

minnamurra headland reserve community land



plan of management



kiama municipal council

adopted 19 june 2001

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The land covered by this plan forms part of the Minnamurra Headland and is located between the mouth of the Minnamurra River and Jones Beach. (*Figure 1*). It is public land owned by the Kiama Municipal Council and has been classified “Community” land under the provision of the Local Government Act 1993.

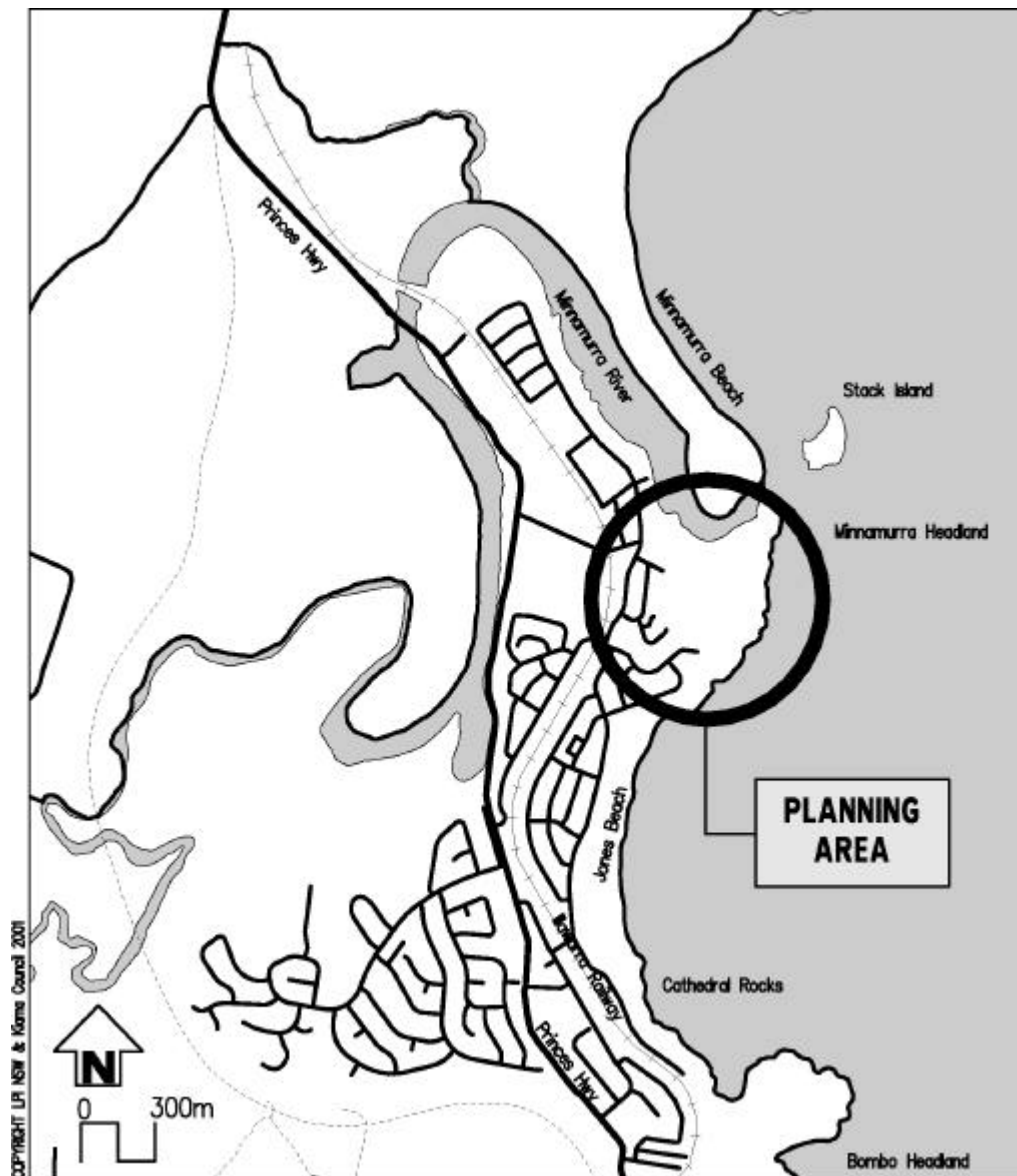


Figure 1

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 and Council cannot carry out new development or improvements to the land.

