

16.1 Endorse for submission to the Minister: Draft Crown Land Plan of Management

- CSP Objective: Outcome 1.1: We want a strong sense of community and belonging, where social and cultural life can flourish; and our families, friends and visitors feel welcome and included.
- CSP Strategy: 1.1.1 Provide spaces, services and initiatives that foster a proud, inclusive, and connected community for all.
- Delivery Program: 1.1.1.2 Partner with the community, other levels of government and key stakeholders to provide support to community and cultural engagement sectors, community groups and organisations.

Summary

The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) came into effect on 1 July 2018. The CLM Act authorises Council to manage certain crown land as if it were public land under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act). The Act specifically requires Councils to prepare a Plan of Management (PoM) for managed crown land. As part of a draft PoM, the crown land parcels need to be classified as either community or operational land and categorised according to the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Ministerial approval has been obtained for both the land classifications and categories following separate Council resolutions in 2020. Following Ministerial approval, the draft PoM was placed on public exhibition for the statutory exhibition period from 9 March 2023 until 20 April 2023. There were 24 submissions received both in support and requesting minor changes or providing suggestions to be made to the draft PoM. This report recommends that Council accept the amendments made to the draft PoM based on the submissions and resubmitted to the Minister for approval.

Following Ministerial consent, the draft PoM will then be required to be re-reported to Council for formal adoption.

Financial implication

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment (DPIE) provided a nominal grant to assist with the preparation of PoM in 2018/2019 for \$30,000. Council is funding the remainder of the cost to complete through annual operational budgets.

Risk implication

The public exhibition of the draft plan of management is a standard local government process and poses low risk to Council. Feedback from the broader community will help shape the final version of the plan of management which forms the basis of this report.

The introduction of the PoM will enable consistency of approach and planning for embellishments works on Council managed Crown Land.

Policy

Crown Land Management Act 2016

Crown Land Management Regulation 2018

Report of the Director Infrastructure and Liveability

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Local Government Act 1993

Local Government (General) Regulation 2005

Consultation (internal)

Executive Leadership Team

Property

Planning, Environment and Communities

Engineering Services

Assets

Events

Communication/Community engagement

Councillor briefings

Stakeholder Engagement Sessions (September 2020)

Attachments

Nil

Enclosures

- 1 Kiama Council - draft Plan of Management - Post exhibition with amendments

RECOMMENDATION

That Council, in accordance with the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*, endorse the updated draft Plan of Management for submission to the NSW department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Crown Lands for Ministerial approval.

Background

Several reports have been prepared for Council from 2019-2021 in relation to the proposed classification and categorisation of Council managed crown land parcels. This process has been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Plan of Management (PoM) in accordance with the statutory requirements of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act) and *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act).

At the 20 July 2021 Council meeting, the draft PoM was endorsed for submission to the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Crown Lands for Ministerial approval. Following approval by the Minister, Council placed the draft PoM on public exhibition from 9 March 2023 until 20 April 2023 for the minimum 42 day period.

During exhibition, Council received 24 submissions both in support of the draft PoM together with suggestions/requests for amendments.

Report of the Director Infrastructure and Liveability

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The following table demonstrates the suggestions made within the public exhibition period, the number of times an item was raised within the submissions and applicable commentary/actions of the items:

Table 1. Submissions

Item+	No. of times item raised in submissions received	Comment
'Park' categorisation will prioritise and facilitate the use of the recreational activities which result in deterioration of dune vegetation	1	The location of the park categorisation has been amended to exclude the dune vegetation area
'Park' categorisation not supported where endangered Pied Oyster Catcher nests at Seven Mile Beach	1	The location of the park categorisation at Seven Mile beach has been amended
Oppose use of 'Park' category to Werri Beach dune vegetation	6	The location of the park categorisation at Werri beach has been amended
Oppose use of 'Park' category at Seven Mile Beach	12	The location of the park categorisation at Seven Mile beach has been amended
Oppose use of 'Park' category of Bombo Beach	4	The location of the park categorisation at Bombo beach has been amended
Supports Management Objectives in item 1.6.1 to enable community access where possible	1	Noted – no action required
Supports Leases, Licences and Other estates	1	Noted – no action required
No mention of endangered great glider at Seven Mile Beach	2	The PoM (page 10) refers to other legislation that is supplementary to the management of public land. The protection of wildlife and birds would fall within the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act</i>

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Item+	No. of times item raised in submissions received	Comment
		2016 amongst other legislation which has been referenced.
Supports leases and licences at Seven Mile Beach for the continued use for Surf Schools	1	No action required – The PoM refers to the Surf School activities undertaken at Seven Mile Beach
Minnamurra Headland Landcare have identified rare plants within the reserve which should be identified	1	No action required – The PoM acknowledges the retention of important vegetation, habitat and corridors (page 17)
Minnamurra river entrance contains shore birds such as Sooty, Pied Oyster Catcher, Little and Crested terns and other shorebirds, POM should consider greater management to allow shorebirds breeding and recruitment.	1	The PoM (page 10) refers to other legislation that is supplementary to the management of public land. The protection of wildlife and birds fall within the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i> amongst other legislation which has been referenced.
Improvement on signage regarding dog access at Minnamurra river	1	This feedback has been passed onto Council's Environmental and Sustainability department for consideration
Site Specific Plan of Management for Seven Mile Beach	2	The Council Managed Crown Land PoM is a generic plan however does reference the reserves/sites specifically. A site specific PoM may be considered at a later stage if funding becomes available.
Gerroa Dam site /reserve should be turned into a Koala sanctuary by planting eucalyptus trees and removal of feral animals	1	This feedback has been passed onto Council's Environment and Sustainability department for consideration
Support a small area on the north end of Seven Mile Beach to be dog friendly	2	This feedback has been passed onto Council's Environmental and Sustainability department for consideration

