

BOONERAH PARK BOONERAH POINT RESERVE ADJOINING PUBLIC RESERVE

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

**Adopted by Council
23 February 2016**







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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The intention of this Plan of Management is to provide Council with a frame work that enables decisions in regards to the site to be made on a consistent and equitable basis. The plan meets all of the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993.

The land is categorized as park and natural area – foreshore as per the Local Government Act 1993.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The land included in this plan is located on Reddall Parade, Mount Warrigal and is known as Boonerah Point Reserve and Boonerah Park and an unnamed area west of Boonerah Point. The land is public land owned by Shellharbour City Council and has been classified “Community” land under the provision of the Local Government Act 1993.

The Local Government Act also requires that Council prepare a Plan of Management in conjunction with the community to identify the important features of the land, clarify how Council will manage the land and how the land may be used or developed.

Until a Plan of Management for Community Land is adopted, the nature and use of the land cannot be changed. To change this, the plan must be revised.

This Plan of Management has been prepared in order to achieve a balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable use of the land and to ensure that it addresses the needs of both local neighbourhood groups and the broader community. It has been prepared to meet the requirements of the Local Government Amendment Act 1998.

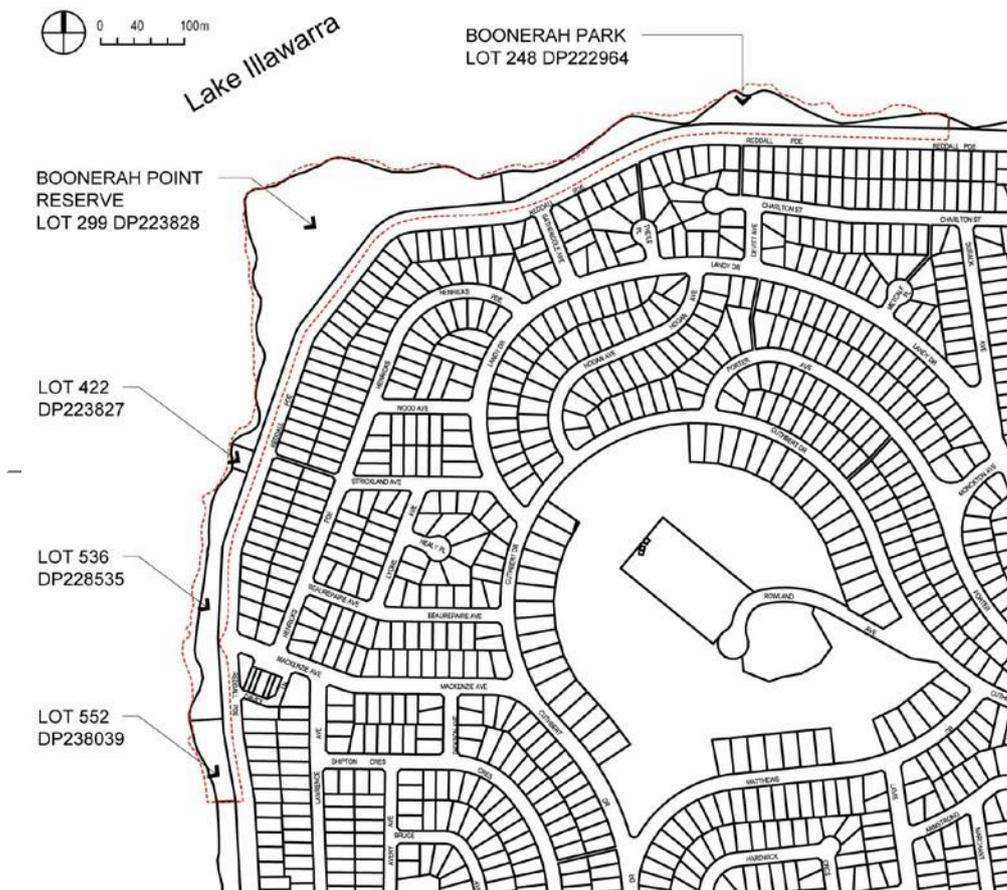


Figure 1. Map showing land included in this Plan of Management

1.2 Site Description

The land included in this plan is as follows:

- Lot 552 DP 238039 Public Reserve
- Lot 536 DP228535 Public Reserve
- Lot 422 DP223827 Public Reserve
- Lot 299 DP 223828 Boonerah Point Reserve
- Lot 248 DP 222964 Boonerah Park

The location of these reserves is shown in Figure 1.

