

colong bulletin

No. 249 | May 2013

A new Planning Act

IF you believe the NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, Brad Hazzard, the new planning legislation will empower the public to make the planning templates that will then run development control as smooth as clockwork, with none of the conflict and much greater speed.

The Minister misrepresents the current situation because the public already has opportunities to be fully involved in planning from strategy, to state planning policies, local environmental plans and development control plans, right up to and including development applications of all sorts.

The truth is NOT more public involvement, or that the involvement priorities are going to be reversed with an emphasis in strategy and

policy. No, the truth is that there will be no involvement in 80 per cent of development control. The grass roots tier of government, local council, is also going to be removed from development control. The focus is to be on automated development by clockwork according to templates and rules ultimately controlled by the Planning Minister, Mr Hazzard, and his Department.

The problem with automated development by template is that the natural and cultural environment is not like clockwork, but very complicated, whether the neighbourhood be a Byron Bay rainforest or a concrete canyon in Pymont. The new planning paradigm contains many formulae for community conflict because people will be left out at the vital end of the planning process, when

developments are approved.

You can't put a block of flats in a neighbourhood without consultation and expect peace. Such a situation is not a matter of: "too bad, concerned citizens should read the council advertisements in the local paper and come to relevant meetings on strategic planning." Many of those who would be disaffected by these changes live in and love their neighbourhood and should have a right to be involved in controlling the specific developments that affect them.

Impacts on the Blue Mountains

In the Blue Mountains the proposed legislation builds on earlier changes that will turn planning on its head. The development approval

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The Sutherland Shire land grab and the real politic of public consultation

The Liberals who now control Sutherland Council have voluntarily offered the State government more than twice the number of additional dwellings requested. Without any warning to the community, they now propose high rises up to 16 storeys from Engadine to Cronulla, large increases in the mass and extent of buildings on every urban residential block, dramatic reductions in landscaping and even a wind back in foreshore protection.

The kicker to these proposals is that while the proposed planning scheme to increase urban density was on public exhibition for six weeks, the council also exhibited similar changes to urban density rules across the Shire as an amendment to the existing local plan for just two weeks. Hardly anyone noticed this cynical and underhanded exercise to increase building density in the Shire. (Photo: Shell Cove development, Graeme Booth)

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General Meetings
will be held at our
office on level 2,
Fortuna House, 332
Pitt Street, at 2.00pm
on Thursday June
13th, July 11th and
August 8th, 2013.
Members and visitors
welcome.

Why Ben Bullen State Forest should be reserved

BY KEITH MUIR

IT was no good telling the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DoPI) that "we've already told you why Ben Bullen State Forest should be protected" when the Colong Foundation and the Blue Mountains Conservation Society met with senior executives in April. Instead environment groups had to describe the relative importance of the heritage values within the proposed Coalpac open-cut area and why these values merit protection.

Fortunately after some hard thinking we realised that the western portion of Ben Bullen State Forest contained

a distinct pagoda landform.

Only along the Ben Bullen Range do the internationally significant platy pagodas of the Gardens of Stone become closely associated with five types of grassy tableland forest that occur below the pagodas on Permian coal measures. The soils derived from the coal measures are relatively fertile and increase the productivity of these forests, so that herbivores and insects flourish. The insects provide prey for bats, birds and other fauna which exploit the many niche habitats and refuges in the adjoining less fertile pagoda landforms. These forests are poorly reserved, being either

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Internationally significant platy Pagodas are found right across the Coalpac project area. (Photo: I. Brown)

A New Planning Act

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templates under the proposed legislation, as well as the standard local environmental plan, ignore the significant environmental constraints found up there. The Mountains' urban bushland conservation zones cannot fit into such one-size-fits-all templates.

The standard local environmental plan will replace the existing Council-controlled science-based system of development control which was developed after extensive public consultation.

The standard planning template suits developers as all urban areas in NSW will have the same rules but they do not suit places like the Mountains where significant environmental constraints should limit development even in urban areas, for example to protect upland swamps.