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Item+	No. of times item raised in submissions received	Comment
Support dogs on Seven Mile Beach	1	This feedback has been passed onto Council's Environmental and Sustainability department for consideration
Inclusion of names of each reserve on page 8 (appendix A)	1	The addition of the reserve name has been added to page 8.
Land use zone map for Kiama Coast Walk on p67 is confusing	1	No action required - The map is zoomed out to ensure it captures the Kiama Coastal Walk in its entirety.
Incorrect zoning of RE1 – Public Recreation from areas of coastal vegetation are to be corrected to C2	1	No action required – The land zoning of all areas have been reviewed and are represented correctly within the PoM in accordance with <i>Kiama LEP 2011</i>
Dune vegetation should be categorised as 'Natural Area'	1	The dune area has been amended to be categorised as natural area
Consider Aboriginal cultural values and heritage and land rights	2	As part of the PoM process, Council had an external consultant review the document specific to Aboriginal Interests through Native Title. This was submitted to the Department prior to public exhibition.
Failure to meet minimum requirements for PoM	1	No action required – The minimum requirements for the PoM are outlined within clause 36(3) of the <i>LG Act</i> and are summarised as follows: - Category of the land - Objectives and performance targets - Means by which council propose to achieve plans objectives and performance targets

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Item+	No. of times item raised in submissions received	Comment
		- Manner in which Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plans objectives and performance targets The PoM specifically addresses all of the minimum requirements in the following manner - - All reserves have been categorised -Table 2 on pages 16 and 17 outline the objectives, means of achieving the objectives and the manner of assessment.
Indecipherable statement as to the meaning of 'house built infrastructure' requires clarification	1	No action required – The statement should be read in its entirety which is summarised as follows: <i>“General Community Use’ land caters for the widest range of uses for the community and may house built infrastructure or cater for a wide range of activities....”</i> This statement specifically relates to physically constructed structures/facilities on the land.
Reserve purpose “Filming event” for Minnamurra Reserve Trust	1	Amended – The reference to ‘Filming Event’ was placed in the wrong Minnamurra reserve it has now been removed from Minnamurra Reserve Trust and has been included within Minnamurra Headland Reserve.
Site Specific PoM needed for Gerroa Sanitary Purposes	1	A site specific PoM may be considered at a later stage if funding becomes available.

The main issue raised was the **park** categorisation applied to part of the dune vegetation at Seven Mile, Werri and Bombo beaches respectively. These matters

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have been taken into consideration and as such changes have been made to the location of the categorisation to remove park from any dune vegetation and the application of a natural area categorisation has been made in its place. (see aerial images 1-6 below).

In addition to the mapping amendments, the following changes to the draft Plan of Management have been made on the basis of submissions and Native Title Manager's advice and is itemised below:

Page	Amendment
8	Reserve names have been added to the corresponding reserve number: • Reserve No. 131 – Coronation Park • Reserve No. 12984 – Blowhole Point Reserve (Part) • Reserve No. 71286 – Gerroa Sanitary Purposes • Reserve No. 76339 – Gerringong Boat Harbour (Cooke Park) • Reserve No 80816 – Werri Beach (South) and Holiday Park • Reserve No 83972 – Seven Mile Beach Reserve • Reserve No 87397 – Blowhole Point Reserve • Reserve No. 89014 – Hindmarsh Park Reserve • Reserve No. 90992 – Minnamurra Headland • Reserve No. 91569 – Easts Beach • Reserve No. 95574 – Saddleback Mountain Reserve • Reserve No. 97438 – Kiama Reserve Trust • Reserve No. 180060 – Old Fire Station • Reserve No. 580000 – Kiama Showground • Reserve No. 1000307 – Illawarra Escarpment • Reserve No. 1002914 – Minnamurra Reserve Trust • Reserve No. 1010050 – Jamberoo General Cemetery • Reserve No. 1017629 – Kiama Coast Walk
12	Wording regarding advisory committee has been changed to the following: “At the commencement of the Plan of Management process, Council had a number of Advisory Committees with terms of reference to support and implement Council's corporate objectives. The Advisory Committees involved within the initial stages of the Plan of Management are outlined as follows: • Australia Day Committee • Catchment and Flood Risk Management Committee • Companion Animals Management Advisory Committee

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Page	Amendment
	• Destination Kiama Tourism Advisory Committee • Economic Development Committee • Health and Sustainability Committee • Kiama Local Traffic Committee • Walking Tracks and Cycleways Committee • Planning Committee • Seniors Week Committee • Youth Advisory Committee • Kiama Cultural Board
14	Inclusion of further consultation activities within Table 1. Consultation Draft Plan of Management Public Exhibition Date 9 March 2023 - 23 April 2023
19	New Heading included on page 19: “Future Acts No future act is permitted on the following lands: Minnamurra River, Park & Lookout Reserve (R1002914) • Kiama Coastal Walk (R1017629) • Lot 100 DP 809184 being part of Kiama Showground Dedication (D580000) Unless: a. The lands become excluded land for the purposes of the <i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>, or b. The act is a tenure which satisfies the requirements of Section 24HA (Management of Water and Airspace) of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>. c. The act is a public work which satisfies the requirements of Section 24KA of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>. d. The act is a low impact act and satisfies the requirements of Section 24LA of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>. Any act authorised under Section 24LA of the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> will terminate, after an approved determination of Native title is made in relation to the land or waters, if the determination is that native title exists.
38	Removal of Filming Event from Reserve purpose from Minnamurra Reserve Trust 1002914 and added to Minnamurra Headland 90992 (highlighted yellow)