1.2.1 Lands between low water and high water

The ownership of lands between low water and high water was transferred from the Lake Illawarra Authority to NSW Crown Lands notified in the Government Gazette Notice of 14 February 2014 and Council were appointed trustees. As part of Council's responsibilities as trustees the land should be managed in sympathy with the adjoining Community land categories.

1.2.2 Road Reserve

The area of road reserve between Reddall Parade and the park lot boundaries is considered as part of the park and its management is addressed by the Plan of Management and Vegetation Management Plan (VMP). This land within this area is to be managed in sympathy with the adjoining Community land categories.

1.3 Category and Class of Land

All the land included in this plan is classified as Community Land under the Local Government Amendment Act 1998.

Under Section 36(4) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1998, all Community Land must be categorised as one of the following categories:

- Natural Area - (Bushland, Foreshore, Wetland, Escarpment)
- Sportsground
- Park
- Area of Cultural Significance
- General Community Use

It is considered that in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999, these reserves should be categorised as;

- Park
- Natural Area - Foreshore

These categories (Figure 2) reflect the present site conditions and the conservation significance of the vegetation communities as defined in the Boonerah Point Ecological Assessment and Management Recommendations Report (ELA 2014).



Figure 2. Categories overview
Refer to Figures 2.1 to 2.4 for detailed categorisation plans.

1.3.1 Natural Area – Foreshore

The areas categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore are based on the sites topography and mapping of the Saltmarsh, Reedland and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest as identified in Figure 5 of the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014).

For the purposes of this Plan, the Natural Area Foreshore is defined as;

The land area directly adjacent to a body of water that has up to 1m elevation from the mean high water mark (MHW) and is within a 2m distance landward from MHW; or contains vegetation communities that either rely on or have adapted to tolerate daily or periodic inundation from tides, wave action and/or elevated water levels from occasional flooding.

1.3.2 Park

All areas outside those categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore are categorised as Park. This includes the areas described as Exotic Grassland and Parkland and the areas of "isolated swamp oak trees above exotic grassland" identified in figure 3 of the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014). Also included in this category are the areas of Swamp Oak Forest outside the Foreshore area.



Figure 2.1 Categories: Park and Natural Area – Foreshore



Figure 2.2 Categories: Park and Natural Area – Foreshore



Figure 2.3 Categories: Park and Natural Area – Foreshore



Figure 2. 4 Categories: Park and Natural Area – Foreshore

1.3.3 Council's Open Space and Recreational Needs Study

Council's Open Space and Recreational Needs Study describe the areas as either active or passive. Within the passive open space the study distinguishes between parks and environmental areas. That distinction is shown in Figure 2.

The area categorised as park provides passive recreation facilities for all to enjoy and provides general access to Lake Illawarra.

Other parts of the reserve contain remnants of the Threatened Ecological Communities of Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest and Coastal Saltmarsh protected under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act, with areas of Saltmarsh also protected under the Commonwealth Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act. Mangroves are present in the foreshore area, as well as Sea grass in the offshore area from the reserve; both are protected under the NSW Fisheries Management Act.

The Needs Study states that the objectives of an environmental reserve are "to manage, conserve and protect natural areas including native bushland and foreshore reserves and in particular areas that contain habitat for threatened species and or the presence of threatened species or endangered ecological communities or the existence of cultural heritage items.

These parts of the reserve have a very important environmental role and therefore have been categorised as Natural Area, Foreshore.

