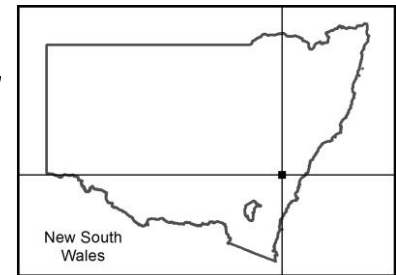


# Statement of Management Intent



## Yerranderie Regional Park

### 1. Introduction

This statement outlines the main values, issues, management directions and priorities of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) for managing Yerranderie Regional Park. This statement, together with relevant NPWS policies, will guide the management of the park until a plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the [National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 \(NPW Act\)](#). The NPWS [Managing Parks Prior to Plan of Management Policy](#) states that parks and reserves without a plan of management are to be managed in a manner consistent with the intent of the NPW Act and the [‘precautionary principle’ \(see Principle 15\)](#).

### 2. Management principles

Regional parks are reserved under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas in a natural or modified landscape that are suitable for public recreation and enjoyment. Under the NPW Act [\(section 30H\)](#), regional parks are managed to:

- provide opportunities for recreation and enjoyment in natural or modified landscapes
- identify, interpret, manage and conserve the park so as to maintain and enhance significant landscape values
- conserve natural and cultural values
- promote public appreciation and understanding of the park’s natural and cultural values
- provide for sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment that is compatible with conservation of natural and cultural values
- provide for sustainable use (including adaptive reuse) of any buildings or structures or modified natural areas having regard to conservation or natural and cultural values.

Regional parks are established for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities while protecting natural, cultural and landscape values.

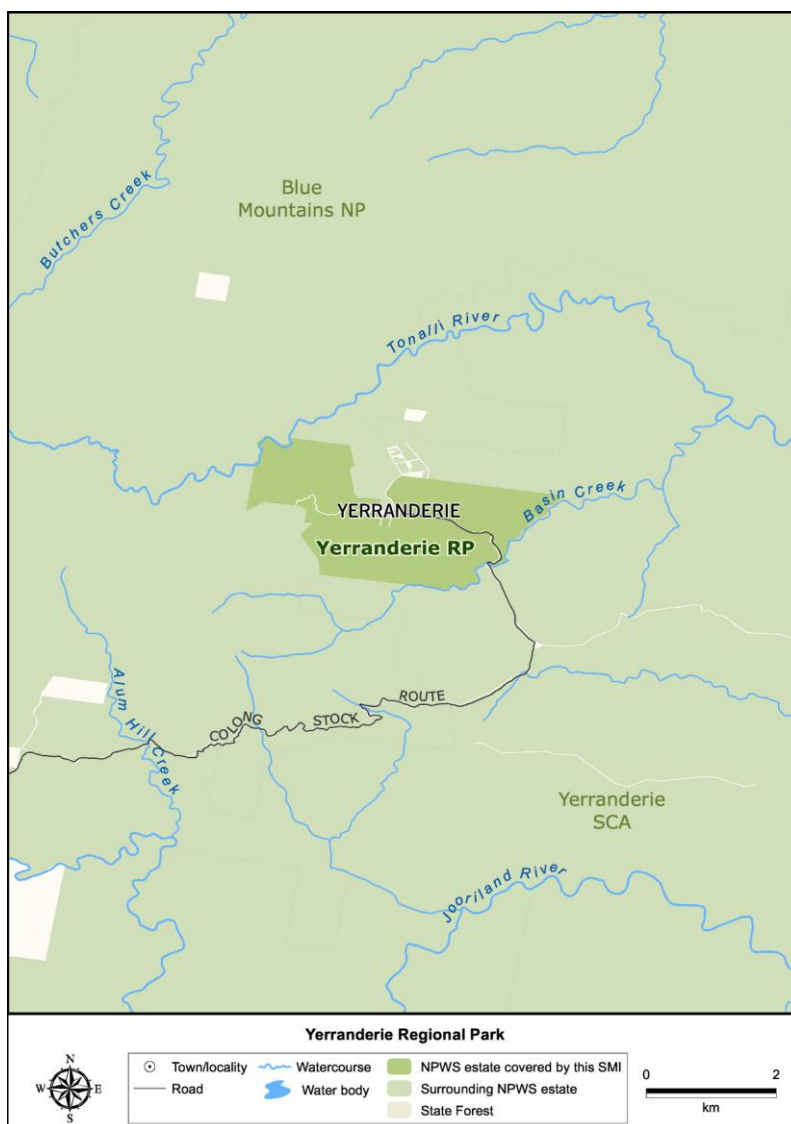
### 3. Context

**Reservation details:** Yerranderie Regional Park was reserved on 30 April 2012.

**Size:** 470 hectares.

Yerranderie Regional Park is located approximately 60 kilometres south-east of Oberon and 50 kilometres west of Picton. It lies within the South Eastern Highlands Bioregion. It also falls within the administrative areas of Wollondilly Shire Council, Greater Sydney Local Land Services and Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council.

The park is surrounded by Blue Mountains National Park and Yerranderie State Conservation Area. Yerranderie Regional Park was established from a donation of privately owned land by Ms Valerie Lhuede to NPWS in 2011. The donation included lands known as Private Town. It was reserved for its historic and cultural heritage significance associated with mining. Mining for silver and lead began in the Yerranderie area in 1898, and at its peak in 1911 the area had a population of 2000. Mining in the area had ceased by 1958 and the separate precincts of Yerranderie were mostly abandoned. Old relics and historic buildings still remain throughout the area. Private Town is now a restored mining ghost town and is a popular tourist destination.