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Page	Amendment
	Reserve details Minnamurra Reserve Trust RESERVE #: 1002914 RESERVE PURPOSE: Public Recreation and Coastal Environmental Protection RESERVE CATEGORY: Park & Natural Area – Watercourse (as mapped) LEP ZONE: C2 - Environmental Conservation & RE1 – Public Recreation AREA: 70.71 hectares GAZETAL DATE: 03/03/2000 Lot description: Whole lots: Lots 7038-7039 DP 96360 Lot 7043 DP 96362 Lots 7314 DP 751279 Lot 7300 DP 1139844 Minnamurra Headland RESERVE #: 90992 RESERVE PURPOSE: Public Recreation and Filming Event RESERVE CATEGORY: Park (as mapped) LEP ZONE: RE1 - Public Recreation AREA: 4.87 hectares GAZETAL DATE: 16/12/1977 Lot description: Whole lots: Lot 68 DP 243062
41	New dot point under management directions/actions heading: No future act is permitted on this reserve unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 development and use.
58	New dot point under management directions/actions heading: No future act is permitted on Lot 100 DP 809184 unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 development and use.
68	New dot point under management directions/actions heading: No future act is permitted on this reserve unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 development and use.
90-99	Mapping updates to amend location of Park categorisation for Seven Mile, Bombo and Werri Beaches. All remaining maps updated to include new Council logo only.

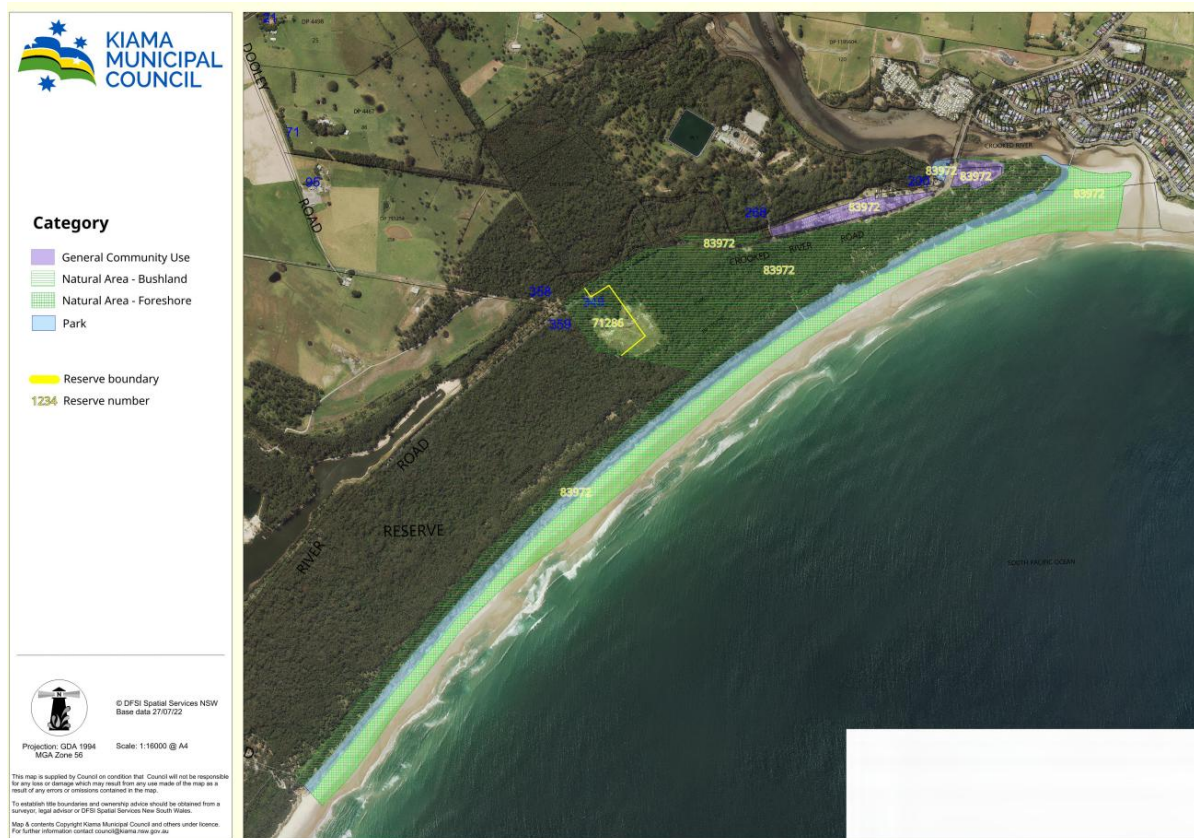
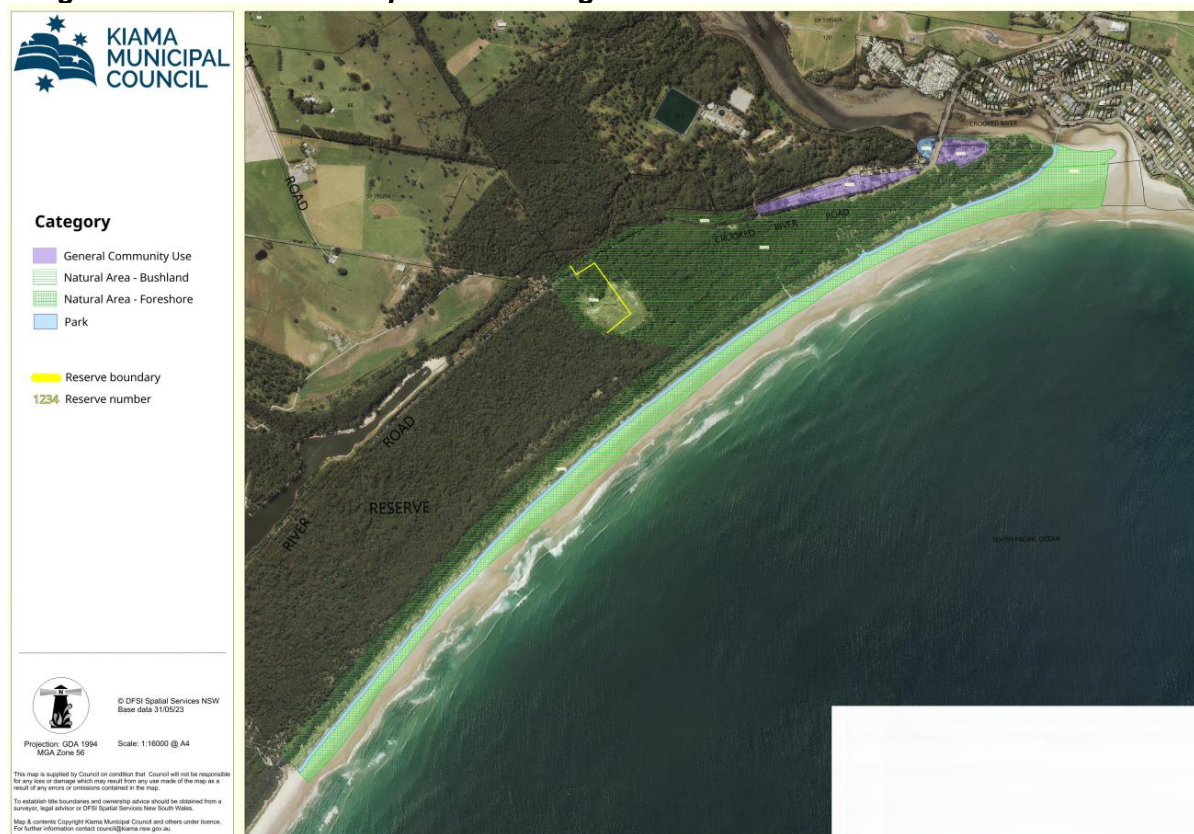
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16.1 Endorse for submission to the Minister: Draft Crown Land Plan of Management (cont)