This sort of standardised planning is hardly more evolved than the old-fashioned paper subdivisions where property boundaries scooted over cliffs and through swamps and majestic forests. Science-based planning in the Mountains was formulated to overcome

the stupidity of these historic subdivision boundaries, even in existing urban areas. This outstanding work in urban design and environmental sensitivity will be thrown away for planning templates produced to blindly facilitate urban growth. And forget litigation, under the proposed new planning legislation any future residential sprawl that is compliant with the rules will be protected from those citizens who selflessly seek to protect the natural environment at their own expense.

Your legislated rights for public comment and review are under attack. Protest these changes and insist on proper legislated rights for adequate comment on and review of planning schemes and development proposals.

Write a submission on the White Paper which is on public exhibition until June 28th 2013. Post your submission to New Planning System, GPO Box 39, Sydney NSW 2001. For more information contact the Better Planning Network <http://betterplanningnetwork.good.do/> or the Nature Conservation Council of NSW.

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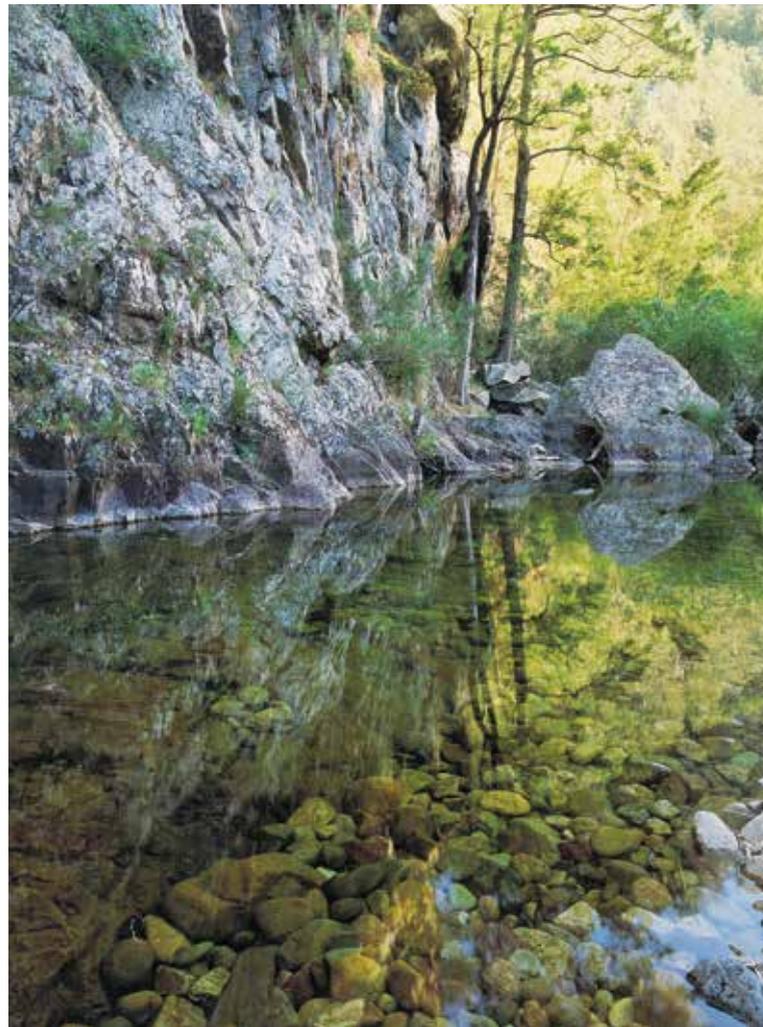
Don't Raise Warragamba Dam and save our world heritage listed wilderness

BY KEITH MUIR

THE southern Blue Mountains should be the best protected wilderness in the world: it is part of a world heritage area, in a long-standing national park with declared wilderness areas and wild rivers. It is also part of the Warragamba Special Area. Anyone entering its inner catchment without permission risks an \$44,000 fine. So reviving plans to raise Warragamba Dam wall thereby inundating the heart of this wilderness should not be just abhorrent but virtually impossible both legally and politically, yet plans are afoot to do just that.