#### 4. Values

- Yerranderie Regional Park helps to protect the Yerranderie Silver Mining Field and Settlement, a heritage complex of exceptional significance for New South Wales. It is particularly significant for its rarity as a partially intact example of an early 20th century Australian silver mining town and its unusually rich assemblage of mining and processing remains.
- The park protects identified heritage items, part of the above complex, that include 'West Yerranderie' or Private Town and its buildings: the post office, Mrs Barnes' boarding house, Slippery Norris and Krubi Cottage, parts of 'East Yerranderie' and a large part of the Yerranderie mining field. While these buildings are not items of state significance in their

own right, they nevertheless contribute to a complex of state significance (Yerranderie Silver Mining Field and Settlement).

- Heritage items in other precincts of Yerranderie are reserved within Blue Mountains National Park, including the police station, courthouse, Catholic church, Joe Deacon's cottage and parts of Quigs Town.
- Yerranderie Regional Park is a popular tourist destination that has accommodation options including restored historic buildings that operate as lodges and camping. Popular recreation activities include four-wheel driving and touring, bushwalking, camping, cycling, picnicking, wildlife watching and birdwatching.
- Opportunities for education and visitor engagement exist, with tours of the nearby silver mining field that include brochures and interpretive signage providing information about the history of the site.
- Yerranderie Regional Park protects habitat for a variety of threatened fauna species, including the speckled warbler (*Chthonicola sagittata*), varied sittella (*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*), scarlet robin (*Petroica boodang*) and the eastern bentwing-bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*).
- The park protects habitat for the endangered and locally endemic shrub kowmung hakea (*Hakea dohertyi*).

## 5. Issues

- The heritage buildings require maintenance and repair to ensure their conservation and for visitor safety.
- The cultural landscape, including the heritage gardens, requires documentation. There are various invasive plant species growing in Private Town (for example *Agapanthus* spp., an environmental weed) that have the potential to invade natural areas.
- Weed species recorded within the adjoining Yerranderie State Conservation Area include bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), African olive (*Olea europaea*), prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.) and serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*). Although these species have not been formally recorded within Yerranderie Regional Park, their presence in adjacent reserves dictates that monitoring is required.
- Movable heritage items in Yerranderie Regional Park (for example mining tools, blacksmith tools, heritage furniture, wood-fired ovens, animal traps) are largely undocumented and require further protection.
- There are visitor and workplace safety considerations around mining and processing sites. Unfenced vertical mine shafts may still be present in Yerranderie Regional Park.
- Wild dogs (*Canis lupus* spp.), European foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) and feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) occur within Yerranderie State Conservation Area. Although these species have not been recorded within the park, their presence in the adjacent park indicates it is likely they occur within the park.

## 6. Key management directions

- Fire is managed in accordance with the Yerranderie Regional Park [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the NPWS [Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): Blue Mountains Region.

- The role of cultural plantings in relation to the historic heritage values of Yerranderie Regional Park will be investigated, with the objective of conserving historic garden plantings and controlling and eradicating invasive plant species where possible.
- Visitor and stakeholder needs and expectations will be investigated to facilitate the creation of more opportunities and partnerships within the park.
- The intention is to manage both Government Town (part of Blue Mountains National Park) and Private Town (part of Yerranderie Regional Park) as a contiguous heritage site, part of the Yerranderie Silver Mining Field and Settlement complex. Maintenance and repair works carried out on buildings in accordance with the Yerranderie Heritage Action Statement will ensure visitor safety.
- A Conservation Management Plan will be developed for sites of heritage significance within Yerranderie Regional Park in the context of its value as part of the Yerranderie Silver Mining Field and Settlement.
- Options for the documentation, security and display of movable heritage items in Yerranderie Regional Park will be investigated.
- The location of mines in Yerranderie Regional Park will be documented, and visitor safety assessments conducted. Where appropriate, signage and fencing will be installed.
- Oberon Wild Dog Management Plan is a cooperative program for the region that uses ground baiting and trapping as the primary control methods of pest wild dog species. The management of Yerranderie Regional Park will be consistent with this plan.
- All management activities will be preceded by the preparation of an environmental assessment or heritage assessment where this is a requirement of NPWS policy or legislation.
- Environmental repair and threat management programs, such as erosion mitigation measures, pest management, and activities arising from threatened species requirements may be implemented in accordance with NPWS policies and procedures.
- Non-intrusive works may be undertaken where necessary to protect cultural heritage items from further deterioration, to ensure the safety of visitors, to protect wildlife or to prevent damage to park assets.
- A plan of management will be prepared to set out the ongoing management objectives for the park. The plan of management is a statutory document under the NPW Act which will be available for public comment. NPWS will also encourage the community to contribute to the ongoing conservation of the park by promoting and raising public awareness of its special values.

For additional information or enquiries about any aspect of this park or this statement, contact the NPWS Oberon Office on (02) 6336 1972 or 38 Ross Street, Oberon NSW.

---

**Disclaimer:** This is a statement of intent to guide the management of the park prior to the development of a plan of management. Any statements made in this publication are made in good faith and do not render the Office of Environment and Heritage liable for any loss or damage. Provisions in the final plan of management may vary from those identified in this document as a result of new information and community consultation. The maps in this statement are intended to show the park's location and basic features only, and are not suitable for use when navigating to or exploring within parks.

Published by:

Office of Environment and Heritage  
59 Goulburn Street, Sydney NSW 2000  
PO Box A290, Sydney South NSW 1232  
Phone: (02) 9995 5000

ISBN 978 1 74359 574 9  
OEH 2014/0262  
May 2014