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 identifies appropriate outcomes for the reserve and provides a way for achieving these outcomes through a series of clear strategies and detailed actions.

1.2 Community Land Covered by the Plan

The community land covered by this plan, is shown in *Figure 2*. It consists of a number of parcels of land, Lot 70, DP 243062, Part of Lot 1027, DP232243 and Part of Lot 1, DP 593079 forming the Minnamurra Headland and the James Oates Reserve. The area covered by this plan covers approximately 12.75 hectares.

The land is zoned as Open Space Existing Recreation 6(a) under the Kiama Council's Local Environmental Plan 1996. The reserve adjoins housing zoned Residential 2(a) and the Minnamurra Estuary to the north, Jones Beach to the south and the Sanctuary Place Quarry. It also adjoins Lot 68 DP 243062 which also forms part of the headland but which is a Crown Reserve. Whilst not included in the plan it is the intention that this Crown land be managed in sympathy with the community land. These areas are all zoned Open Space Recreation 6(a) and 6(c). (See *Figure 2*)

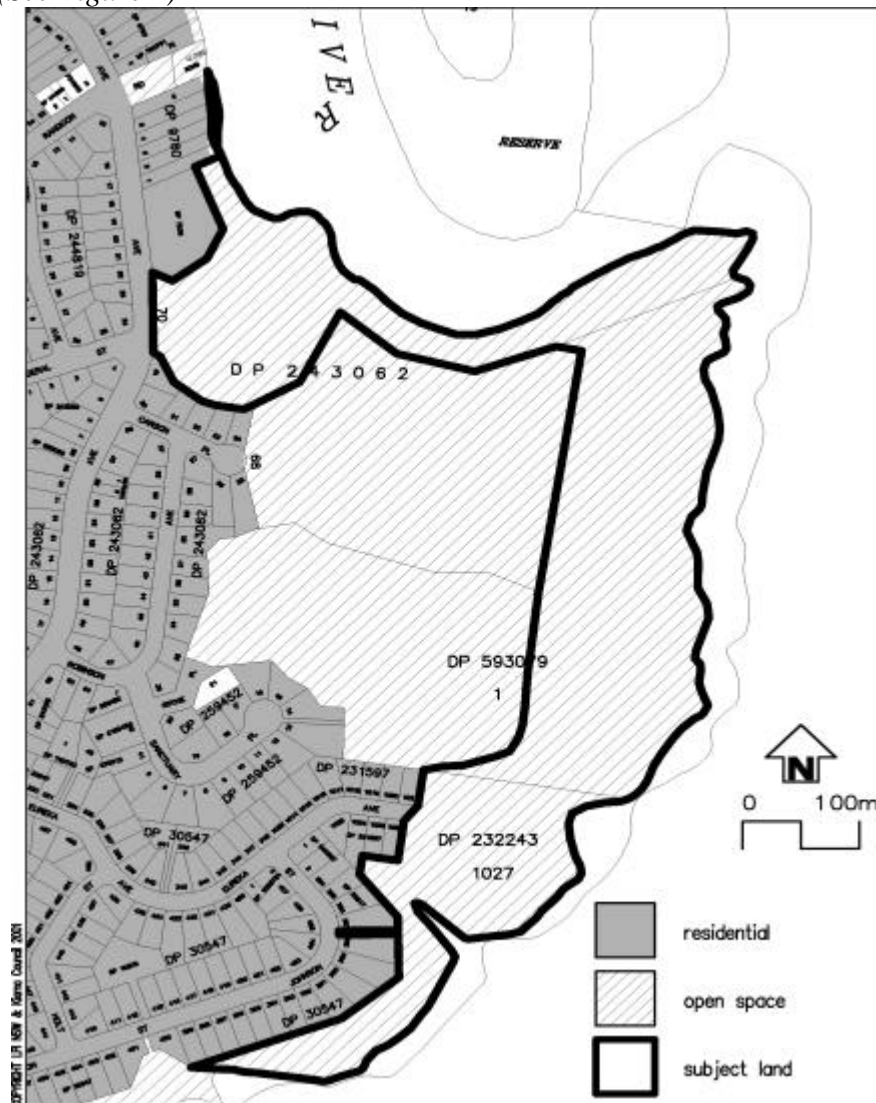


Figure 2

1.3 Category and Class of Land

As noted earlier, 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 following categories:

- Natural Area
- Sportsground
- Park
- Area of Cultural Significance
- General Community Use

In accordance with the guidelines set out in the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999, the reserves included in this plan are categorised for General Community Use.