The treed areas of the reserves provide opportunities for passive recreation for casual recreation bird watching and enjoyment of open space. The reserve also has a purely intrinsic value derived simply from its existence as open space and from the Threatened Ecological Communities present on the site. The reserve is a valuable habitat for native fauna and is a valuable reminder of the vegetation that once covered the area around the Lake.

The shared use path running through the reserve provides a safe off road facility for pedestrians and cyclists forming part of the route along the Lake Illawarra foreshore.

1.4 Methodology

This is a Plan of Management for the Boonerah Park and Boonerah Point Reserves and the unnamed Reserve adjoining to the west. It is intended that this Plan of Management will replace any existing Plans of Management previously adopted by Council for the lands included in this Plan. Council undertook the required process as per section 36 of the Local Government Act 1993 for this Plan of Management.

1.5 Community Cohesion and Wellbeing

Community consultation is an important source of information necessary to provide an effective Plan of Management for Community Land.

Such participation creates the opportunity for interested parties to become actively involved in the development of a plan which reflects the needs, opinions and priorities of people using the reserve.

2 MANAGEMENT ISSUES, POLICY AND RELEVANT STRATEGIES

2.1 Proposed Developments/Impacts

2.1.1 Policy Statement

Council has developed a number of general policies in the planning, management and maintenance of Community Land and Council reserves.

2.1.2 Planning

Council will:

- Consider and attempt to balance the need for community recreation facilities with the impact development of such sites will have on local residents;
- Attempt to balance the provision of active and passive recreational facilities;
- Consider access to recreational facilities for all users;
- Integrate access for disabled users for future developments;
- Attempt to provide safe pedestrian links and corridors between components of the open space network; and
- Have regard to Council's Biodiversity Goals and Environmental Policy when approving works on the site.

2.1.3 Management

Council will:

- Reserve the right to control the use of the Community Land;
- Create opportunities for community consultation and participation in the planning and development of Community Land; and
- Facilitate a system whereby enquires and complaints from the public can be efficiently and promptly dealt with

2.2 Future Management of the Site

2.2.1 Development of new and improvement of existing facilities

Council approval is required prior to any development or improvement made to Community Land.

All major developments and improvements to be funded (solely or partially) by Council will be subject to Council approval.

Council will encourage community assistance in the development of new facilities as well as maintenance of existing facilities through the co-operation and assistance of local groups.

2.2.2 Weed Control

The control of noxious weeds in general shall remain with the Illawarra Noxious Weeds Authority. Council will carry out the control of nuisance weeds or environmental weeds. This will involve the use of herbicides or mechanical methods as well as minimum disturbance methods where appropriate. Further details are provided in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1.

2.2.3 Maintenance

Council will:

- Maintain the lands to a Class "C" Recreation Area Standard.
- Encourage community groups to assist with maintenance;

- Ensure the efficient and conservative use of water, pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers on Council ground
- Further details in regard to the Natural Areas and how they will be managed are provided in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1.

2.2.4 Fees

Council applies fees for the use of Council reserves. An application must be lodged with Council prior to the event. All applicable fees must be paid prior to the hire/use of the reserve.

The fees associated with the hiring of Council reserves for major events, concerts, functions etc. are detailed in Council's Fees and Charges Schedule. Council's fee structure is reviewed on an annual basis.

2.2.5 Permitted Uses and Activities

Council at any time in the future, reserves the right to prohibit the taking or consumption of alcohol on this reserve. This will be indicated by conspicuously displayed signs in accordance with Section 632 and Section 670 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (as amended).

It is an express provision of this plan of management that Council shall provide from time to time as circumstances may require the construction and maintenance of utility services, provision and maintenance of cycleways, vehicular access ways and the granting of easements.

This plan of management authorises, leasing licensing or granting any other estate over this park for any community purpose as determined by Council. Any agreement which may be entered will be in accordance with Section 45, 46, 46A, 47, 47AA & 48 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Short Term Casual Purposes

- Busking & Entertainment
- Food Vending
- Sale of Alcohol
- Community and Private Events
- Filming
- Use of buildings
- Temporary occupation for construction on adjoining land

2.2.6 Signage

Council uses signs to regulate the activities carried out on Community Land and to provide educational information so as to provide a safe and enjoyable place for passive and active recreational pursuits.