**Image 1. Bombo Beach previous categorisation****Image 2. Updated Bombo Beach categorisation**

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16.1 Endorse for submission to the Minister: Draft Crown Land Plan of Management (cont)

**Image 3. Seven Mile Beach previous categorisation****Image 4. Updated Seven Mile Beach categorisation**

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16.1 Endorse for submission to the Minister: Draft Crown Land Plan of Management (cont)

**Image 5. Werri Beach previous categorisation****Image 6. Updated Werri Beach categorisation**

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Additional Amendments

The following amendments will also be made to the document following adoption of the Plan of Management by Council:

Page	Amendment
19	Remove reference to Section 68 approvals for camping in the following areas: • <i>Chapman Point Reserve (Coronation Park R131)</i> • <i>Kiama Showground (Kiama Showground Reserve D580000)</i>
22	Under Events delete <i>“Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022”</i>
23	Under promotion and awareness delete reference to: <i>“Council’s Health Plan 2018-2021”</i>
25	Under vegetation delete the following reference: <i>“A Municipal wide vegetation study (to ensure biodiversity, corridors and bushfire mapping is accurate and consistent with the Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy 2011) and an Urban Greening Strategy are to be developed and will further inform this management approach in the future.”</i>
48	Delete reference to: <i>“Continue to maintain and support the Kiama Arts Precinct and Network, including implementation of the Kiama Arts Centre Project.”</i>
	Delete any reference to Public Land Management Guidelines 2020 and change to: <i>“Public Land Management Policy”</i>
	Delete any reference to Companion Animals Advisory Committee as this no longer exists: <i>“Terms of reference of Council’s Companion Animals Management Advisory Committee.”</i>
	Delete any reference to: <i>“Kiama Asset Management Plan (Buildings and Kiama Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016.”</i>

Ministerial Consent for Plan of Management following public exhibition

Following public exhibition, to obtain Minister’s consent for Council to adopt the Plan of Management, the following documents must be provided:

- Copy of the Plan of Management

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16.1 Endorse for submission to the Minister: Draft Crown Land Plan of Management (cont)

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- Summary report of submissions after public exhibition of Plan of Management
 - A table outlining amendments or tracked changes to the Plan of Management.

Summary

The PoM document (see attachment) has been prepared following preliminary consultation and public exhibition and is now ready for approval by the Minister.

Once approval has been given, the PoM will be brought back to Council for its final adoption.

19.3 Response to Cr Rice's question with notice: Crown Lands categorisation

At Council's Ordinary June 2024 Meeting, Councillor Rice submitted the following question with notice for Council's consideration:

Question

That Council receive a report based upon the previous staff discussions with Crown Lands, that details precisely why the Park category rather than Natural Area Foreshore was applied to the dunal edge of Seven Mile Beach, Werri Beach and Bombo Beach.

The report is to explain why the provisions of Section 46 Subsection 4 of the NSW Local Government Act 1993 were not instead utilised to allow long term leases for businesses such as surf lifesaving clubs, restaurants and kiosks to operate on these Crown Lands.

Chief Executive Officer response

In response to the above Question with Notice staff discussions in relation to the "Park" categorisation for the dunal edge of Seven Mile Beach, Werri Beach and Bombo beach has been discussed throughout the Crown Land Plan of Management preparation process. These discussions have included Department of Crown Lands, Office of Local Government and Kiama Council Councillors.