1.4 Management Units

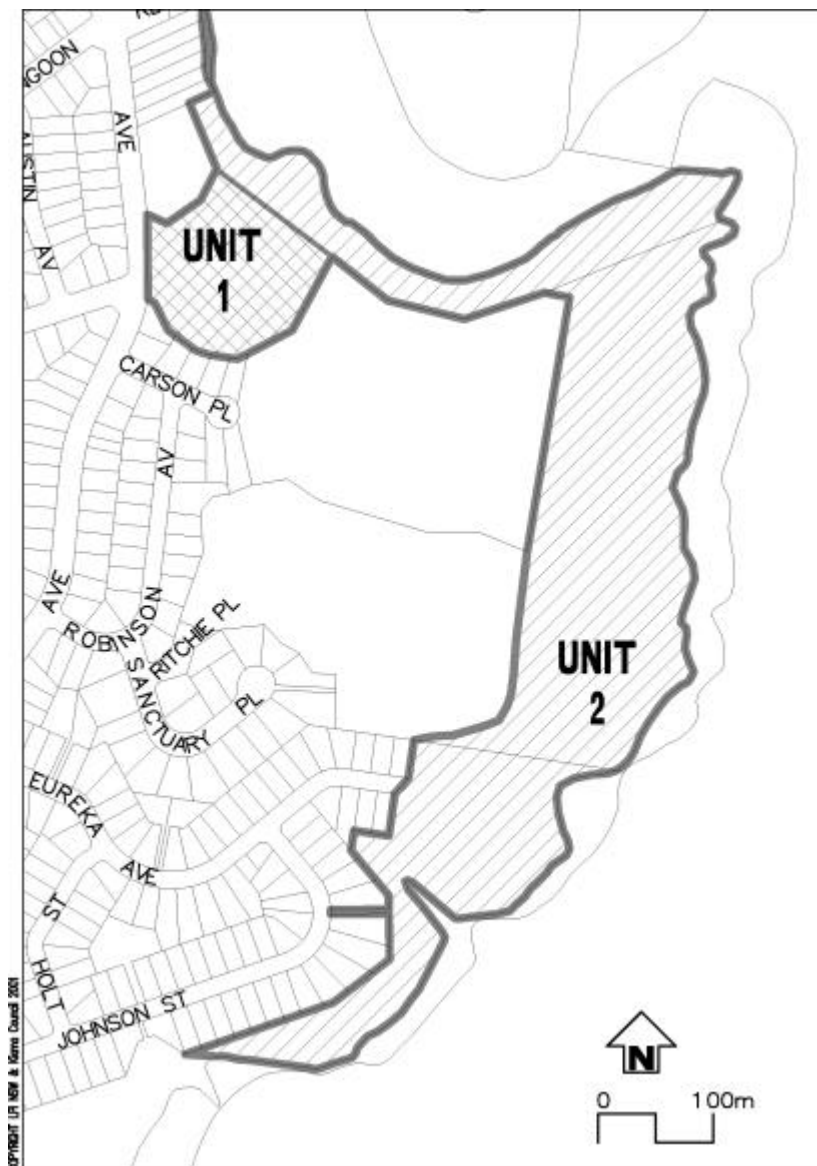


Figure 3

Although all the land included in this plan is categorised for “General Community Use”, for management purposes the land has been separated into two units – James Oates Reserve and the Headland. These units are illustrated in *Figure 3*.

Separate management objectives have been developed for each unit to effectively and appropriately deal with the different issues and requirements inherent for each unit. These objectives are then supported by various sets of management strategies and actions which are detailed in this plan. These management strategies and actions are to be evaluated against established performance targets.

The Crown reserve (for which Kiama Council is the Trustee) is physically within the headland but is not part of the Community Land. As a result it is not covered by the Plan of Management but it is intended that this land will be managed in sympathy with the land in the plan.

1.5 Function and Value

The land acts as a buffer between the residential land and the river and provides public access to the estuary for various forms of recreation including walking, picnicking, swimming and fishing.