The case against flooding world heritage, set out in *Bulletin 247 (pg 4)*, is overwhelming. Yet Prime Minister Julia Gillard has expressed support for this proposal so that land could be removed from the flood risk zone to allow 8,000 new housing lots (*Daily Telegraph, 28 Feb. 2013*). Ms Gillard has been misinformed and obviously did not consult Senator Bob Carr, who knows the issue.

The dam wall raising proposal is only a half measure: only half of the Nepean River catchment is found above Warragamba Dam. It cannot remove flood risk, and the proposed urban expansion is likely to produce no net gain in public safety at great financial and environmental cost. Stuart Khan, a senior lecturer at UNSW's Water Research



Centre, said "It doesn't matter how big that dam is – it's not that it's not big enough – it's just that the management needs to change".

Such considerations are, however, unlikely to be properly considered by the 'Hawkesbury-Nepean Flood Review Steering Group'. Its brief is to review major flood mitigation options available

in the Hawkesbury-Nepean Valley, including the options of raising the Warragamba Dam wall and road upgrades which would permit those living on the floodplain to escape major floods. This brief is almost identical to an October 2012 recommendation to the O'Farrell Government by Infrastructure NSW. This organisation is chaired by ex-



The iconic lower Kowmung River could become a sediment filled ditch, like the lower Coxs River where it reaches Lake Burragorang (Photos: H. Gold and the Kowmung collection)

Premier Nick Greiner and its CEO is Paul Broad, who, as the Sydney Water Corporation boss, was behind the 1995 proposal to raise the dam wall. So already there is a perception of bias in these terms of reference and what one can expect from the Steering Group.

In response to this threat to world heritage listed wilderness, a website has been set up at <http://dontraisethedam.com> and a campaign working group which you can join has started, just email keith@colongwilderness.org.au or call 9261 2400.

Why Ben Bullen SF should be reserved

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cleared for grazing or dug up for coal.

Unfortunately where this type of pagoda landform exists elsewhere, to the north of the Coalpac proposal, it has been damaged by extensive cliff falls and desiccated due to intensive coal mining. Across the Dividing Range in the

upper Coxs River valley to the east, the forests on Permian strata have been cleared along the Wolgan Road. To the south, Triassic Narrabeen sandstones are absent, and so there are no pagodas.

Further north in the Capertee Valley, grassy tableland forests are absent; and still further north, the climate becomes drier, vegetation types change, and the Blue Mountains Pagoda

Shrublands reach their northern limit. **The platy pagoda landscape of the Ben Bullen Range, exactly where the Coalpac proposal is located, was found to be the sole example of a distinct kind of pagoda landscape associated with grassy tableland forests.**

For its size, Ben Bullen State Forest has a higher overall plant and animal diversity relative to Newnes State Forest

and the Gardens of Stone National Park. The unique pagoda landscape within Coalpac's open-cut proposal area, with its many rare plants and grassy tableland forests, is an essential element of that diversity. And none of this unique pagoda landscape is protected in national parks or state conservation areas. The environment groups made a strong case, let's hope DoPI agrees.

Shooters declare war on national parks

BY KEITH MUIR

LAST year the Shooters and Fishers Party chaired an Upper House Inquiry into the management of public lands in NSW. The inquiry, which was controlled by the Shooters and right wingers in the NSW Coalition, is due to report in late May. The inquiry's terms of reference are a 'witch hunt' to identify those national parks which have been reserved in a manner they consider unacceptable.

In its submission, the Colong Foundation stated that 'this Inquiry seeks to do nothing less than to collapse the long-standing political consensus over management of national parks, wilderness areas and nature reserves. This inquiry is about reversing nature conservation gains on public land.'

The Shooters and Fishers Party somehow think that the public are ready to believe that logging is good for the environment and that its pet theory of multiple use, that is, of resource extraction, can achieve better conservation outcomes than the national park model.

Multiple use of natural resources is a good concept, when used in the right context. Society benefits when ecologically sustainable multiple use is undertaken on farms, forests and Crown reserves, where nature conservation management may go hand in hand with primary production. Whereas to apply multiple use of natural resources to national parks simply turns protected areas into grazing lands, logging areas, mines and tourist resorts.