Council staff were advised and directed by Crown Lands to categorise a small strip of beach area as "park" to facilitate the continued operation of commercial uses. Attached are letters dated 11 September 2020 (Attachment 1), 3 December 2020 (Attachment 2) and 26 April 2021 (Attachment 3) which include annotations on Councils maps to assist Council with the understanding of the directions by Crown Lands.

Section 46 of the Local Government Act 1993.

In reference to Section 46 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act) Council may grant a lease or licence on community land generally in accordance with this section.

When issuing leases and licences Council must ensure the uses align and be consistent with the core objectives of the categorisation of the community land. (Section 46(2)).

Any such inconsistencies may have legal consequences for Council.

The potential inconsistencies for natural area categorisation may arise from Section 36E(d) LG Act which outlines:

- (d) 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,*

In order for the current uses to continue and to ensure the core objectives of the categorisations are applied, the Department of Crown Lands directed Council to adopt a small area of "park" to the edge of the dunal area at Seven Mile, Werri and Bombo beaches respectively.

The Minister has provided concurrence to the Plan of Management as adopted by Council in May 2024.

Questions with notice

19.3 Response to Cr Rice's question with notice: Crown Lands categorisation
(cont)

Attachments

- 1 Letter: Initial assignment of categories - Crown Reserves - Department Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands 11 September 2020
- 2 Letter: Review of initial assignment of categories - Crown Reserves - Department of Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands 3 December 2020
- 3 Letter: Confirmation of directed categories for Crown Reserves - Department Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands 26 April 2021

Enclosures

Nil



Planning,
Industry &
Environment

File number: LBN20/1115

Mr Kerry McMurray
Kiama Municipal Council
PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533

Attn: Brooke Ramaekers

Dear Mr McMurray

Subject: Kiama Municipal Council initial assignment of categories

Thank you for your written notice of initial assigned categorisation of 18 Crown reserves under section 3.22(2) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (the CLM Act).

I have reviewed the information provided and am pleased to advise that Council has assigned a category that most closely aligns with the purpose of nine of the Crown reserves listed in Attachment 1. No further change is required to the categorisation of these reserves.

I have also considered Council's categorisation for nine Crown reserves listed in Attachment 2 in accordance with section 3.23(5) of the CLM Act, Council is required to alter the assigned categories for these reserves, it is considered that:

- a) *the assigned category is not the most closely related to the purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved, or*
- b) *the management of the land by reference to the assigned category is likely to materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it is dedicated or reserved.*

I encourage Council to progress the preparation of draft Plans of Management (PoMs). When preparing the PoM please carefully consider the reserve purpose. All activities on the reserve must be consistent with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and therefore consistent with the reserve purpose. Please note that under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), draft PoMs require referral to the landowner prior to public exhibition. Further guidance about the preparation of draft PoMs is available via <https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/content/council-crown-land-managers-resources>.

If you have any further questions or need assistance, please contact the Council Crown Land Management Team via email at council.clm@crownland.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Janelle'.

Janelle Pearson
Principal Policy & Project Manager
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands
11/09/2020

Encl:

Attachment 1: *Schedule of Crown reserves categorisation consistent with reserve purpose*
Attachment 2: *Schedule of Crown reserves directed for categorisation*

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Tel: 1300 886 235 www.industry.nsw.gov.au/lands ABN: 20 770 707 468

Attachment 1: Schedule of Crown reserves categorisation consistent with reserve purpose

Reserve No.	Purpose(s)	Category
R580000	Public Recreation; Showground	General Community Use Sportsground
R97438	Community Centre	General Community Use
R180060	Community Purposes	General Community Use
R1017629	Public Access to The Foreshore and The Protection of Scenic Amenity and Ecological Values	Natural Area
R76339	Public Recreation	General Community Use
R87397	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area
R12984	Public Baths	General Community Use
R71286	Sanitary Purposes	Natural Area
R1010050	General Cemetery	General Community Use

Attachment 2: Schedule of Crown reserves directed for categorisation

Council is directed to re-categorise the reserve as outlined below in accordance with section 3.23(5) of the Act.

Reserve No.	Purpose(s)	Directed category
R91569	Public Recreation	Natural Area and Park (see Figure 1) Reason: The use of the land and the activities occurring on the reserve, noted by council, can continue under the category of park.
R95574	Public Recreation	Natural Area and Park (see Figure 2) Reason: The use of the land and the activities occurring on the reserve, noted by council, can continue under the category of park.
R89014	Public Recreation	Park Reason: The use of the land and the activities occurring on the reserve, noted by council, can continue under the category of park.
R90992	Public Recreation	Park Reason: The use of the land and the activities occurring on the reserve, noted by council, can continue under the category of park.
R1000307	Public Recreation	Natural Area
R131	Public Recreation	Natural Area, Park, General Community Use and Sportsground (see Figure 3)
R80816	Public Recreation	Natural Area and General Community Use (See Figure 4)
R83972	Public Recreation	Natural Area
R1002914	Public Recreation and Coastal Environmental Protection	Natural Area

R91569

Legend:

- Open Space
- Wetlands
- Urban Land
- Water
- Other
- ...