The land has significant aesthetic and recreational value. It provides very spectacular views of the Minnamurra Estuary, Killalea Reserve, Rangoon Island and the Minnamurra catchment to the west. It includes recreational facilities such as boat launching ramps, toilet blocks, tennis courts, picnic facilities, cycleway or shared path and a part of the Coastal Walking Track catering for local residents and tourist interests. Open space reserves also have a purely intrinsic value - worth derived simply from the existence of natural features and open space to be enjoyed by the community.

The adoption of the draft plan will form an integral component of efforts to protect and conserve the headland reserves.



Photo 1 - Minnamurra Estuary

1.6 Preparation of a Plan of Management

The process undertaken in the preparation of a Plan of Management for Council owned community land must follow the steps and requirements set down under the Local Government Act 1993. These steps are:

- Prepare the draft plan.
- Council must give public notice of the existence of the draft plan.
- The draft plan is to be exhibited for at least twenty-eight (28) days and a submission period of at least 42 days during which submissions may be made to Council.
- Hold a public hearing in respect of the plan if the proposed plan categorises community land under Section 36 (4) or (5) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1998.
- Consider all submissions made to the public hearing and any written submissions made to Council on the draft plan during the period of public exhibition. Council may then decide to amend the draft plan or to adopt the plan without amendment.
- Should the draft plan require amendment then the public consultation process (exhibition and submission period) must be re-held. Another public hearing is not required.
- Subject to no further amendments being required, the Plan of Management is then formally adopted by Council.

1.7 Community Participation

Community consultation is a fundamental source of information necessary to provide the most efficient and 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 the people most affected by the plan itself.

Community participation will also result in an increased general awareness of Council's responsibilities, activities, policies and plans for land management.

2.0 PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CONDITION OF THE LAND AND STRUCTURES

2.1 Management Unit 1 - James Oates Reserve

This unit is mostly located within a disused quarry. This unit includes two synthetic tennis courts, sealed car park, boat launching ramp and picnic facilities and toilets. Landscaping in the form of earth mounding planted with native trees has been provided around the bottom of the walls of the quarry and in the middle of the floor to provide shade and soften the appearance of the site. This work was carried out in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

All the facilities are in good condition including the tennis courts and club room which are leased to the Minnamurra Tennis Club.

The site is therefore used intensively for both active recreation and passive recreation and by both local residents and visitors to the Municipality.

2.2 Management Unit 2 - Headland

This covers the open headland extending from James Oates Reserve southwards over the headland to the northern end of Jones Beach. It includes the native plant regeneration area, developed in the 1980s as a buffer to the residential development in Carson Place, the cycleway/shared pathway which is part of the Minnamurra to Kiama Cycle route and the unformed mown tracks which are part of the Coastal Walking Track linking Minnamurra to Kiama Heights. On the southern side it includes two sealed carparks and access road and a recently constructed helicopter landing pad.



Photo 2 - Shared path forming part of the Minnamurra to Kiama Cycleway

Except for the buffer zone adjacent to Carson Place, the site is generally covered in Kikuyu grass and a scattering of *Acacia longifolia* *sophorae*. There are also some small areas of native grasses, mainly on the eastern edge of the headland and a very isolated occurrence of *Pimelia spicata* which is listed as a threatened Species under the Threatened Species Act.

This headland is used predominantly for passive recreation - cycling and rollerblading being the only active pursuits catered for. It is very popular amongst locals, particularly for walking or relaxing and taking in the outstanding coastal views.

The facilities are in good condition except for the southern end of the cycleway where the edges are failing and need repair.

3.0 COUNCIL'S OVERALL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Council has defined a number of fundamental or corporate goals that are to be addressed in any future development of their parks and recreation areas. These goals form an overarching framework for all the more detailed objectives and strategies in this plan.

3.1 Aim of this Plan of Management

- To develop a Plan of Management for the site to comply with the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government Amendment Act 1998 and which is consistent with Council's corporate goals and policies. The plan should also achieve a balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable use of the land and ensure that it addresses the needs of both the local community groups and the broader community.

3.2 Corporate Goals

Parks and Recreation:

- To provide and maintain an open space system which meets the diverse needs of the community and enhances the quality of the natural environment and the quality of life.