A multiple use national park is an oxymoron

National Parks are the last places on earth where nature-centred values prevail over use-centred perspectives. National parks are the most practical approach to nature conservation for our rampant urban-industrial society.

Re-examining existing national parks for multiple

natural resource use would ultimately smash the national park idea making every Australian citizen worse off. Under a multiple use ideology, only those reserves that are useless for commercial gain, such as deserts, would remain as true national parks.

The shooters also want to ensure that narrowly-focused local interests can dictate national park management, to the detriment of their primary nature conservation purpose. For example, as some Riverina region locals want to see logging in river red gum parks, then according to the shooters these parks should be logged. Giving in to such demands only provides a further administrative mechanism to erode the national park idea. Yes, locals should have a say in park management, but this must be compatible with the primary nature conservation purpose of national parks.

Perhaps the Shooters and Fishers Party and the right wingers of the NSW Government don't realise it, but they are taking a political risk. They are bargaining that their supporters will agree with resorts, logging and grazing in national parks. Many on the right, including shooters, don't hold such extreme views and will disown the parties that advance this agenda.

The Shooters and Fishers Party wants a 'one size fits all' management approach to public land, where resource extraction objectives can be applied to national park management. Yet to allege that resource exploitation is without dire environmental impacts inside national parks is just 'cloud cuckoo land' thinking and politically naive.

True, generalised policy templates are being applied to planning in legislation currently on public exhibition, but to apply similar fluffy thinking to 'sacrosanct' national parks, is asking for trouble.

Many people who don't get the complexities of planning, do love and appreciate national



The Shooters want to use their political clout to force logging and other forms of resource exploitation into national parks (Photo: H. Gold)

parks and intuitively know what they are about.

The Shooters and Fishers Party have opened up a debate on national parks at the right time. Sydney will host the World Parks Congress in November

2014. Foreign delegates to this Congress are likely to pour scorn on the NSW and Federal Governments for failing to use their power to defend nature and national parks from such attacks.

Blue Mountains National Heritage Assessment On Track

BY GEOFF MOSLEY

The considerable amount of time taken by heritage assessment processes can easily lead to a matter of importance dropping out of view. A good case in point is what has happened to the Colong Foundation's nomination of the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area for the National Heritage List. The nomination documents prepared by Geoff Mosley for the Foundation were submitted in June 2005. The initial deadline for the Australian Heritage Council assessment was 30th June, 2008 but it is now the 30th June, 2014. It would still be possible for an extension to be requested by the Council if it needs more time.

The Foundation was aware when the NHL nomination was made that the Government planned to transfer Australia's World Heritage sites onto the National Heritage List (which happened in May, 2007). These related to the area's biodiversity values. Therefore the NHL nomination was for the additional values of geodiversity, natural beauty and cultural significance (Aboriginal and European). The basic documents for this are: 1) The Colong Foundation's 'Blue Mountains for World Heritage' book of 1989, 2) the 1994 'An Assessment of the Blue Mountains and Surrounding Plateaux' report by the Royal Botanical Gardens and 3) the 1998 'Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Nomination'.

The GBMWA Advisory Committee (appointed in August, 2006) has a major role in the assessment and a 2009 workshop organised by the Committee endorsed additional areas that had been proposed for the assessment. These are: Dharug National Park, Parr SCA, Nattai, Bargo and Yerranderie SCAs, the Wombeyan Reserve, Joadja SCA and Finchley Aboriginal Area.

The Stage reached is that the Advisory Committee is preparing a research report addressing all the values for which the property is not listed. A draft of the report is expected to be completed by the Committee in November, 2013 with a finalised report provided to the Australian Heritage Council in early, 2014.