Crown Account Details

Account: 01005 Reserve (NATRES113)

Gazetted: 14 Sep 1979 | Status: Current

Management: Kiana Municipal Council (01 Jul 2018)

Purpose: Public Recreation

Parish: KIMBERLEY
County: KIMBERLEY
Local Government Area: KIMBERLEY
Author: DP/Hathuni
Map Created: 30/06/2020 3:40:40 PM

Planning, Industry & Environment

Scale 1 : 6000

Projection: WGS_1984_UTM_Zone_50SE_Australian_Alignment_South
Disclaimer: Scale is not accurate. Crown Lands must not be liable for any loss or damage (including loss of profits, business, revenue or other) whether in contract, tort (including negligence) or otherwise arising from or in connection with any defect, error or inaccuracy of information or any part thereof or any products or services.
Copyright: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands 2019.

R95574

Crown Account Details

Account: 98574 Reserve (No File)

Granted: 04 Sep 1981 (Status: Current)

Management: Kiara Municipal Council (31 Jul 2016)

Purpose: Public Recreation OTHER PURPOSES: Communication Facilities (1), Access (1)

Parish: KURRA
County: CAMDEN
LGA: KURRA
Suburb: SHOULSBACK MOUNTAIN

Author: DPi/planm
Map Created: 30/8/2003 3:50:44 PM

NSW Planning, Industry & Environment

Projection: WGS84, UTM, Zone 56N, Datum: GDA94, Spheroid: Clarke

Disclaimer: Scale is not accurate. Crown Lands will not be liable for any loss or damage (including loss of profits, business, revenue or data) whether in contract, tort, negligence, negligence or otherwise arising from or in connection with any defect, error or inaccuracy of information or any part thereof or any products or services.

Copyright: Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands 2016.

Figure 3: R131 – Purpose 'Public Recreation'

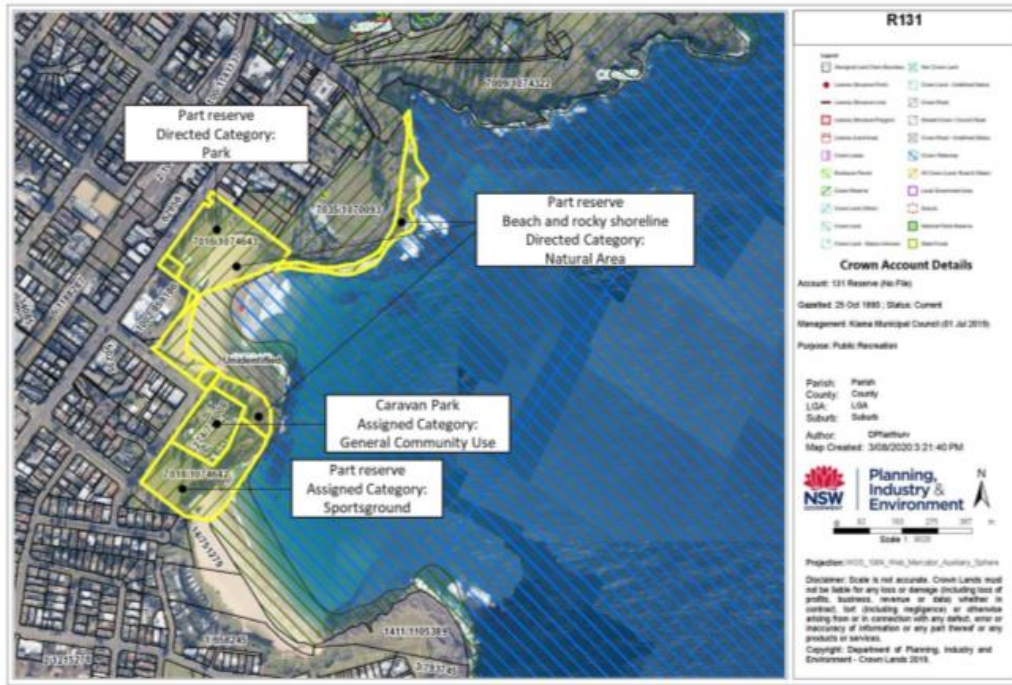
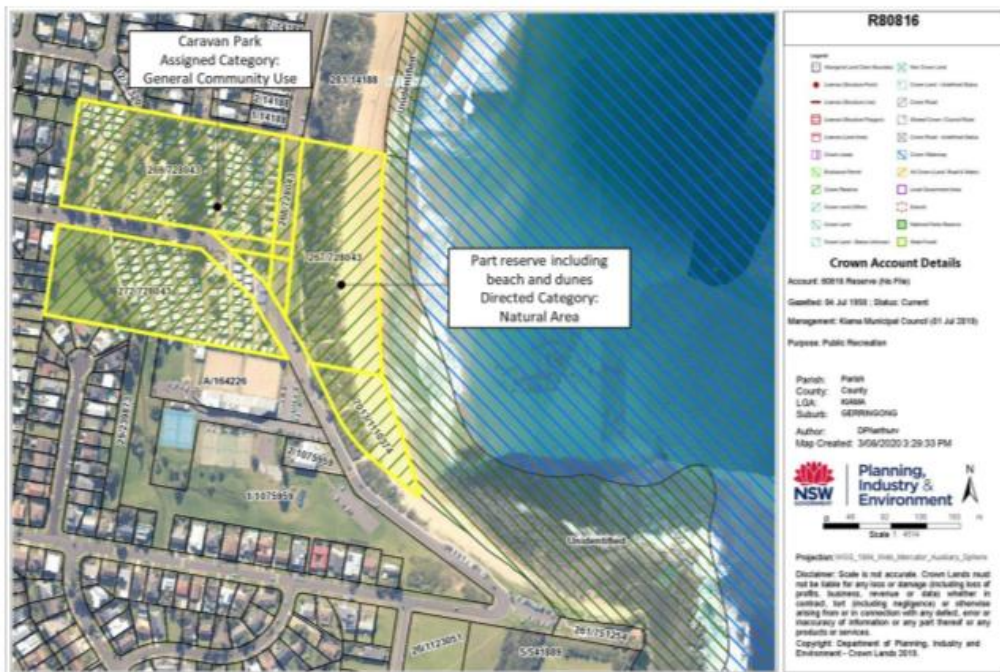


Figure 4: R80816 – Purpose 'Public Recreation'





Planning,
Industry &
Environment

File number: LBN20/2233

Mr Kerry McMurray
Kiama Municipal Council
PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533

Attn: Brooke Ramaekers

Dear Mr McMurray

Subject: Kiama Municipal Council – review of initial assignment of categories

Following a request from Council, discussions with council staff and Office of Local Government, I have reviewed the initial assigned categorisations of six Crown reserves under section 3.23 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (the CLM Act).