Other:

- To provide an efficient and effective delivery of services which is responsive to the community's needs.
- To promote the principle of ecological sustainability in environmental planning through implementation of Council's environmental goals.
- To develop an organised culture, which encourages innovation and flexibility and which strives for continual improvement.
- To exercise the regulatory functions of Council consistently and without bias.
- To encourage community participation in the processes of Council by consulting widely on its activities and policies.

4.0 COUNCIL POLICIES - GENERAL

Council has developed a number of general policies in the planning, management and maintenance of community land and Council reserves. Any proposed strategies and actions proposed in this plan must be consistent with these policies. The plan should also achieve a balanced, responsible and ecologically sustainable use of the land and ensure that it addresses the needs of both the local community groups and the broader community.

4.1 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 young families and disabled users;
- Integrate access for disabled users in plans for future developments;
- Limit facilities on the site to those facilities which are compatible with the objectives of the plan of management;
- Attempt to provide safe pedestrian links and corridors between components of the open space network; and
- Have regard to Council's environmental goals and biodiversity policy when approving works on the site.

4.2 Management

Council will:

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

4.3 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 approved through inclusion in Council's Capital Works Schedule.

Works included in Council's Capital Works Program will be funded from income generated from Council's entrepreneurial activities, Section 94 contributions and external funds in the form of Government grants. If the anticipated yields from these sources are not achieved it will result in the proposed works being delayed to later dates.

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.

4.4 Weed Control

The control of noxious weeds in general shall remain with the Illawarra Noxious Weed Authority (IDNWA). IDNWA administers the Noxious Weeds Act. Council will carry out the control of nuisance weeds or environmental weeds. This shall involve the use of herbicides or mechanical methods as well as minimum disturbance methods where appropriate.

4.5 Maintenance

Council will:

- Carry out maintenance and inspection as detailed in the Strategic Asset Maintenance Program for Parks and Reserves, Recreational Facilities, Foreshores, Boat Ramps, Disused Quarries and Cemeteries.
- Review maintenance service levels outlined in the Strategic Asset Maintenance Program for Parks and Reserves, Recreational Facilities, Foreshores, Boat Ramps, Disused Quarries and Cemeteries to ensure that facilities are maintained efficiently and within budget constraints.
- Encourage community groups to assist with maintenance;
- Ensure the efficient and conservative use of water, pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers on Council ground; and
- Carry out bush regeneration in accordance with standard accepted practices for bush regeneration.

4.6 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.

4.7 Uses and Activities Requiring Council Approval

- All activities defined in Part D Section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993;
- Fetes/cultural activities;
- Exhibition/displays;
- Commercial photographic/film shoots;
- Concerts/performances;
- Large, formal gatherings; and
- Recreational and environmental facilities under the care, control or management of Council, rehabilitation of wetland systems, essential public works.

4.8 Prohibited Activities

Activities in the view of Council which may be damaging, disruptive and/or may represent a danger to either users of the reserve, neighbouring properties or the site or which are not consistent with the 6(a) zoning.

4.9 Sale of Alcohol

- The sale of alcohol on Council property must be approved by Council. Before approval is sought, a Functions Licence must be obtained from the NSW Police Department. This licence must be produced in every instance where an application involving the sale of alcohol on Council property is sought.
- Applications must meet the requirements set down by the Licensing Board, Courts of NSW and Council.

4.10 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 Environment. 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 and as part of the Strategic Asset Management Program (SAMP), plus reserve name signs and traffic and safety signs, are permissible. All other signs must be approved by Council before erection.

4.11 Easements

Council reserves the right to grant easements as required for utilities and access providing they are consistent with the core objectives of the categorisation of this land.

4.12 Leases and Licenses

This Plan of Management authorises the lease, licence or grant of any other estate over part or all of the Minnamurra Headland Community Land for the purpose of public recreation or the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of members of the public including the use of part of James Oates Reserve for the construction and use of tennis courts and associated clubrooms and facilities.

4.13 Animals on Reserves

Existing Acts and Regulations regarding the prohibition of animals such as dogs and horses on community land including a public place or part thereof, without prior Council approval, must be enforced to keep these areas free of animals and excrement.