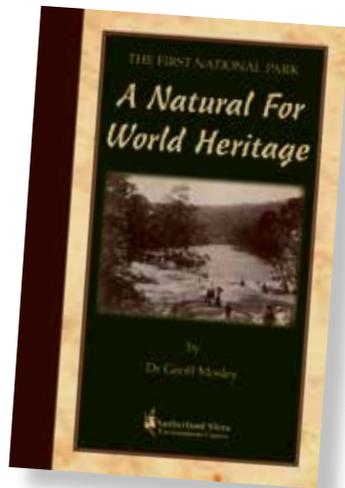
'The First National Park'

[A speech by Dr. Geoff Mosley delivered on 16 April 2013 at Sutherland upon launching his book that seeks World Heritage listing for Royal National Park]

I felt honoured when I was selected to write this book and will, of course, feel even more honoured when the Royal reserves take their rightful place on the World Heritage List.

As I hope the book demonstrates, Royal National Park has a very special place in history. This is partly because it was the first place in the world to be reserved for the purpose of a "national park". It was of course also given the name 'National Park'.

The use of this term and the name was quite deliberate. It was a way of saying 'this is a place which belongs to all the people for all time'. The choice of the word 'national' seems most likely to have echoed its earlier use in New South Wales for the National System of



Schools – schools which were also available to all. This compares with the American use where 'national' was initially used at Yellowstone to indicate that it was a park under federal jurisdiction.

It was a wonderful idea – probably the best conservation idea we have had so far. From this seed and from others in the 1870s and 1880s in the US, Canada and New Zealand has emerged a mighty movement.

Now covering about 13% of the terrestrial surface of the Earth, the movement continues to grow. The latest aim - the Aichi Target - is to achieve 17% coverage by 2020.

So where did the idea come from? In the book I have traced its origins from the city parks of Britain to the colonial parks, domains and botanic gardens of Sydney and Melbourne, to Royal National Park, and from there into the wider countryside.

Undoubtedly, a major factor in the rapidly growing Sydney of the 19th century was concern about the effects of pollution on the health of the citizenry and the high death rate. Open spaces in the form of parks were seen as 'the lungs of the city'.

This is where good luck also played a role. The area selected for National Park had been reserved for the building of a railway to the South Coast and was largely undeveloped and

available. Another factor was the experience already gained by people like politician John Lucas in the setting aside of special sites such as caves and waterfalls at places distant from the city.

In the book I have explained how the concept of the national park further evolved at Royal and Heathcote National Parks with resulting changes in land use and management and also how this experience helped to spawn the wider national parks and wilderness movements in such places as The Blue Mountains and The Snowy Mountains.

While this is a story about the growth of an idea and about the connections between places there is also another very important dimension – the role played by individuals and groups and the way one good idea lead to another in a chain reaction.

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Tribute to Jim Somerville A.M.

AS Jim's resignation letter states, he has been actively involved in conservation issues for over 69 years. I have known Jim for 45 of those years having been invited to join the (then) Colong Committee under the Chairmanship of Jim Tierney.

The early battles were for the Kanangra-Boyd wilderness, well documented in our coffee table book - *Blue Mountains World Heritage*. Then came the Border Ranges and Terania Creek campaigns. Jim was a tireless campaigner for both, culminating in the declaration of the Rainforest World Heritage areas by Premier Neville Wran in 1982.

Jim's friendship with Jill Wran, a colleague in QANTAS, was a real plus. I recall when the late Peter Hunt, an ABC Science journalist with the Science Show, produced a show on the machinations of the Forestry Commission



and the Public Service Board. The then head of the Forestry Commission, Wal Gentle, was brought undone by questions on Terania Creek developed in collaboration with the Colong Committee. Knowing what was to be broadcast, Jim had primed Jill to ensure that Neville was listening. This was a turning point, stimulating the Premier into taking action

to protect these precious remaining rainforests.

Jim, Peter Prineas and I (as then Project Officer for NCC) spent around two years following, and giving evidence at, the Terania Creek Inquiry. At one point Jim and I were threatened with a defamation suit by the presiding Judge Sammy Isaacs because we suggested that the inquiry was unfairly weighted against the conservation movement. We had to publicly recant.

I spent the 80s in Queensland and pursuing a career both there and in Sydney, but Jim caught up with me in 2005 and persuaded me to come back to the (now) Colong Foundation Board. It has been a delight to work again with Jim on the latest campaign issues – Gardens of Stone and various wilderness additions and now, it seems, fighting over again many of the battles we thought were won when the *Wilderness*

Act was passed by the Wran Government.