This review is now complete, and Council is required to alter the assigned categories to those listed in Attachment 1, in accordance with section 3.23(5) of the CLM Act, as the Minister considers that:

- a) *the assigned category is not the most closely related to the purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved, or*
- b) *the management of the land by reference to the assigned category is likely to materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it is dedicated or reserved.*

In undertaking this review and making this direction, the department considers those categories that most closely relate to the whole of the reserve and its reserve purpose(s).

Confirmation of categorisations provided for other Crown reserves in my previous letter (Ref: LBN20/1115) remain in place.

At the draft Plan of Management (PoM) stage, it is the Council's responsibility to clearly identify and map where these categorisations will apply within each reserve. The preparation of the draft PoM is the stage where Council may wish to alter the categorisation of reserve. The department will then consider if the alteration of the PoM is likely to materially harm the use of the land for its reserve purpose (section 3.23(7)(d) of the CLM Act). The draft PoM is also the stage where the community is able to have their say on the uses of these reserves.

I encourage Council to progress the preparation of draft Plans of Management (PoMs). When preparing the PoM please carefully consider the reserve purpose. All activities on the reserve must be consistent with the reserve purpose and *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth). Please note that under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act), draft PoMs require referral to the landowner prior to public exhibition. Further guidance about the preparation of draft PoMs is available via <https://www.olg.nsw.gov.au/content/council-crown-land-managers-resources>.

If you have any further questions or need assistance, please contact the Council Crown Land Management Team at council.clm@crowland.nsw.gov.au.

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Tel: 1300 886 235 www.industry.nsw.gov.au/lands ABN: 20 770 707 468

Yours sincerely



Janelle Pearson
Principal Policy and Project Manager
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands
3/12/2020

Encl:
Attachment 1: *Schedule of Crown reserves directed for categorisation*

Attachment 1: Schedule of Crown reserves directed for categorisation

Council is directed to re-categorise the reserve as outlined below in accordance with section 3.23(5) of the Act so as not to cause, or be likely to cause, material harm.

Reserve No.	Purpose(s)	Direction
R76339 (Cooke Park – Gerringong Boat Harbour)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)
R83792 (Seven Mile Beach)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area (bushland) Park Natural Area (foreshore)
R87397 (Blowhole Point Reserves)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)
R80816 (Ourie Park, Werri Beach Holiday Park)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)
R131 (Coronation Park)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Sportsground Natural Area (escarpment) Natural Area (foreshore)
R580000 (Kiama Showground)	Public Recreation Showground	General Community Use Sportsground



File number: LBN21/657

Mr Kerry McMurray
Kiama Municipal Council
PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533

Attn: Brooke Ramekers

Dear Mr McMurray

Subject: Kiama Municipal Council confirmation of directed categories for Crown reserves

Thank you for sending us your proposed four revised maps covering six reserves in relation to the Minister's direction to alter the categories assigned to the six reserves as per our letter dated 3 December 2020 (LBN 20/2233).

As requested, we have reviewed the maps to confirm their consistency with the Minister's direction. The revised maps address many of the issues raised, particularly as to categorisation of beaches as natural areas or park. However, there are some instances where the maps are not consistent with the direction given. We have provided specific comments in table 1 below as well as comments applicable to all maps. We have also included annotations on your maps to assist in understanding the direction.

Where you don't consider the direction to be appropriate you can request to alter the categories as part of the plan of management approval process.

We note you believe that Crown Lands had agreed to the categorisation of the central part of the reserve R87397 Blow Hole Point, in the vicinity of the information centre and kiosk as General Community Use (GCU). This is not the case. As identified in the table below the bulk of this part of the reserve should be categorised as Park excepting only the footprint of those and similar buildings. We apologise for any inconvenience and confusion this misunderstanding may have caused.

In reviewing the maps provided and from our conversations it is clear that the category of GCU should not be applied to Gerrigong Boat Harbour. The purpose of the reserve is for public recreation and its current uses are consistent with the objectives of the park and natural area categories. Therefore, the Minister varies the direction of 3 December 2020 and instead directs that the land be categorised as park and natural area – foreshore. The management of the land by reference to the GCU category is likely to materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it is dedicated or reserved.

Comments on all maps:

- The maps include a label for "holiday park" as if it were a category. While this is informative the assigned or proposed categories must be clear. Please revise the map labelling so there is no suggestion that holiday parks are themselves a category or a sub category of GCU.

- The notes below are provided on the basis that holiday parks have been categorised as GCU.
- The maps all include a heading "Crown Land Classifications". This is likely to cause confusion and should be removed.
- Where a map covers two reserves it would be helpful to identify the different reserves boundaries. Some councils have outlined different reserves in yellow.