Council will enforce the Companion Animals Act 1998 and Regulations or equivalent which states that the owner of a dog found in a prohibited place is in breach of the law. In general, without prior approval of Council a dog is not permitted in the following places (whether or not they are leashed or otherwise controlled):

- Within 10 metres of any playing apparatus provided or part for the use of children;
- Within 10 metres of any apparatus provided for the preparation or consumption of food by humans;
- Public bathing areas including a beach that Council has ordered that dogs are prohibited and upon which there are signs notifying the Council order of prohibition;
- Any areas provided or set apart for public recreation or the playing of games that Council has ordered that dogs are prohibited and upon which there are signs notifying the Council order of prohibition.

However in respect of the community land covered in this plan, Council at it's meeting on the 19th June 2001 declared the area shown in Figure 3 an off – leash area for dogs in accordance with the Companion Animals Act 1998. (*see figure 3*)

4.13 Animals on Reserves (cont)

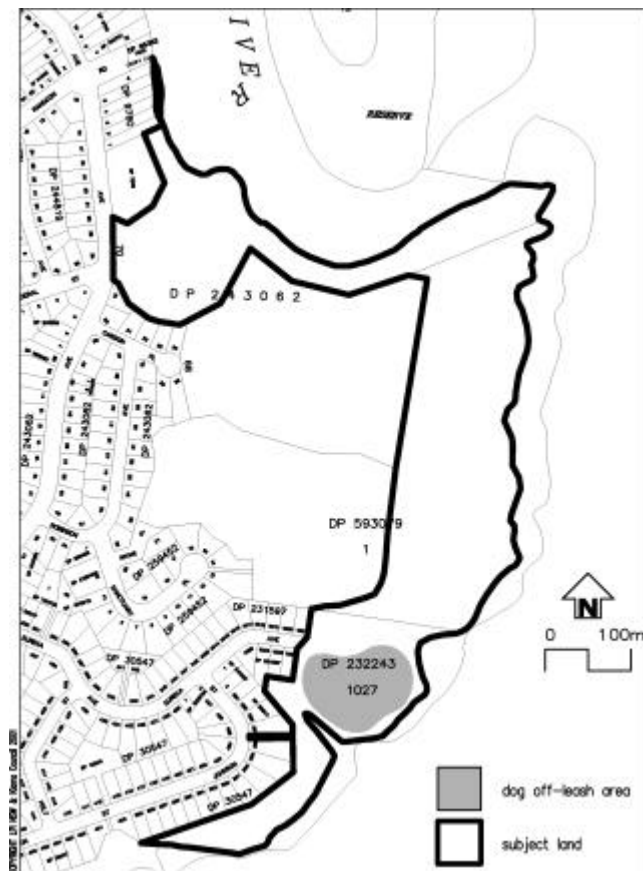


Figure 3

4.14 Public Safety

As recommended by the LOGOV Risk Management Services report, Council has developed a Strategic Asset Maintenance Program (SAMP) for all its Assets. SAMP has been developed to create and maintain all assets under the care, custody, control and management of Council to a safe standard and in a safe condition which is, in fact, the highest standard and condition that Council can reasonably afford in all of its circumstances and having regard to financial economic, environmental, aesthetic, social or political factors or constraints.

5.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, ISSUES AND STRATEGIES

5.1 Management Objectives

- (i) The core objectives of this Plan of Management are defined in Section 36 (1) of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

- (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public;
- (b) in relation to purpose for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Council's corporate goals, which are set out under Section 3.2 of this document, are also key management objectives that must be addressed under the Plan of Management.

5.2 Management Objectives, Issues and Strategies

In addition to the care objectives defined in the Act, specific management objectives (relevant to the physical characteristics of the individual Management Unit) have been determined for each Management Unit. The management issues involved with the individual unit and its objectives are discussed together with possible options and solutions. Then strategies have been established to achieve the desired outcomes/objectives.

5.2.1 *Specific Management Objectives - Management Unit 1*

The specific management objectives for this unit are as follows:

- (i) To provide for passive and active recreational activities or pastimes;
- (ii) To facilitate the implementation of the Minnamurra Estuary Management Plan;

5.2.2 *Management Issues*

Boat Launching Ramp - The Minnamurra Estuary Management Plan identified the provision of boat launching ramps and picnic facilities as one of the key issues to be addressed. As indicated previously, the boat ramp at James Oates Reserve is an important facility for recreational fishermen and boat owners because of its proximity to the mouth of the estuary and access to the river channel. However, because of recent natural changes to the area around the mouth of the river sand is being deposited on the ramp making it less useable.