Whilst signs are a crucial source of information, they have a significant impact on the aesthetics of a reserve. All signs must meet a design standard and be approved by the Manager of Property and Recreation. All signs must be sympathetic to their environment in their design, construction and location.

All Council signs erected under Section 632 of the Local Government Act, plus reserve name signs and traffic and safety signs, are permissible. Council must approve all other signs before erection.

2.2.7 Easements

Council reserves the right to grant easements as required for utilities and access, bearing in mind the impact of such easements on the site.

2.2.8 Leases, Licences and other Estates

Council may grant estates in the land in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993, for a period of up to five (5) years for the purpose of:-

- Lease of any building on the land for a community purposes

Council may grant estates in the land for in excess of five (5) years in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, for the purpose of:

- Estates in the land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with Section 46 (a) & 46 (a1).
- Estates in the land for any period in excess of five (5) years shall only be granted in accordance with the requirements of Section 47.
- Lease of any building on the land for a community purpose

An agreement for use of this park for any purpose listed above will be subject to the approval of Council, any legal requirements as determined by Council and will include the requirement for adequate public liability insurance cover.

Granting of an estate for utility installation to any party shall be subject to valuation and purchase of that estate and shall include meeting all costs associated with the granting of the estate, restoration of the park following works and all other conditions imposed by Council.

Lease / Licence Agreements

- Boonerah Point Scouts

3 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Core Objectives

The core objectives are defined in Section 36 (1) of the Local Government Act 1993; these vary according to the categorisation of the land.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:

- i. to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and
- ii. to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and
- iii. to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are:

- i. to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- ii. to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- iii. to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- iv. to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- v. to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore are:

- i. to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and
- ii. to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

In view of the possibility that the reserves may contain Aboriginal cultural heritage sites a core objective is to retain and enhance the possible cultural significance of the area by following the process set out in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Assessment Toolkit prior to undertaking or approving works on the site.

3.2 Council's Vision for the Land

Council's Vision for the reserves in this Plan of Management is consistent with the Core Objectives required under the Local Government Act and the objectives adopted in the Needs Study

It recognises the long term use of part of the site as a park and also the environmental significance of other parts of the reserve. Accordingly part of the site will be managed and maintained as a park and other parts as Natural Areas - Foreshore. These areas are identified in Figure 2 of this Plan of Management.

The Vegetation Management Plan (Appendix 1) is applied to all land referenced in this plan.

3.2.1 Park

In general the areas identified as Park will include those areas that are improved by

landscaping, gardens or non-sporting equipment and facilities for use mainly for passive or recreational activities that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.

3.2.2 Natural Areas - Foreshore

The Natural Areas – Foreshore are those areas outside the parkland areas. These natural areas contain the Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs) (Saltmarsh, Phragmites Reedland, Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest) as mapped in Figures 3 & 5 of the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014).

Details of the Management Actions, including long term maintenance to the Natural Areas, are provided in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1 of this Plan.

3.3 Issues

The main issue raised in relation to the long term management of this reserve through public and council consultation is the management of the vegetation.

The following aspects of this issue are discussed in this section of the Plan.

- Views from residential properties
- Native Vegetation Communities
- Conservation Significance
- Weed management
- Vandalism to vegetation
- Funding and resources

To assist in the long term management of the reserves, Council engaged Eco Logical Australia (ELA 2014) to undertake an ecological assessment of the Boonerah reserves and to make management recommendations. The report is available on request from Council.

3.3.1 Views from residential properties

The reserve is located along Reddall Parade opposite residential properties. These properties face to the north and west with views over Lake Illawarra and towards the Escarpment.

Many of the houses were constructed between the 1960s and 1980s. Some of the views from those properties are obstructed by the vegetation in the reserve. Remnant and regrowth vegetation in the Reserve comprises both EEC and non-EEC native vegetation communities.

