

THE BUSHLAND BULLETIN[©]



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For all enquiries contact The Secretary, Bankstown Bushland Society, PO Box 210 Panania NSW 2213,
email greenaisance1@gmail.com Telephone: 97886232

PLANTING at ASHFORD RESERVE

In June BBS volunteers planted the verge of Milperra Road with *Lomandra longifolia* sourced from an unprotected and endangered site at Riverlands Golf Course. The third instalment of our Ashford Reserve (Milperra Wetlands Complex) New South Wales Government Environmental Trusts grant has been approved and work continues in the scrub forest habitat adjoin the wetland. Over the past three years the work has rescued a wetland margin heavily degraded with privet and lantana infestations, not to mention all the myriad grassy and herbaceous weeds. Our contractor, Earth Repair, is expected to complete the work within the next couple of months.



Appeal to the Federal Environment Department to reject LEDA's Destructive Plan for Airport Reserve, Milperra

Prepared by Col Gibson for BBS, 22-6-2016.

Introduction

Bankstown Bushland Society opposes the destruction of Crown Land Open Space at Milperra for the purposes of private development. Rare and endangered bushland at Airport Reserve, Milperra, has been protected by state and federal government legislation for the past 30 years. These regulations have maintained the biological integrity of a complex native bushland remnant that is almost unique in the Bankstown area. These protections should not be put aside to allow a private development to destroy this important biological integrity.

The bushland in the subject area, with its varied attributes, provides a refuge for many locally and regionally significant species, as well as habitat and nesting opportunities for native birds and other animals. It forms an important visual and aesthetic backdrop to the Newbridge Road entry point to Bankstown, as well as to the Bankstown Airport and its development precincts. Approval of the current development application will destroy the integrity of the site, and set a precedent which will open up the potential sale and destruction of other bushland on Crown Land reserves in Bankstown.

Airport Reserve is state owned Crown Land Open Space, management of which is entrusted to Bankstown City Council. Neither LEDA (proponents of the Bankstown Business Estate Major Development Plan Concept, July 2015), nor Sydney Metro Airports (owner of Bankstown Airport) own any part of Airport Reserve, which is a vestige of the original County of Cumberland Planning Scheme Green Belt and should be kept as such. To cram a damaging system of roads and driveways into the site would be a failure to protect the ecological and heritage values that have long been recognised.

Bush Regeneration on Airport Reserve

Airport Reserve, in particular, (north side of Milperra Road) contains very significant remnants of endangered bushland, notably Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, Cumberland Swamp Oak Riparian Forest and Cumberland River-flat Forest. The significance of this site was recognised by the New South Wales Government's Environmental Trust when it made Bankstown Bushland Society the recipient of a \$43,588 grant in 1992 [*Restoration of Swamp Woodland Remnants: Airport and Ashford Reserves*, New South Wales Government Environmental Trust 92/RR/G23]. Subsequently the society has undertaken volunteer bush regeneration work in support of the grant. More recently, in 2013, the Society was awarded another \$54,000 by the Environmental Trust to continue bush regeneration work at Airport and Ashford Reserves, work which is now well under way. The Society is dismayed by the development proposal with all its impacts on past, current and ongoing work at the site, work which has had the full support of state and local governments.

This work is in support of Bankstown City Council's *Bushland Plan of Management: Reserves in Immediate Vicinity of Bankstown Airport*, 2004 (p. 16), which recognises the conservation values of the site. In approving the Bushland Plan of Management in 2004 Council endorsed the policy of protecting the bushland in the reserve, as well as the "*revegetation of the cleared area in east of Airport Reserve with Wetland Paperbark Swamp Woodland*", with the intention of putting 8,000 plants in the ground (PoM Appendix 8).

We point out that all bush regeneration and restoration work so far undertaken at the site since 1992 has been done by Bankstown Bushland Society, not Bankstown City Council. This was in response to the unauthorised chain sawing of trees and shrubs, in 1989, in preparation for a planned car park and

observation deck that Bankstown Airport Corporation wanted to construct on Airport Reserve. The further clearing and car park construction was stopped when the significance of the vegetation was taken into account under provision of SEPP 19 Urban Bushland Policy. The areas where trees were felled in 1989 are identified in the proponent's Vegetation Survey as "regrowth" Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, and retain all the species components and significance they had prior to the illegal clearing. The Society has put much effort into stabilising and assisting these areas to regenerate. During the course of this work the core area habitat has been consolidated and buffer zones planted. This work has been funded by the NSW Environmental Trust, as outlined.