We will miss Jim's sharp mind, keen analysis, and good cheer but understand that at 98 he may wish for a few years of relative peace, leaving the field of battle to a younger generation. Our best wishes go with you, Jim, in your retirement. But I wonder whether you will be able to resist the odd angry shot.

Elizabeth Elenius, Chair

[Jim Somerville recently resigned from the Colong Foundation Board of Directors, having served for the past 45 years. One of our founding members in 1968 Jim has been an extremely active, influential and highly valued member, colleague and friend. Jim, we wish you the very best in your well-earned retirement.

Jim's latest campaign, a walking track around Narrabeen Lagoon, is scheduled for completion in 2014!

Keith Muir, Director]

Time for a National Wilderness Act

BY KIETH MUIR

IN 1988 David Suzuki estimated that wilderness would no longer exist outside reserves within thirty years. It is now imperative to protect as much of Australia's wilderness and its biodiversity as possible, including, unfortunately, those areas within the National Reserve System. Protected wilderness should never be unsafe, yet in the current political climate those who seek to ride, develop and log in wilderness within national parks need to be stopped once more.

The Greens are likely to continue to hold the balance of power in the Senate. In that context wilderness protection within the National Reserve System is a policy that all political parties might be willing to progress through negotiation.

Of course wilderness in the National Reserve System should already be listed for national environmental significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*. Such a step provides modest protection via development control; a reactive measure, surely, but one that creates an inducement to locate development activity elsewhere.



Bare Rock Bluff, Wollemi wilderness. All wilderness inside national parks deserves protection under Federal environmental law. (Photo: I. Brown)

Every state and territory, except Tasmania, has wilderness legislation, but only the mainland states of Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales have protected wilderness areas under their respective statutes.

Australia needs to lift its game. The International Convention on Biological Diversity requires the Federal Government to protect wilderness. The Convention's definition of 'ecosystem and habitats' includes wilderness for the purposes of identification and monitoring.

Given the rapid disappearance of wilderness within the National Reserve

System, a National Wilderness Act should be supported by all political parties. Such legislation should enable the following actions:

1. The Federal Government undertaking a review of the national wilderness inventory;
2. As an interim measure, all identified wilderness within the National Reserve System being deemed a matter of national environmental significance;
3. The Federal Government entering into an agreement with the states and territories to:

a. Manage in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act those lands identified in existing reserves

and considered suitable for inclusion in a national system of wilderness reserves;

b. Negotiate for inclusion in the National Wilderness System and to manage in accordance with the provisions of this legislation those lands identified as unreserved public lands that are determined suitable for inclusion in a national system of wilderness reserves;

c. Enable negotiations for the purchase or lease of private lands identified as being suitable for inclusion in a national system of wilderness reserves.

National Wilderness legislation would also recognise the right of the respective state or territory to nominate the authority responsible for the management of each individual unit in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement on wilderness. Citizens, community groups and the Federal Government would have a right to prosecute the appointed authority in a Federal court for failure to comply with the provisions of the National Wilderness Act.

The Colong Foundation is encouraging other environment groups to support the introduction of national wilderness legislation in the lead up to the upcoming Federal Election.

First National Park

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The efforts made by conservationists also represent an important, relatively intangible, part of the values of the place. John Lucas, John Robertson and Myles Dunphy obviously played significant roles as did the Sydney Bushwalkers and the National Parks and Primitive Areas Council. I hardly need to mention that the last two generations have played an important role particularly in their efforts to protect the vitally important Upper Hacking Catchment.

Here I have to confide in you that when I began to

research the parks movement in 1965 it was Myles Dunphy who strongly encouraged me to further develop and build on his efforts to establish new national parks and wilderness areas at the national level – another part of the chain.

When we are successful with our campaign to achieve World Heritage listing it will be a tribute to all those who have fought for the protection of this area but it will be more than this. It will send out a message about the importance of those early years that led to the creation of a world wide parks system and show how important it is to act on your instincts and do the right thing no matter how hard the task.

