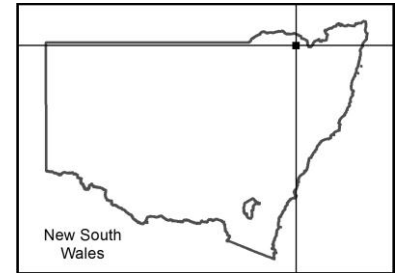


Statement of Management Intent



Bural Yurrul Nature Reserve and Bural Yurrul National Park Community Conservation Area Zone 1

1. Introduction

This statement outlines the main values, issues, management directions and priorities of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) for managing Bural Yurrul Community Conservation Area Zone 1 National Park and Bural Yurrul Nature Reserve. This statement, together with relevant NPWS policies, will guide the management of the parks 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

Zone 1 community conservation areas are reserved as national parks under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas containing outstanding or representative ecosystems, natural or cultural features or landscapes or phenomena that provide opportunities for public appreciation, inspiration and sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment. Under the NPW Act ([section 30E](#)), Zone 1 community conservation areas are managed to:

- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem functions, protect geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena and maintain natural landscapes
- conserve places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value
- protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations
- 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 of natural and cultural values
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

The primary purpose of Zone 1 community conservation areas is to conserve nature and cultural heritage. In doing so, opportunities are provided for appropriate and sustainable recreation.

Nature reserves are reserved under the NPW Act to protect and conserve areas containing outstanding, unique or representative ecosystems, species, communities or natural phenomena. Under the NPW Act ([section 30J](#)), nature reserves are managed to:

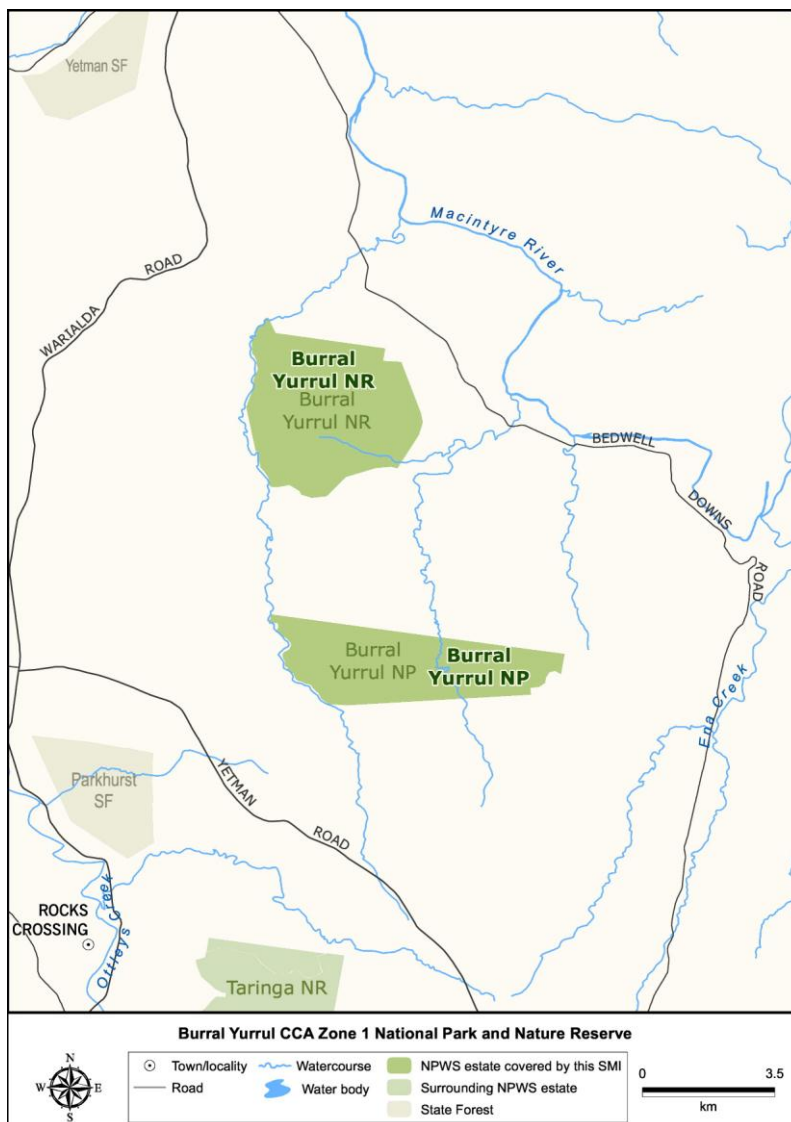
- conserve biodiversity, maintain ecosystem functions, and protect geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena
- conserve places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value
- promote public appreciation, enjoyment and understanding of the reserve’s natural and cultural values
- provide for appropriate research and monitoring.

