not been in the best interests of the remnant vegetation. The *E. tereticornis* are threatened with extinction as there is no juvenile recruitment. This is due to the fact that any seed that falls, falls on the exotic grass and has no open ground in which to germinate. Were any seedlings able to germinate at present, they would probably not be recognised and would be mown.

Likewise, the saltmarsh community is being encroached upon by the planted buffalo grass, which is out competing many of the native species and thus threatens the survival of the community.

The mowing of the lawn is also detrimental to the native grasses of which there are still many present, as it:

1. does not allow them time to seed
2. planted buffalo grass stops the regeneration of any seed that might set.

There are also problems with the steep entranceway where the drainage appears to be eroding the steps. To the west of the entrance steps, there is a track that ends at a property boundary. Along this track at the base of some rocks, a large hole has opened up. The most likely cause of this, is water coming down the rock face. However, it should be further investigated. As until recently, this was just a shallow depression.

There is also a significant amount of weed seed in this and other areas to the east associated with lack of maintenance and illegal dumping. This illegal dumping is a problem throughout the reserve along the foreshore properties.

The eastern section of 'remnant bushland' is being impacted upon by weed species coming down the slope from the properties above.

The general public should be kept away from the sensitive Aboriginal sites.

SOLUTIONS

1. Mowing should cease around the base of trees to stop mowing damage and encourage germination of eucalyptus seed and regeneration of native grasses. It should also cease along the saltmarsh edge and in some other designated parts of the reserve to allow regeneration of native grasses and groundcovers and to allow *E. tereticornis* seedlings (grown from seed collected within the reserve) to be planted to ensure continued survival of the species.

2. A wooden post and chain fence should be erected along the edge of the saltmarsh and the area weeded to remove the buffalo grass and allow regeneration of saltmarsh species and native grasses and groundcovers.

The fence will be approximately 35m in length and the posts will be at intervals of 3metres. It should be erected about 1 metre out from the present saltmarsh edge to create a buffer and allow regeneration. (See attached photographs and diagram).

3. Interpretive signage should be erected explaining the significance of the vegetation in the reserve.

4. *E. tereticornis* seed should be collected and propagated.

5. Remedial action should be taken to upgrade the entrance drainage and steps. The large hole along the western track should be further investigated and necessary remediation works be undertaken.

6. The entrance should be weeded and replanted with indigenous groundcovers and shrubs and maintained regularly to eradicate the weed problem.

7. A concerted educational program will be necessary to prevent the problem of dumping from occurring and residents should be encouraged to clean up the waste they have put into the reserve. This could perhaps be done as part of the Clean-up Australia Campaign. Such an activity may engender some sense of responsibility in the residents. Residents should be made aware that much of the garden waste they dump is washed down through the storm water in to the reserve and out into the river.

8. The weed infestation in the eastern section of remnant bush land can be easily addressed by implementing bush regeneration techniques with professional and volunteer workers.

9. Some access through the mangroves should be facilitated along this side. The construction of a boardwalk perhaps culminating in a lookout with interpretive signage is suggested. A boardwalk allows people to experience the mangroves whilst ensuring that no damage is done to this protected species.

10. Further along the eastern side. The general public should be kept well away from the sensitive Aboriginal area by directing tracks away from the site.

This western side is very degraded and would require landscaping/terracing of the embankment to prevent erosion plus revegetation of the whole area with indigenous species.

An on-site meeting with local residents is planned to explain some of the above problems and hopefully, start a volunteer bushcare group in the reserve. Although some professional bush regeneration work will also be needed to augment and set the direction for the volunteers.

APPENDIX A

SPECIES LISTS LIST OF NATIVE PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY ROGER LEMBIT AT FERDINAND STREET RESERVE, HUNTERS HILL – JULY 1988

UP DATED BY GRAHAM QUINT, FURTHER NATIONAL TRUST BUSHLAND SURVEY OF HUNTERS HILL – JANUARY 1990

PTERIDOPHYTES	Ferns	
Osmundaceae Todea barbara	(The King Fern Family)	King Fern
Cyatheaceae Cyathea australis	(The Tree Fern Family)	Rough Tree Fern
Dennstaedtiaceae Histiopteris incisa	(The Bracken Family)	Bat's Wing Fern
Dicksoniaceae Calochlaena dubia		False Bracken Fern
ANGIOSPERMS		
Chenopodiaceae Sarcocornia quinqueflora Suaeda australis	(The Saltbush Family)	Samphire Suaeda
Pittosporaceae Pittosporum undulatum	(The Pittosporum Family)	Sweet Pittosporum
Elaeocarpaceae Elaeocarpus reticulatus	(The Blueberry Ash Family)	Blueberry Ash
Euphorbiaceae Glochidion ferdinandi Breyenia oblongifolia	(The Spurge Family)	Cheese Tree Dwarfs Apples
Fabaceae	(The Pea Family)	
Mimosoideae A. falcata A. suaveolens A. implexa A. terminals	(The Wattles)	Sickle-leaf Wattle Sweet-scented Wattle Hickory Wattle Sunshine Wattle
Sub-Family Faboideae Movea linearis Hardenbergia violacea	The Pea Plants	Ilovca False Sarsaparilla
Myrtaceae Eucalyptus punctata L. tereticornis	The Myrtle Family	Grey Gum Forest Red Gum
E. resinifera E. gummifera E. pilularis Kunzea ambigua		Red Mahogany Red Bloodwood Blackbutt Tick Bush
Casuarinaceae Allocasuarina littoralis Casuarina glauca	(The Casuarina Family)	Black She-oak Swamp Oak
Moraceae Ficus rubiginosa	(The Fig Family)	Port Jackson Fig