In 1979 Australians celebrated the centenary of Royal National Park and some did it by creating new national parks. Now it is time for the whole world to celebrate this great achievement.

We will of course only succeed in this mission if we are able to enlist the support of the wider public and politicians in Australia, and through them nations right around the world. That is our present big challenge – the next link in the chain.

[The book is available for \$29.95 incl. postage and handling from Sutherland Shire Environment Centre, or download as an e-book from <http://www.firstnationalpark.org.au/>]

'Something will have gone out of us as people if we ever let the remaining wilderness be destroyed ... that wild country ... can be a means of reassuring ourselves of our sanity as creatures, a part of the geography of hope' Stegner, Wallace (1961) 'The Wilderness Idea' in Brower, D. (Ed) *Wilderness: America's Living Heritage*, Sierra Club Books, San Francisco

SUPPORT THE COLONG FOUNDATION!

To: The Treasurer, Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd., Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000
The enclosed remittance or advice covers the item(s) indicated by a tick. (One cheque payable to the Colong Foundation is sufficient to cover subscription and donation.)

- Membership application (\$30) to 31 December 2013
(NB Membership application covers Bulletin subscription)
- Colong Bulletin Subscription (\$11) to 31 December 2013 (non members only)
- Membership renewal to 31 December 2013 (\$30) Life Membership (\$550)
- Tax deductible donation of \$_____ to the Colong Wilderness Fund
- PLUS \$_____ being for publications as indicated on the reverse side of this form.

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION Why not join or invite a friend to join?

Yes, I wish to become a member of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. I subscribe to the Foundation's aim of preserving Australia's wilderness remnants. I accept the liability provided in the Colong Foundation's Articles of Association to guarantee \$20 should it be needed in the event of the winding up of the Foundation. Signed

Bulletin back page, 10/12

A BEQUEST

**Please remember us
in your Will.**

The Law Society of NSW recommends the following wording... "I bequeath the sum of \$... to the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. for its general purposes and declare that the receipt of the treasurer for the time being of the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd. shall be complete discharge to my executors in respect of any sum paid to the Colong Foundation for Wilderness Ltd."



ABOUT THE COLONG FOUNDATION

The Colong Foundation, the successor to Myles Dunphy's National Parks and Primitive Areas Council, is Australia's longest-serving community advocate for wilderness. Its proposal for a Wilderness Act was accepted in 1987. To supplement this legislation, our Red Index, audits NSW wilderness areas, identifies threats and formulates site specific protection remedies. There are now 2,100,000 ha of protected wilderness in NSW. However, many beautiful and environmentally highly significant wilderness areas are not protected, such as the Pilliga and Goonoo on the north west slopes, the Deua Valley on the South Coast and the Tabletop and Main Range in the Snowy Mountains.

The Colong Foundation for Wilderness has had a long and successful history. From its foundation in 1968 until 1975 it was the fighting force that prevented limestone mining and the destruction of native forest for pine plantations in the southern Blue Mountains. The Foundation not only played a leading role in realising Myles Dunphy's plan for a Greater Blue Mountains National Park, it pushed for its World Heritage listing, as well as the reservation of a Border Ranges National Park and Kakadu National Park. It has initiated successful campaigns for the protection of over a million hectares of wilderness in NSW. The realisation of Myles Dunphy's vision of a comprehensive system of national parks with protected wilderness areas remains the primary objective of the Colong Foundation.

Now, more than ever, the Foundation needs your support. Well financed and powerful rural interests, miners, loggers, resort developers, as well as four wheel drive enthusiasts, horse riders and others, have greatly increased the threats facing Australia's wild places. Only with your help, through continued membership and donations, can the Foundation continue its campaigns for the preservation of the natural environment and effective nature-based national park management, and by concentrating on wilderness, these rare areas can be kept safe from development and misuse.

THE COLONG FOUNDATION

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WILDERNESS
Level 2, 332 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000



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A full colour double sided touring map and guide to the attractions of the Gardens of Stone reserve proposal

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– Summary brochures \$2.20

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by Adam O'Neill

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