Fig 3 is a copy of an aerial photograph taken in 1974 which shows that much of the vegetation existed on the reserve at that time. The Ecological Study noted that some of the vegetation was present as a remnant of the original vegetation around the lake. Older aerial photos taken in 1948 "suggests that most of the Swamp Oak Forest is regrowth from remnant trees that persisted along the lake foreshore but were otherwise surrounded by extensive areas of grazing pasture (ELA 2014)



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph taken in 1974

3.3.2 Native Vegetation Communities

The native vegetation on the site is described in detail in the Ecological Assessment. That study found that the area supports three native vegetation communities; Swamp Oak Forest, Saltmarsh and Phragmites Reedland.

These vegetation communities were mapped in Figure 3 & 5 of the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014).

The areas categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore are mapped based on these figures (Refer Figure 2).

Saltmarsh and Reedland (Natural Area – Foreshore)

The areas of Coastal Saltmarsh, Reedland and Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest are mapped as Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) in the Ecological Assessment and are included within the areas categorised as Natural Area – Foreshore.

Park

The remaining areas including the "Exotic Grassland /Parkland" and areas of "isolated swamp oak trees above exotic grassland" are categorised as Park.

3.3.3 Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's)

Section 3.4 of the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014) states that "The native vegetation within the study area has affinities with two threatened ecological communities (TECs) listed as 'endangered' (i.e. EEC) on Schedule 1 Part 3 of the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act):

These are

- a) Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions and the

b) Coastal Saltmarsh in the NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions"

The report concluded that most of the Swamp Oak Forest is not technically the same as the Swamp Oak Forest Floodplain Forest (EEC), mainly because this vegetation is not located on the floodplain or alluvial soils as specified in the Scientific Committees final determination. However there are parts of the forest located adjacent in the foreshore areas which are periodically inundated that do meet the criteria and are considered to comprise the Swamp Oak Forest EEC (ELA 2014).

The Swamp Oak Forest ranges in condition throughout the site. At present the most extensive patch of the community occurs to the east of the scout hall. The report notes that "In this area the community typically has a dense mid-storey dominated by *Pittosporum undulatum* but also includes other shrubs and small trees. Plantings, predominately native, are relatively common within this patch of the community. Weeds, including *Lantana camara* (Lantana), are also common within this patch, although the greater shrub cover and heavy ground litter layer suppresses the groundcover weeds.

Saltmarsh is generally restricted to a patch in the north-eastern extremities of the study area. Part of the patch is regularly mown.

Other very small patches of Saltmarsh occur throughout the study area. There is also a narrow, band, approximately 1m wide dominated by *Suaeda australis* sometimes with scattered *Paspalum vaginatum* at the high tide mark throughout much of the study area.

The Saltmarsh and Phragmites Reedland within the area are the same as the Coastal Saltmarsh EEC and also have affinities with the Subtropical Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh vulnerable ecological community (VEC) which is listed under section 184 of the Commonwealth and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). These are located within the Natural area - Foreshore

Because of their vulnerability and the threat to their extinction there are strict legal requirements in relation to any work undertaken within these communities. A licence to "harm" an EEC is required under section 132c of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Bush Regeneration activities are included in the definition of 'harm'.

There is no licence requirement under the EPBC Act as bush regeneration works do not constitute a 'significant' impact. However, saltmarsh and mangroves (mangroves are also present in the reserve) are protected under the NSW Fisheries Management (FM) Act 1994. Any harm to these species or communities requires a Permit to Harm Marine Vegetation under Part 7 of the FM Act.

All native vegetation (EEC and non-EEC) is also protected under the Native Vegetation Act 2003. Any harm to native vegetation requires concurrent development consent (Part 4 of the Environment Planning and Assessment Act) or a Property Vegetation Plan under Part 4 of the Native Vegetation Act.

Apart from the strict legal requirements in relation to these EECs it would be inconsistent with the objectives of this plan for Council to approve works which would threaten or destroy this vegetation. The Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1 details the works to be undertaken aimed at restoring and maintaining the vegetation.