SPECIES LISTS LIST OF NATIVE PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY ROGER LEMBIT AT FERDINAND STREET RESERVE, HUNTERS HILL – JULY 1988

UP DATED BY GRAHAM QUINT, FURTHER NATIONAL TRUST BUSHLAND SURVEY OF HUNTERS HILL – JANUARY 1990

Celastraceae Maytenus silvestris	(The Staff Vine Family)	Maytenus
Rhamnaceae Pomaderris aspera	(The Pomaderris Family)	Rough Pomaderris
Sapindaceae Dodonaea triquetra Cupanlopsis anacardioides	(The Hop Bush Family)	Hop Bush Tuckeroo
Araliaceae Polyscias sambucifolia	(The Panax Family)	Elderberry Panax
Oleaceae Notelaea longifolia N. venosa	(The Olive Family)	Native Olive Native Olive
Myrsinaceae Rapanea variable Pandorea pandorana	(The Muttonwood Family)	Muttonwood Wonga Vine
Verbenaceae Clerodendrum tomentosum	(The Verbena Family)	Hairy Clerodendrum
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Liliaceae Dianella caerulea D. revoluta	(The Lily Family)	Paroo Lily Flax Lily
Smilacaceae Smilax glycyphylla	(The Smilax Family)	Native Sarsaparilla
Juncaceae J. krausil	(The Rush Family)	Salt Water Rush
Cyperaceae Lepidosperma laterale	(The Sedge Family)	
Poaceae Sporobolus virginicus Imperta cylindiea var major Themeda australis	(The Grass Family)	Saltwater Couch Bladey Grass Kangaroo Grass

APPENDIX B

LIST OF INTRODUCED PLANT SPECIES RECORDED BY ROGER LEMBIT AT FERDINAND STREET RESERVE, HUNTERS HILL, JULY, 1986

UPDATED BY GRAHAM QUINT, FOR THE NATIONAL TRUST BUSHLAND SURVEY OF HUNTERS HILL, JANUARY, 1990

PTERIDOPHYTES	(Ferns)	
Oleandraceae Nephrolepis cordifolia	(The Fishbone Fern Family)	Fishbone Fern
ANGIOSPERMS		
DICOTYLEDONS		
Balsaminaceae Impatiens wallerana hybrids		Busy Lizzy
Lauraceae Cinnamomum camphora	(The Laurel Family)	Camphor Laurel
Saxifragaceae Ribes sanguineum	(The Saxifrage Family)	Flowering Currant
Crassulaceae Kalanchoe tubiflora	(The Stonecrop Family)	Mother of Millions
Polygonaceae Polygonum capitatum	(The Dock Family)	Japanese Knotweed
Tropaeolaceae Tropaeolum majus	(The Nasturtium Family)	Nasturtium
Proteaceae Grevillea robusta	(The Protea Family)	Silky Oak
Passifloraceae Passiflora edulis	(The Passionfruit Family)	Common Passionfruit
Cactaceae Opuntia stricta	(The Cactus Family)	Prickly Pear
Ochnaceae Ochna serrulata	(The Ochna Family)	Ochna
Rosaceae Rubus ulmifolius Cotoneaster glaucophylla Eriobotrya japonica	(The Rose Family)	Blackberry Cotoneaster Loquat
Fabaceae	(The Pea Family)	
Caesalpinioideae Cassia coluteoides	(The Cassias)	Cassia
Faboideae Vicia tetrasperma	(The Peas)	Vetch
Sapindaceae Cardiospermum grandiflorum	(The Tamarind Family)	Balloon Vine
Oleaceae Olea africana Ligustrum lucidum L. sinense	(The Olive Family)	African olive Large Leaf privet Small Leaf Privet
Apocynaceae Nerium oleander	(The Periwinkle Family)	Oleander
Asteraceae Ageratina adenophora Conyza bonariensis	(The Daisy Family)	Crofton Weed Fleabane

Bidens pilosa Senecio mikaniades Chrysanthemoides moniliferum		Cobbler's Peg Cape Ivy Bitou Bush
Hypochoeris radicata Sonchus oleraceus		Catsear Sowthistle
Solanaceae Solanum nigrum	(The Tomato Family)	Black Nightshade
Convolvulaceae Ipomoea indica	(The Convolvulus Family)	Morning Glory
Bignoniaceae Jacaranda mimosaeifolia	(The Tecoma Family)	Jacaranda
Verbenaceae Lantana camara	(The Verbena Family)	Lantana
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Commelinaceae Tradescantia albitlora Zebrina pendula	(The Tradescantia Family)	Tradescantia Zebrina
Liliaceae Protasparagus densiflorus P. setaceus Chlorophytum comosum Asphodelus fistulosus	(The Lily Family)	Asparagus Fern Asparagus Fern Lily of the Valley
Alstroemeriaceae Alstroemeria pulchella	(The Belladonna Lily Family)	
Agavaceae Agave sp.	(The Agave Family)	Agave
Araceae Monstera deliclosa	(The Aroid Family)	Monstera
Arecaceae Phoenix canariensis	(The Palm Family)	Phoenix Palm
Iridaceae Watsonia angusta	(The Iris Family)	Watsonia
Poaceae Poa annua Briza maxima Cortaderia selloana Sporobolus africanus Stenotaphrum secundatum Axonopus affinis Paspalum urvillei P. quadrifariurn P. dilatatum Setaria pauciseta Pennisetum clandestinum Andropogon virginicus	(The Grass Family)	Winter Grass Shivery Grass Pampas Grass Parramatta Grass Buffalo Grass Axonopus Vasey Grass Paspalum Slender Pigeon Grass Kikuyu Grass Whisky Grass

SCHEDULE OF IMPROVEMENTS

STAIRWAY

SCHEDULE OF SIGNS

RESERVE NAME