Destructive Impacts on Endangered Ecological Communities

The planned impacts on Airport Reserve, being a major new driveway at the eastern end of Airport Reserve into the Bankstown Airport Precinct, a slip lane slicing the reserve along the length of its Milperra Road side, and a bus stop with access paths to be set deeply within the core area bushland, will devastate the bushland and ruin the ecological integrity of the reserve. No amount of replanting in adjacent areas will offset or replace the loss of this most significant complex of endangered plant communities. These impacts will also have negative follow on effects on flood mitigation and traffic flow on Henry Lawson Drive and Milperra Road.

That the slip lane, bus stop and major driveway will have devastating effects on the Endangered Ecological Communities of Airport Reserve is undeniable, and, furthermore, unjustified. Already a narrow, linear reserve, the slip lane will drastically reduce its width, and any remnant native vegetation along the Airport

(Continued on page 3)

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boundary fence not destroyed outright by construction works will lose its connectivity with the remaining fragments of the reserve and, consequently, their long term viability. The location of the bus bay and access paths will have severe impacts on the core area bushland, and could not have been selected for a worse position.

The major new entry point into the Airport development precinct will fragment the reserve and isolate pockets of remnant vegetation in the eastern end. It will completely destroy the largest stand of *Melaleuca erubescens* in Bankstown (and, as far as is known, in the whole of south-western Sydney). This *Melaleuca* stand connects with one of the last open earth watercourses remaining in Bankstown, which is an important wetland feature that should be maintained in its current setting. Roadworks proposed by the proponent at this point will significantly modify the watercourse, ruining its ecological values.

Critique of the Proponent's Ecological Assessment

The Ecological Assessment states that about 0.3396ha (or 3,396m²) of the Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest community is proposed for removal to widen Milperra Road, to allow for a grassed verge on the slip lane to give safe entry and line of sight into the development complex. That high conservation value bushland should be destroyed to make way for roads and mown grassy strips shows that the proposal is incompatible with the conservation values of the site. At present, due to years of grant-funded and volunteer contributions from Bankstown Bushland Society members and supporters, the core area bushland edges and perimeters are stable. The development impacts will ruin this with drastic long term consequences.

It is alleged in the Assessment that "about" 34% of the community will be destroyed. This is a gross underestimate which only takes into account the initial physical impacts of the development itself, the longer term effects of which on a shrunken bushland core area will seriously threaten the viability of the

entire remnant. Ongoing maintenance of the access paths, roadsides, and, in particular, the bus stop (which is set in the very core area of the bushland), to maintain lines of sight, fire breaks, security, and other management considerations for the utilities, will continue to have adverse effects on the little that will remain. It is therefore totally inappropriate to locate these utilities on top of a high conservation value bushland remnant such as this.

The Ecological Assessment alleges that a "satisfactory" mitigation measure, to justify the devastating impacts on Endangered Ecological Communities, would be to ask Bankstown City Council to recreate areas of Cooks River/Castlereagh Ironbark Forest on areas that have already been cleared of it! This is a ludicrous proposal that has nothing to do with the conservation and protection of an Endangered Ecological Community, yet this measure is proposed to "compensate" for the destruction of intact and viable EEC. Any planting scheme can in no way either recreate Endangered Ecological Community in its genuine form, nor compensate for the annihilation of it.

The Ecological Assessment alleges that since soil substrates are continuous throughout the area that "restoration" could be "easily achieved". This claim is patently false: soil substrates are not continuous over the site; only in the bushland areas are they in original or close to original profile, whereas in the cleared areas where "restoration planting" is proposed, the original soil profiles are now under varying levels of imported fill. These areas can be planted as cosmetic exercises, but not restored to original habitats.

"Restoration" is neither habitat protection nor bush regeneration, and in no way compensates for the loss of the unique assemblage of flora endemic to the site. The Ecological Report lists only 62 native species on Airport Reserve, whereas the Bushland Society has recorded to date over 130 on Airport Reserve alone. The claim that the proposal would not be "likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction" is a false claim, as there is no way of guaranteeing that the

complete destruction of anywhere between a third and a half of what is at present a very stable bushland remnant will not in due course lead to its complete collapse. Planting on disturbed soil substrates adjoining the destroyed area will do nothing to enhance either biological integrity or long term survival of the various species components of the Endangered Ecological Community.