Whilst the ramp is mainly below the high water mark and therefore outside the boundary of the community land covered in this plan, its effectiveness does impact on the use of the community land. The problem of accretion in this area of the estuary has been considered by the Minnamurra Estuary Management Committee. At present the Committee considers that no action is warranted to address the problem of boat launching as the changes are part of the natural processes operating in the estuary mouth and this influx of sand will be flushed out by the river during a suitable flood.

Usage – As noted in the Foreshore Plan of Management adopted in 1996, whilst there is space available in the James Oates Reserve for additional tennis courts, any extension may alienate the limited open flat area available for community use for picnicking and social games in that area. Given the high demand for those uses, the provision of an additional tennis court is not desirable.

Landscaping – The existing landscaping provides shade and improves the visual amenity of the site. The removal of the car barriers along the sides of the carpark and replacement with landscaped earth mounding will further improve the amenity of the reserve.

5.2.3 *Specific Management Objectives – Management Unit 2*

- (i) To facilitate the implementation of the Minnamurra Estuary Management Plan;
- (ii) To provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land;
- (iii) To protect and enhance all functions associated with the role of the reserve as a buffer between the residential development and the estuary;
- (iv) To manage the reserve so as to protect the estuarine environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability;
- (v) To provide for the continued use of the site for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for casual active recreation such as cycling and roller-blading.

5.2.4 *Management Issues*

Landscaping – As noted in the Foreshores Plan of Management adopted in 1996, “part of the northern headland area adjacent to James Oates Reserve and Carson Place has been revegetated with native species. The purpose of this planting was to form a buffer zone planting around the residential development. The eastern boundary of this buffer zone is formed by a general depression or drainage line running down through the site. The remainder of the site is generally covered by kikuyu with scattered Acacias and also Bitou Bush and lantana.

Unsealed walking tracks are provided through the buffer zone planting and tracks are slashed through the remaining area covered by kikuyu. Because of the outstanding views of Stack Island, Minnamurra River and the Minnamurra embayment obtained from the headland, it is considered that, except for possibly scattered small clumps of trees, the remainder of the headland east of the drainage line should be retained essentially as an open headland. Ultimately rather than continuing with tree planting to the east, the existing grasses could be replaced with native grasses, ground covers and herbaceous species.”

It is considered that these comments are still relevant except that the bitou bush and lantana have been brought under control. The revegetation area is important in

reducing the visual impact of the housing when viewed from the Minnamurra Spit, the river and from the headland and is also important as a habitat area for native fauna. Adjoining property owners have made requests to Council to remove trees in this area because they interfere with views from their houses and from part of the cycleway off Carson Place and because they possibly create a risk of a bush fire occurring. Generally, however the vegetation does not obscure the views from the houses. The views from the cycleway are only obscured for a short section approximately 200 metres to the edge of the revegetation area or buffer zone. In response to the concerns about the risk of bush fires occurring, the site was inspected by the Rural Fire Services who made a number of recommendations including the establishment of fire breaks to the east of the revegetation area and under-scrubbing under the trees close to the houses. These works have been carried out.



Photo 3 - Revegetation buffer zone adjoining Carson Place

Access – The existing shared pedestrian cycleway is heavily used as are the other mown pathways on the headland. Some maintenance is required to the sealed surface of the cycleway.

The mown pathways have been created as part of the Coastal Walking Track. As such, under Council's Strategic Asset Management Policy, it is intended that these tracks are to remain as unpaved footpath with no improvements carried out to the natural surface. Therefore they should be slashed essentially to help delineate the route and no further maintenance carried out on these pathways.

Vehicle access is provided off Eureka Avenue to two sealed carparks. Residents have raised concerns about anti-social activities such as dangerous driving, noise etc associated with these carparks. The carparks lack any traffic calming devices which could prevent these activities occurring. Suggestions have been made to erect a locked gate at the end of Eureka Avenue however, it is considered that this is not warranted at this stage.

Threatened Species – *Pimelia spicata* – A small number of these plants occur adjacent to the edge of the cliff. They are in an area not subject to any mowing or pedestrian traffic. During works to control Bitou Bush precautions must be undertaken to protect the plants from over-spray etc. This can be done by temporarily physically covering the area where they occur during any poisoning operations.