3.3.4 Conservation Significance

An assessment of conservation significance was undertaken through the Ecological Assessment (ELA 2014). This provides a description of the relative conservation value of vegetation across the study area based on factors such as whether or not the vegetation is a listed TEC, vegetation condition and recovery potential, whether the vegetation comprises remnant native vegetation, or has connectivity values. The vegetation was rated on a scale ranging between high, medium, low and negligible.

Although the study found that none of the vegetation in the study area has a high conservation value, the report concluded that the bulk of the remnant vegetation within the Reserve, including the Swamp Oak Forest and the Saltmarsh and Phragmites Reedland was considered to be of medium conservation value for one or more of the following reasons:

- it comprises TECs, albeit in poor condition
- it provides marginal quality habitats for threatened and more common native fauna species that may be used occasionally or on a seasonal basis
- it contributes to a local biolink comprising remnant native and other vegetation along the southern shores of Lake Illawarra
- it has medium recovery potential
- it comprises valuable and relatively rare remnants of the pre-european vegetation along the southern shores of Lake Illawarra.

In addition the report also noted that "the plantings and isolated remnant trees within the park at Boonerah Point are considered to be of low conservation value as they are typically non-endemic natives". This does not mean that those plantings are of no value as the report notes that "they do contribute to the local biolink comprising remnant native and other vegetation along the southern shores of Lake Illawarra, particularly for small, less mobile species of birds"

The different conservation values have been used to assist in determining the extent of the areas categorised as Park or Natural Area. In general the areas containing Endangered Ecological Communities (EEC) are categorised as "Natural Area - Foreshore" with the remaining areas categorised as "Park".

3.3.5 Weed Management

The open Park areas on the reserves are very well maintained, the grass is regularly mown and the gardens are generally weed free. However the remainder of the park including the foreshore areas are suffering from the adverse impacts of weed invasion.

As discussed in Section 3.1 there is considerable variability in the condition of the vegetation throughout the study area. However, much of the remnant native vegetation is heavily modified, with weed species typically dominating the groundcover. The weeds within the Swamp Oak Forest include a diverse range of particularly invasive species, including noxious species, and other species which are difficult to control. These species are relatively widespread and in places dominant. Weedy trees and shrubs such as *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) and *Ochna serrulata* (Mickey Mouse Plant) also occur in places as do a range on non-endemic native plantings. At present the Swamp Oak Forest is degraded by this invasion of these weeds; this is a serious threat to the conservation and recovery of the native vegetation

The Saltmarsh is also adversely affected by the encroachment of exotic grasses. In general the Saltmarsh is badly degraded although the area in the north east corner is relatively weed free and species rich. Mowing of *Phragmites* and coastal saltmarsh is preventing the recovery of that vegetation and habitat

The ongoing long term management of the weeds is set out in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1.

3.4 Art Trail and Recreational Facilities

It is proposed to establish an art trail between Boonerah Point and Windang Bridge along the Lake Foreshore; this was endorsed by Council in August 2013. The project involves the creation of sculptural totem poles depicting stories of the city at designated parts of the foreshore. Interpretive signs including the history of the location and the environment will also form part of the art trail.

The community has requested in the longer term that additional seating and viewing platforms be constructed and consideration be given to the renovation of the toilet block.

3.5 Archaeological Significance

Given the location of this reserve on the foreshore of Lake Illawarra it is highly probable that there are aboriginal artefacts located somewhere on the site. Sites such as this are described as "Estuarine Middens" in the Shellharbour City Council Area Aboriginal Cultural and Heritage Study (2000). They are defined in that study "as a concentration of artefactual debris that includes a significant percentage of marine shellfish species". There may be other sites such as subsurface deposits or isolated finds as described in the Study. However at present the exact location and the extent of that material is not known and can only be determined by a detailed archaeological investigation on site.

As a precaution, the possibility that the reserve may include areas of cultural significance should be acknowledged in this Plan of Management .Therefore in considering any future works within the area covered by this plan, Council must follow the process set out in its Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Assessment Toolkit. This Toolkit will assist in deciding whether such works warrant an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment.