Vaguely, after proposing that a third to half of the core bushland area be annihilated, the proponent claims that by restoring (planting) "a form" of the Endangered Ecological Community "in contiguous degraded areas dominated by exotic grassland", that the proposed development "**would not likely** result in further fragmentation, isolation, or deleterious modification of the endangered community in the local area." Firstly, there are no recognised "forms" of Endangered Ecological Communities that can be established by planting in degraded areas. The basis for this pure guesswork. These plantings would be of no ecological value, and are little more than landscaping to mask LEDA's intrusive and damaging system of roads and driveways. In fact, it can only be anticipated that the proposed impacts and mitigation measures **would very likely** accelerate the processes of fragmentation, classic examples of which are advocated by the proponent.

Furthermore, the planting exercise proposed by the proponent is nothing new: it is in fact the plan that has been on Bankstown City Council's agenda (in its Bushland Plan of Management, mentioned above) as a revegetation exercise, since 2004, and as such will happen in due course regardless of whether LEDA gets to destroy bushland at Airport Reserve or not. Planting in the disturbed areas was never intended as a compensatory exercise for destruction of bushland on other parts of Airport Reserve. Bankstown Bushland Society and Bankstown City Council have, in fact, been involved in discussions re this and other potential Council contributions to the management of Airport Reserve long before LEDA inserted itself into the picture. LEDA's contribution to the discussion is unwanted and unhelpful.

(To be continued)

RIVERLANDS D.A. SHOULD BE REJECTED

By Dave Burgess (Urban Sanctuaries Campaigner, Total Environment Centre)

TEC has been campaigning for environment protection in the city and country, influencing government policy, advising the community and business since 1972. Our *Urban Sanctuary* project seeks to maintain what remains of Sydney's green canopy and greenspace, improve connectivity and identify areas within the urban footprint that are under threat. During the early stages of the project the Riverlands site, the site subject to rezoning and now subject of this Development Application, was identified as an area under threat (by rezoning for future development) of high environmental significance.

We note that while the area was approved for rezoning in June 2015, this rezoning has not taken place in the latest amendments to the LEP made in January 2016. The proponent therefore appears to be proposing total tree removal and earthworks on a site still zoned RE2 (private recreation). While it is not necessarily prohibited to construct numerous roads and remove trees on RE2 lands, they are for the purposes of recreation and TEC submits that the current proposal (to remove 100% of the trees on site) is inconsistent with the objectives of this and the future zoning.

Further to this we are aware that any future development carried out under the proposed rezoning to E3 would still require significant tree retention and that Council has previously voted to

retain a larger block size for the site in order to protect its environmental values. Any development that requires the removal of "all of the trees present" on the site is entirely inappropriate. The proponent also states that there are no threatened fauna records on the site. We note they rely largely upon previous fauna assessments that were limited in their time and scope, played down the importance of hollow bearing trees and relied on an extremely limited definition of connectivity when assessing the importance of the Riverlands site.

In Council's own Riverlands Planning Proposal 2015 it was stated that, "... the locally significant native trees on the residential zoned land will need to be considered further as part of a future development application. The design of future development will need to be sympathetic to the existing native trees and should retain as many as possible." The DA currently before Council in fact proposes to destroy every tree and should be dismissed on that basis alone. We also believe in 2006 Council received correspondence from the Metropolitan Branch of the then Department of Environment and Conservation NSW regarding the area in question.

This stated: "Council is advised that the focus for tree retention within the proposed residential area should be on retention and protection of as many habitat trees (hollow bearing, food and

resource trees) as possible..... The DEC recommends that the LES detail the retention, conservation and enhancement of existing remnant native vegetation (including remnant trees) of conservation value. This recommendation is consistent with the FA report [Flora assessment of 2006], recommendations and Council's Biodiversity Strategy".

The proponent's approach to hollow-bearing trees is that preserving them would "achieve little or nothing in terms of biodiversity conservation". To put it mildly, this assessment is contentious. Assessments at both a local and state government level leave little doubt that the native trees on the site are unanimously acknowledged as environmentally significant vegetation that should be protected. The proponent however believes that none of the vegetation on site is "important, valuable or significant habitat" for any living creature.