Weeds – In the 1996 Foreshores Plan it was noted that “Bitou Bush and introduced grasses occur in scattered clumps over the southern part and the northern part of the headland. The Bitou, lantana and other aggressive weeds require improved management.” Since that time there has been an appreciable improvement in weed control on the headland and Bitou has been almost eradicated except in some locations, mainly along the cliff edge. The Kikuyu is generally kept under control on the headland by limited slashing and poisoning. These existing practices should be continued until resources are available for possible replacement of the introduced grasses with indigenous native grasses. It is considered that in the meantime the area should be slashed sufficiently to control any weed growth.

Usage - The dominant use is passive recreation which is in keeping with the location and intrinsic value of the headland area.

6.0 ACTION PLAN

The following table sets out a number of actions required to implement the identified Management Strategies and Performance Targets for the Minnamurra Headland Reserve. These actions are the means of achieving the objectives of the Plan of Management. The actions will be developed and reviewed annually.

Unless otherwise noted, the responsibility for the implementation of these actions is with the Director of Engineering and Works.

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

Because of the longer-term nature of the Objectives and the supporting Performance Targets as set out in the Plan, these will need to be reviewed less frequently, approximately every five (5) years.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies/ Performance Targets	Actions (means of achieving targets)	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate impact on the reserve by community use. • Facilitate implementation of Estuary Management Plan as it applies to this reserve • Protect and enhance functions of the site as a buffer to the estuary. • Provide for restoration and regeneration of the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit vehicle access to the reserve. • Ensure that works carried out on the reserve are in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Estuary Management Plan. • Ensure the conservation of indigenous native plants on the site. • Maintain the existing open nature of the headland east of the existing edge of the buffer zone planting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide suitable car barriers at all at all entry points. • Carry out Council Ranger patrols of the reserves. • Seek funding for implementation of recommendations • Carry out works identified in the plan. • Maintain the native planting in the buffer zone. • Undertake a management program to control Bitou Bush • Protect the Pimelia spicata • Do not extend the buffer zone planting east of the existing edge of this zone. • Continue current mowing /slashing practices to control kikuyu until resources are available to progressively replace the introduced grasses with native grasses and coastal heaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorised vehicles only in reserve. • Authorised vehicles only in reserve. • Receipt of funding. • Completion of works. • Conservation and maintenance of the existing buffer zone planting. • Control of bitou bush. • Conservation of Pimelia spicata on the site. • Maintenance of the existing open grassy headland. • Control of kikuyu and weeds.

Management Objectives	Management Strategies/ Performance Targets	Actions (means of achieving targets)	Performance Evaluation (how they will be assessed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for passive recreation and casual active recreation such as cycling in Management Unit 2. • Provide for passive and active recreation in Management Unit 1. • Protect the estuarine environment particularly in relation to riparian vegetation , habitat and riverbank stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide facilities suitable for passive recreation also active recreation such as cycling only. • Provide facilities for passive and active recreation. • Ensure that works carried out on the reserve are in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Estuary Management Plan • Ensure the conservation and regeneration of indigenous native plants on the site and on the adjoining river bed • Encourage and support local Landcare/Dunecare Groups in the carrying out of the work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the area in accordance with Council's Strategic Asset Management Policy (SAMP). • Maintain the existing pathways in their existing form and in accordance with Council's SAMP. • Maintain the area in accordance with SAMP. • Maintain the existing tennis courts. • Continue the lease agreement with the Tennis Club. • Carry out works in accordance with the Estuary Management Plan. • Undertake planting in selected areas in consultation with the Estuary Management Committee and adjoining property owners. • Provide financial and logistic assistance to appropriate local community groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the SAMP. • Compliance with the SAMP. • Compliance with SAMP. • Compliance with SAMP. • Compliance with lease. • Completion of works. • Planting of native vegetation • Regeneration of existing remnant vegetation. • Formation of groups and implementation of on ground works.

7.0 REFERENCES

Kiama Municipal Council Kiama Council Draft Management Plan 2001/2004

NSW Government Coastline Management Manual September 1990

Kiama Municipal Council & Shellharbour City Council. Minnamurra River Estuary Management Plan November 1995

Kiama Municipal Council. Stormwater Management Plan July 2000

NSW Coastal Council NSW Coastal Policy 1997

Kiama Municipal Council Local Environmental Plan 1996