4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The following tables set out a number of actions required to implement the identified Management Strategies and Performance Targets within the reserve. These actions are the means of achieving the objectives of the Plan of Management.

A clear indication of how the completion of the aims will be assessed is also provided in the tables under Performance Evaluation.

Further details of the management of the vegetation on the Reserve are provided in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1

4.2 Action Plan

5 Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities	Engage artist groups to design an art trail as described in Sec 5.2.6	Construct the art trail as per the artists design	Establishment of the Art Trail
Provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games	Provide facilities suitable for passive recreation only. Carry out master planning as per the Needs Study to determine future priorities for passive recreation facilities	Provide and maintain picnic facilities, playgrounds and pathways on the reserve. Provide new facilities as per master planning	Facilities properly maintained
Provide for restoration and regeneration of the land. Restore degraded vegetation	Encourage the regeneration of indigenous native plants and rehabilitation of habitat areas on the site. Enhance quality of vegetation on the site	Carry out replanting and maintenance in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1	Progressive implementation of the works in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1
Provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion	Limit vehicle access to the reserve.	Provide suitable car barriers at all entry points to the site	Authorised vehicles only in the area.
Assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.	Work with the NPWS in the development of recovery plans.	Encourage the establishment of appropriate Threatened Species on the site	Increase in occurrence of Threatened Species at this site

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Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
Protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.	Facilitate the provision of information on the general value of the area to the public	Develop interpretative signage about the value of the site.	Provision and installation of signage
Promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion.	Ensure that any development in the Foreshore is consistent with the management objectives of the areas as Natural Area - Foreshore	Undertake bush regeneration activities as detailed in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1 Use only species listed in Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1 when undertaking rehabilitation work in these areas.	Conservation of the native trees endemic to the site. Establishment of vegetation in accord with the Vegetation Management plan Progressive implementation of rehabilitation works.
Protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.	Minimise erosion to the foreshore.	Revegetate the banks using the indigenous native species listed in the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1 as a guide.	Control of erosion in the foreshore
Protect vegetation as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface	Prevent the illegal damage to vegetation Encourage the regeneration of indigenous native plants	Ensure Council's Tree Preservation Order is applied to the reserve. Carry out replanting and ongoing maintenance in accordance with the Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1.	Minimisation of soil erosion. Reduced illegal removal of vegetation Establishment of indigenous native plants
Maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the	Ensure that any development in the Natural Area Foreshore is consistent	Carry out replanting and ongoing maintenance in accordance with the	Increase in area occupied by saltmarsh and Phragmites species

terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area	with the management objectives of the area as Natural Area, Foreshore Assess changes in the condition of the foreshore	Vegetation Management Plan in Appendix 1. Undertake annual monitoring of the extent and condition of the Saltmarsh within the study area as detailed in the Vegetation Management Plan	Monitoring report prepared and acted on
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Management Objectives	Management Strategies	Actions	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
Facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use	Encourage the regeneration of indigenous native plants and rehabilitation of habitat areas on the foreshore	Prohibit access to the foreshore by unauthorised motorised vehicles Limit mowing of the foreshore area as detailed in the Vegetation Management Plan	Authorised vehicles only accessing this area Spread of Saltmarsh and Phragmites Reedland
Retain and enhance the possible Aboriginal Cultural Heritage of the area	Undertake appropriate Aboriginal Cultural heritage assessment of the site prior to undertaking or approving works on the site	Follow the process set out in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Assessment Toolkit prior to undertaking or approving works on the site	Assessments undertaken as required

6 REFERENCES

Shellharbour City Council Local Environmental Plan 2013

Department of Local Government Practice Note No.1, Public Land Management, May 2000

Shellharbour City Council, Open Space Recreation and Community Facilities Needs Study Report, March 2010

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Eco Logical Australia (ELA) 2014. Boonerah Point Ecological Assessment and Management Recommendations. Prepared for Shellharbour City Council.

7 APPENDIX

7.1 Vegetation Management Plan