Such disparity of scientific opinion raises questions about the adequacy of the environmental assessment in the DA currently before council. TEC requests that Council consults with the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage regarding the claims made by the proponent regarding the site.

For the above reasons TEC is urging Bankstown City Council to reject the proposal.

LOCAL AREA PLANS

by Paul Laverty

Local area plans proposed by Council should require that any funds gained by Council from sale of public open space is to be used strictly for purchase of private land (preferably properties adjoining each other), to become publicly assessable open space in the immediate vicinity, that is, within 200 metres of the former site that is sold off.

Funds obtained by Council from sales of public open space should NOT be directed to maintenance or upgrades of existing open space, but towards

increased open space as a way of improving the quality and liveability of the specific area local to the forgone open space. A primary aim of the Local area plans should be to gain an increase in the amount of open space available, per head of population, within Council's area, particularly passive open space close to areas of high population density.

Increased numbers of residential properties within areas proposed by

Council for increased floor levels in unit blocks and similar is viable from a town planning viewpoint, but must be balanced with increases to areas of open space within close proximity of infrastructure such as railway lines, bus interchanges and main roads. Again the point should be made, that increased income obtained by Council from such changes should be, in a substantial part, for ADDITIONAL open space, not maintenance of existing stock.

An open letter to candidates standing for the seat of Banks in the July 2nd Federal Election

Prepared by Christopher Brogan

The Bankstown Bushland Society advocates for the protection of bushland in the Bankstown Local Government Area and along the Georges River. Bankstown is fortunate in retaining large areas of bushland in addition to more formal parks containing remnant bushland trees, however there are a number of current threats to Bankstown's biodiversity and we wish to provide candidates with the opportunity to respond to the Society's concerns:

Riverlands: The old Riverlands Golf Course in Milperra occupies an area of approximately 80 Hectares on the Georges River floodplain and retains significant ecological and heritage values. Despite being recognised by Bankstown Council as Regionally Significant Conservation Land it was rezoned in June 2015 for housing. The site is currently the subject of a development application which seeks approval for the removal of 1,300 remnant bushland trees and the construction of 1,000 duplexes. Many of the trees proposed for removal have Aboriginal scars, the origin of which has been confirmed by members of Bankstown's Aboriginal community. Would you commit your party to using the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act to protect Riverlands from development if elected to form Government?

Airport Reserve: Airport Reserve is Crown Land located adjacent to Bankstown Airport near the Henry Lawson Drive / Milperra Road intersection. Bushland at the reserve has been classified by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage as Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains both of which are listed Endangered Ecological Communities under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) (TSC Act). Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest has also been

listed as Critically Endangered under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999) (EPBC Act). Leda Holdings Pty Ltd plan to access a proposed bulky goods warehouse development on airport lands (the Bankstown Business Park) by constructing a four lane road through the reserve from Milperra Road. This would include a 200 metre slip-lane and new traffic lights located close to where a small creek crosses under Milperra Road. This is despite adequate access being available off Milperra Road at Bunnings. If approved this proposal would destroy the ecological integrity of the bushland at Airport Reserve. Would you commit your party to using the EPBC Act to list Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains as Endangered and protect Airport Reserve from development if elected to form Government?

Lack of transparency in planning at Canterbury Bankstown Council: The night before being amalgamated with Canterbury, an extraordinary meeting was called by Bankstown Council at which councilors voted to approve their Local Area Plans. These plans propose significant changes to the zoning of both residential and commercial precincts within the LGA. This meeting was attended by a large number of property developers and about 2 dozen members of the community. As each plan was tabled those who had registered to talk were allowed 5 minutes to make their case. For the developers this involved arguing that they should be allowed to build taller blocks of flats than the area plans stipulated. One agitated for a change from 6 stories to 12. This was agreed to. One who was associated with Woolworths claimed that he could only turn a profit if he was allowed a change from 6 to 8 sto-

reys over 8,000 square meters over what is currently residential homes. The councilors agreed to "consider" his proposal. The woman from the Padstow Public School P&C who pointed out that a development of this scale and height was inappropriate given the close proximity of the school was ignored.

