

Appendix B

Commonwealth Heritage Listing

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Shale Woodland Llandilo, Stony Creek Rd, Shanes Park, NSW, Australia

Summary Statement of Significance:

Llandilo Natural Area contains one of the largest remnants of the natural vegetation of the Cumberland Plain. It includes communities characteristic of Wianamatta shale, Tertiary alluvium, and low lying recent alluvium, including the nationally endangered Cumberland Plain Woodland which is also endangered in NSW, Sydney Coastal River-flat Forest which is endangered in NSW, Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest. The co-occurrence of these community types and the relatively large size of the remnants within the place highlight its significance in the western Sydney region. The significance of the place is enhanced by its contiguity with remnant ecological communities contained within the Western Sydney Shale Woodland - St Marys RNE place.

The remnant vegetation contains populations of a nationally endangered plant species, *PERSOONIA NUTANS*, three nationally vulnerable plant species *PULTENEA PARVIFLORA*, *DILLWYNNIA TENUIFOLIA* and *MICROMYRTUS MINUTIFLORA*, and two regionally significant species *GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA* and *DODONAEA FALCATA*. *PERSOONIA NUTANS* and *PULTENEA PARVIFLORA* are also endangered in NSW, and *DILLWYNNIA TENUIFOLIA*, *GREVILLEA JUNIPERINA* and *MICROMYRTUS MINUTIFLORA* are vulnerable in NSW.

The diversity and large size of the vegetation remnants at this place provide important habitat for native flora and fauna. Llandilo Natural Area is recognised as being of regional significance for fauna, especially Castlereagh Woodland birds.

It is possible that cultural values, both indigenous and non-indigenous, of National Estate significance may exist in this place. As yet the Australian Heritage Commission has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

Official Values:

Criteria	Values
A Processes	The vegetation remaining on the site is one of the largest remnants of ecological communities that were formerly widespread on the Cumberland Plain (NPWS 1999). Only 8% of the pre-1750 extent of Cumberland Plain Woodland and 9% of pre-1750 extent of Sydney Coastal River-Flat Forest remain (NPWS 1999).
A Processes	The diversity and large size of the vegetation remnants at this place provide important habitat for native flora and fauna and this place is recognised as being of regional significance for fauna, especially Castlereagh Woodland birds (NPWS 1997).

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- B Rarity** The area contains one of the largest remnants of the natural vegetation of the Cumberland Plain. It includes communities characteristic of Wianamatta shale, Tertiary alluvium, and low lying recent alluvium, including the nationally endangered Cumberland Plain Woodland which is also endangered in NSW, Sydney Coastal River-flat Forest which is endangered in NSW, Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest. The co-occurrence of these community types and the relatively large size of the remnants within the place highlight its significance in the western Sydney region. The significance of the place is enhanced by its contiguity with remnant ecological communities contained within the Western Sydney Shale Woodland - St Marys RNE place (Benson 1986; James et al. 1999; NPWS 1997; NPWS 1999).
- The remnant vegetation contains populations of a nationally endangered plant species, *Persoonia nutans*, three nationally vulnerable plant species *Pultenea parviflora*, *Dillwynia tenuifolia* and *Micromyrtus minutiflora*, and two regionally significant species *Grevillea juniperina* and *Dodonaea falcata*. *Persoonia nutans* and *Pultenea parviflora* are also endangered in NSW, and *Dillwynia tenuifolia*, *Grevillea juniperina* and *Micromyrtus minutiflora* are vulnerable in NSW (EPBC 1999; Dames & Moore 1998; James et al. 1999; NPWS 2000).
- C Research** The relatively large area of natural vegetation and the range of communities associated with different soil types on the Cumberland Plain makes this area an important reference site for research about the native flora and fauna of the Cumberland Plain.
- D Characteristic values** The area has high quality and relatively large remnants of ecological communities characteristic of Wianamatta shale, Tertiary alluvium and low lying recent alluvium that were once widespread on the Cumberland Plain. (Benson 1986; NPWS 1999).

Description:

The place is one of the few substantial remnants of largely unmodified natural vegetation on the Cumberland Plain and surrounds radio transmitter facilities owned by the Federal Government. The eastern end of the Llandilo Natural Area contains Cumberland Plain open forest of grey box (*EUCALYPTUS MOLUCCANA*) growing on Bringelly shale derived soils, with a grassy understorey. The low areas along the drainage lines are recent alluvium and contain a low open forest of paperbark (*MELALEUCA DECORA*), with occasional rough barked apple (*ANGOPHORA FLORIBUNDA*) and forest red gum (*E TERETICORNIS*). A woodland dominated by forest red gum extends onto adjacent lower slopes. The western half of the place is Tertiary Londonderry clay, supporting Castlereagh type woodland of broadleaved ironbark (*E FIBROSA*) and scribbly gum (*E SCLEROPHYLLA*) with an understorey of shrubs to 2m in height. Two rare plants are found in relatively large populations, particularly in the north-west corner of the eastern section. Additionally two plants that have a restricted distribution in Western Sydney are also found in the shrub layer of the place. The place is likely to function as part of a network for regional animal populations. It is possible that the place may also support several species of nationally rare invertebrates documented from similar vegetation remnants. It is possible that the masts and other elements of the International Radio Transmitting Station may have some technological significance.

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History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

The place is in good condition with very little weed invasion in the vegetated areas. Some former clearing and intrusion in the western section. (January 1992)

Location:

Approximately 400ha, around the International Radio Transmitting Station near Llandilo, comprising the area bounded by a line commencing at the right angle bend in a track near AMG point: 9030-I-S 'Riverstone'-94626841, then proceeding southerly via the eastern side of the track to its turning on the alignment of Palmyra Avenue, then easterly via the northern side of the track to AMG easting: 9630, then directly to AMG point: 96486644, then directly to 96876637, then directly to the track on the alignment of Palmyra Avenue at AMG easting: 9686, then easterly via the northern side of that track to its turning point near AMG point: 97306614, then northerly via the western side of the track to its turning near AMG point:97566798 then westerly via the southern side of the track to its turning near AMG point: 961682, then southerly via the eastern side of the perimeter track around the transmitting station to AMG point: 95856653, then via straight lines joining the latter and following AMG points: 95746657, 95726674, 95576694, then directly to the track at AMG point: 95496722, then westerly via the southern side of that track to AMG point: 95336722, then via straight lines joining the latter and following AMG points: 95096685, 94796685, 94876706 , 94976702, 95046712, 94906719, 95026738, 95076795, 94976813 and 94876813 then via the western side of the northerly bearing track to the track intersection near AMG point: 94826838, then via the southern side of westerly bearing track to the commencement point.