The primary purpose of nature reserves is to conserve nature. Nature reserves differ from national parks in that they do not have the provision of visitor use as a management purpose or principle.

3. Context

Reservation details: Burrall Yurrul Nature Reserve was reserved on 4 September 2009 and Burrall Yurrul National Park (CCA Zone 1) was reserved on 1 December 2005.

Size: Burrall Yurrul Nature Reserve is 1341 hectares and Burrall Yurrul National Park is 1037 hectares.



Burrall Yurrul National Park and Nature Reserve are located in north-western New South Wales, approximately 65 kilometres south-east of Boggabilla. They fall within the Brigalow Belt South Bioregion and within the administrative areas of Inverell Shire Council, Northern Tablelands Local Land Services and Toomelah Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Burrall Yurrul National Park was previously Bunal State Forest. The state forest was revoked and reserved as a Zone 1 community conservation area under the *Brigalow and Nandewar Community Conservation Area Act 2005*. The land that makes up Burrall Yurrul Nature Reserve was formerly leasehold land that was part of the property 'Colorado'. These parks conserve highly significant areas of vegetation, including mature woodland and restricted serpentinite habitats previously poorly reserved. The parks are surrounded by cleared agricultural properties making them an important refuge for native animals. They also contain significant Aboriginal heritage values and sites.

4. Values

- Burrall Yurrul National Park has approximately 188 hectares of vegetation likely to meet the requirements for White Box Yellow Box Blakely's Red Gum Woodland endangered ecological community listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). It may also conform to the definition of the critically endangered community White Box – Yellow Box – Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Populations of this endangered ecological community have been significantly reduced and remnants are often degraded and highly fragmented. This woodland community provides important habitat for a diverse range of threatened species, particularly in relation to breeding opportunities in tree hollows.
- Green mallee (*Eucalyptus viridis*) is a poorly reserved overstorey tree species that occurs on rocky rises. It forms pure stands with an intact shrubby understorey in Burrall Yurrul National Park as well as being found in association with a number of other species.
- Burrall Yurrul National Park has populations of the endangered sedge, *Cyperus conicus* and the endangered shrub, scant pomaderris (*Pomaderris queenslandica*).
- Both parks protect many significant Aboriginal sites and objects, including axe grinding grooves, flakes, engravings, paintings and occupation sites significant to the Toomelah Aboriginal community.

5. Issues

- Feral goats (*Capra hircus*), feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*), feral cats (*Felis catus*) and foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) have been recorded throughout both parks.
- Scattered populations of Coolatai grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*) and prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.) are established within the parks.
- Boundary fencing for Burrall Yurrul National Park requires repair or replacement in a number of areas due to damage from wildfire.
- Cattle periodically stray from neighbouring properties.
- Access to the parks is through adjacent private lands.
- Some Aboriginal sites are at risk of degradation and require active management intervention and maintenance.

6. Key management directions

- Fire is managed in accordance with the Bural Yurrul National Park and Nature Reserve [Fire Management Strategy](#).
- Vehicle access within the reserve is for management purposes only, with trails maintained to the standard set by the fire management strategy. Working relationships with neighbours regarding fire management and access will be maintained.
- Secure ongoing legal access to the parks for management purposes will be sought. Public visitation to the parks can only occur with permission of neighbouring landholders.
- Opportunities to develop partnerships with the local Aboriginal community in the management of the parks will be explored.
- Pest management programs will be implemented in accordance with the [NPWS Regional Pest Management Strategy](#): Northern Tablelands Region.
- Neighbouring landowners will be consulted regarding issues of straying stock and boundary fencing. Subject to available resourcing, assistance may be provided to neighbours to install stock-proof park boundary fencing in accordance with the NPWS Boundary Fencing Policy.
- 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 both parks. 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 parks by promoting and raising public awareness of their special values.

For additional information or enquiries about any aspect of these parks or this statement, contact the NPWS Tenterfield Office on (02) 6736 4298 or 10 Miles Street, Tenterfield NSW 2372.

Disclaimer: This is a statement of intent to guide the management of the parks 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.

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