In Panania the library, seniors center and the associated council car park are to be replaced with a 6 story blocks of flats. In Revesby the council car park outside the station is to be sold and transformed into a 12 story block of flats. Also in Revesby, Ray McCormack Reserve will be sacrificed for a 6 storey block complex. This quiet little park located behind the YMCA is used by many local people to walk their dogs, access the station and for quite reflection. It is home to a number of remnant bushland trees including Woollybutts, Melaleucas and a beautiful old Grey Box.

Widening of Henry Lawson Drive: There are a number of road reserves adjacent to bushland along Henry Lawson Drive at East Hills, Deepwater Park, Milperra, Picnic Point and Lansdowne. Widening of Henry Lawson Drive could result in the destruction of significant areas of bushland which would be unacceptable to the Society. Can you suggest ways in which the Federal Government could protect bushland on these road reserves?

Westconnex: The Society is a stakeholder in a Cooks River Castlereagh Ironbark Forest remnant at Beverly Hills known as Beverly Grove. This bushland has been approved for destruction by the NSW Government as part of the Westconnex project. Will you commit your party to use the EPBC Act to protect Beverly Grove? Bushland in the Wollli

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Creek Valley is also under threat from Westconnex. Will you also commit your party to freeze any further funding for this project and seek to use any Commonwealth legislation available to prevent the destruction of bushland in the Wolli Creek Valley?

The Sydney Metro: This project has been promoted by the NSW Government as an improvement to Sydney's public transport system however there is considerable community suspicion that the Sydney Metro is in fact a mechanism to facilitate property development. Works will involve the removal of the existing rail infrastructure along the Bankstown line and replacement with new rail infrastructure completely incompatible with Sydney's current rail network. This will be followed by construction of clus-

ters of high density blocks of flats many built over the rail corridor as has been done at St Leonards. The Society has a long association with a number of bushland remnants in this corridor at Bankstown, Punchbowl and Yagoona. Many of these remnants are also habitat for *Acacia pubescens* (Downey Wattle) listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act. This project will lead to the destruction of these bushland remnants, an outcome the Society considers unacceptable. Will you commit your party to withdrawing all federal funding from this project? Will you commit your party to using the EPBC Act to protect bushland in the Bankstown rail corridor?

Changes to NSW Government Environmental Legislation: The NSW Government is currently in the process of repealing a number

of key Acts designed to protect biodiversity, including the TSC Act and Native Vegetation Act. Can you suggest ways the Commonwealth can use existing legislation to mitigate the watering down of biodiversity protection in NSW?

Coal Mining and Coal Seam Gas Extraction: What is your party's position regarding these controversial activities? The Society joins the general community in its concerns over biodiversity issues in relation to coal mining in Sydney's catchments, including the decision to approve an additional 15 years to the life of the Spring Vale Colliery near Lithgow, the impact of the Tahmoor Colliery on the Thirlmere Lakes, Adani's Galilee Basin proposal, the Shenhua Watermark coal mine and impacts of coal mining on Climate Change.

Bankstown Bushland Society – Issues of Interest

by Paul Laverty

I have been elected to act as assistant secretary to Colin Gibson. I was a member of BBS many years ago (around 15-20 years back at a guess) but have just re-joined in October. As a very brief rundown, I have retired 2 years ago from my Consulting Arborist business (13 years at this), before this I was Tree Management Officer at Rockdale Council (near 6 years) and the same role at Willoughby Council for 5 years.

Now to the controversial bit; I think it's really a given that the NSW state government is very much pro development. Messages in the media and from government itself are constantly seen noting that we have to find space for tens of thousands of more residents. I'm mentioning this because I feel we as a group are chasing a lost cause if we focus too much on attempting simply to halt development on sites that are seen as prime spots by developers and the government itself.

If a good quality area of bushland comes up for development, or simply an area of open space that has potential as a bushland resource, we should by all means take action/lobby to protect tree

resources. We should however understand and accept that some trees and understorey vegetation will be removed as part of the development. What I would propose is that our society looks more to putting a greater emphasis on fighting for trees and vegetation areas on site that could be properly retained (long term) as a corridor area itself, perhaps linking with nearby sections of bushland or possibly having a potential link to bushland corridors spaced further from the primary site.

As an example of the corridor effect noted, Riverlands Golf club site would have a potential valuable corridor of vegetation along the river's edge, possibly flood effected and hence of lower financial value to developers. This corridor would then run through to Vale of Ah Reserve to the north; there is then only a short run (.7 kilometre) of existing residential properties before linkage to Kentucky Reserve on the northern side of Newbridge Road. While this outcome may have meant loss of some valuable trees with hollows for wildlife, long-term viable retention of a large number of trees in the corridor (possibly with bird-hides

installed in trees as part of stronger D.A. conditions) would be more viable than isolated individual trees struggling to survive impacts from construction activity on most sides.

This is where my prior experience managing and protecting on development sites may help. Good quality protection for trees and related understorey is much easier to achieve, or at least have a chance, where groups of bands of trees are fenced off and have formal tree protection measures signposted and hopefully enacted. With such areas, even if there is significant impact on one side, there is a reasonable chance of damage being restricted to perhaps 20% of the root-zone or canopy area of individual trees or clusters of shrubs. In my experience this type of vegetation retention is notably easier to achieve with developers and even government instrumentalities, as the amount of restrictions to working on site, plus movement of materials/traffic/restricted areas is kept relatively low in relation to positive outcomes or reduced impact with vegetation on the site.



**BANKSTOWN
BUSHLAND
SOCIETY ON
FACEBOOK**

Bankstown Bushland Society is on Facebook. Anyone who shares an interest in Bankstown's bushland is welcome to like this. Facebook will provide us opportunities for posting information relevant to the natural environment of our area, remnant flora and fauna as well as updates on our bush regeneration projects, local conservation issues, nature walks and so on. Anyone interested in the bushland of Bankstown and the Georges River is welcome to become a friend.

**ELECTRONIC
BULLETINS**

The Bushland Bulletin is available electronically to members who so desire. All you have to do is send your email address to the Bulletin editor at:

greenaissance1@gmail.com.

Members are entitled to both printed and electronic forms, but if you only want the electronic form instead of the printed please let us know.

**BUSHWALK
YERAMBA LAGOON**

**Come and see what's
blooming in the bush
at Yeramba Lagoon
this spring.**

**Meet 10 am Sunday
September 18th at the
end of Amberdale
Avenue, Picnic Point.**

**Just turn up or con-
tact Chris Brogan
on 0466560128.**

Bushland Society meetings are held at Padstow Progress Hall, Ryan Road, Padstow, on the 3rd Wednesday of the month (except December & January), in the Wal Browning Meeting Room at rear of hall.

**Time: 7.00pm.
Tea and biscuits provided.
All welcome.
Further enquiries please ring Col on 97886232.**

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Recently we lost long time member and dear friend Faye Bancroft of Picnic Point, aged 93. It was an honour to know Faye who was a great supporter of the Society and of environmental and social equality causes local and general. Our hearts go out to her son Neil and daughter Lyn. - Col.

**BANKSTOWN
BUSHLAND
SOCIETY
COMMITTEE**

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Secretary:
Colin Gibson:
9788 6232

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John Gibson:
9772 3549

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Darryl McKay
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**Bushland Bulletin
Editor:**
Colin Gibson

Website Manager:
Erica Brogan

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WHY NOT JOIN THE SOCIETY ?



The Bankstown Bushland Society is an incorporated association under the Associations Incorporation Act (NSW) 1984.

We are Bankstown's only incorporated association dedicated to protecting our City's environment.

The Society's objects are:

- To protect the environment of Bankstown
- To assist other persons in the protection of the environment in Bankstown
- To foster better community awareness of environmental issues
- To lobby through Government, commercial and other persons for the maintenance of a high quality of life through the progressive improvement of the environment

Bankstown Bushland Society has lobbied effectively for the protection of bushland and the natural environment since 1988. With your support we can continue the work. By joining the Society you can make an important contribution to our local environment.

✂

<p>Yes, I wish to join the Bankstown Bushland Society Inc:</p> <p>Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>Suburb: _____ Postcode _____</p> <p>Telephone Number: _____</p> <p>Attached please find my payment of: (\$.00) _____ (amount in words)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Membership fees</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Family/Group - \$20 Ordinary - \$15 Concession - \$10 "student/unwaged/pensioner"</p> <p>Send payment to: The Secretary, Bankstown Bushland Society Inc. PO Box 210 Panania NSW 2213</p> <p>Or pay by direct transfer to BSB 512 170 Account Number 100087319, AND put your name on the transfer form.</p>
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Bankstown Bushland Society Inc.
PO Box 210
Panania NSW 2213