Table 1 comments on specific reserves

Map	Reserve number and name	Purpose(s)	Directed category	Notes re consistency with direction
A	R76339 (Cooke Park – Gerringong Boat Harbour)	Public Recreation	Park Natural Area (foreshore) Note – the previous direction for General Community Use is withdrawn.	• Natural Area (foreshore) identified correctly • Remainder should be park • See annotation on figure A
A	R80816 (Ourie Park, Werri Beach Holiday Park)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• Consistent with direction
B	R83972 Seven Mile Beach	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area (bushland) Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• Natural Area (foreshore) and (bushland) identified correctly • Area of park adjacent to foreshore identified correctly • Holiday Park categorised as GCU identified correctly • Small area of GCU near the holiday park is not consistent with direction. Should be park where it is not part of the holiday park.
C	R87397 (Blowhole Point Reserves)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• large area GCU around blowhole and along pathway should be predominantly park. Footprint of buildings such as information centre and kiosk only should be GCU • See annotations on map C
D	R131 Coronation Park	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Sportsground Natural Area (escarpment) Natural Area (foreshore)	• GCU should only apply to Kiama surf club • Other areas currently mapped as GCU should be Park • Remainder of map is consistent with Minister's direction.
D	R580000 Kiama Showground	Public Recreation Showground	General Community Use Sportsground	• mapping is consistent with direction

If you have any further questions or need assistance, please contact the Council Crown Land Management Team at council.clm@crowland.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Janelle Pearson
Principal Policy and Project Manager
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands
26/04/2021

Encl:
Attachment 1: Maps

Attachment 1: Maps showing directed category and feedback

Map A Reserve R76339 (Cooke Park – Gerringong Boat Harbour)
And R80816 (Ourie Park, Werri Beach Holiday Park)



Extract Map A



Extract of Map B R83972 (Seven Mile Beach)



Map C R87397 (Blowhole Point Reserves)



Map D - R131 (Coronation Park) and
R580000 (Kiama Showground)



Simplified map





KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
your council, your community



**COUNCIL MANAGED CROWN LAND
PLAN OF MANAGEMENT 2022**



Plan prepared in consultation with Locale Consulting

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1.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Kiama Municipal Council acknowledges the Wodi Wodi and Dharawal people as the traditional custodians of the land on which our Municipality is located. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and future. We are committed to honouring Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas and their rich contribution to our community.



This mural was created at SENTRAL Youth Services with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community parents and children during a workshop that was coordinated by our Aboriginal Liaison Officer. *"When the wattle starts to flower we know that the whales are beginning to migrate".*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Plan of Management is an important statutory document that provides information for the effective long-term management of public land. It also establishes directions for planning, resource management and maintenance of that land.

In the past, a series of generic and site-specific Plans of Management were developed by Kiama Municipal Council to comply with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* to assist in their management of Council owned "Community" land. Under amendments to the Crown land management system in 2018, Council now has the responsibility to manage some areas of Crown land in the same way that it manages its own Council owned "Community" land.

Whilst these areas remain as Crown land reserves, the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* establishes the process to facilitate the land essentially being managed by Council as if it were Council land. This means that the Crown land reserves are being classified and categorised for the first time. All land that is classified as "Community" land requires a Plan of Management to guide its future use and management.

Therefore, this Generic Plan of Management has been prepared and applies to 18 Crown owned reserves for which Council is Crown Land Manager, within the Kiama Municipality.

This Plan of Management addresses the subject land as it is today and establishes clear direction for future management and development of this important public resource to meet the diverse needs of the community.

This includes the potential of overarching management of new facilities and where commercial opportunities are available to ensure income streams can be captured to reinvest in respective sites over the longer-term.

This Plan of Management also authorises Council to renew and enter into future leases and licences over the subject lands subject to certain requirements being met.

This generic Plan of Management includes five main parts, along with three important appendices:

Part 1 contains common sections for all categories of "Community" land – provides key information, legislative context and administrative/management requirements. It also identifies Council's broader management framework for "Community" land including objectives and management approaches which will guide implementation of the Plan of Management. This section also contains "management considerations" which provide more issue-specific information on considerations that may apply to some reserves.



Parts 2-5 contain detailed sections for each category of "Community" land under this Plan of Management, being the categories of

- general community use
- parks
- natural areas
- sportsgrounds

These parts provide for the specific management concerns in each land category, key aspects of legislative influence and how the land, its use and management will respond over time. These parts also identify category-specific management frameworks which guide implementation of the Plan of Management.

Appendix A contains site-specific profiles for each Reserve that the Plan of Management applies to. The site profiles include: reserve details, current use, associated plans and strategies, maintenance schedules, key management considerations, management directions & actions, assets and leases & licences, where applicable for each Reserve.

Appendix B contains overview and land categorisation Maps

Appendix C contains Aboriginal interests in Crown Land; additional information regarding Aboriginal interests in Crown Land based on Crown Land generic plan of management template.

Overall, this Plan of Management allows Council to meet its legislative obligations for the management of "Community" land that are Crown reserves for which Council is the Crown Land Manager.

The set out of this Plan of Management is identified in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Plan of Management sections



1.0 GENERAL



1.1 Introduction

Kiama Municipal Council (Council) is responsible for a range of Crown and Council owned lands that extend across its local government area (LGA). Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council owned land is managed as either 'Community' or 'Operational' land, with a range of "categories" being applied to "Community" land to guide its ongoing management.

All "Community" land is required to be captured within a Plan of Management, which provides the details of how that land will be managed.

These same management directions and principles also now apply to Crown reserves that are managed by Council under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

These Crown lands will have one (or more) reservation or dedication "purpose" that also give direction to how this land is to be used. The

reservation or dedication purpose/s are to be captured through alignment with the relevant "Community" land categories. This relationship is shown in Figure 2.

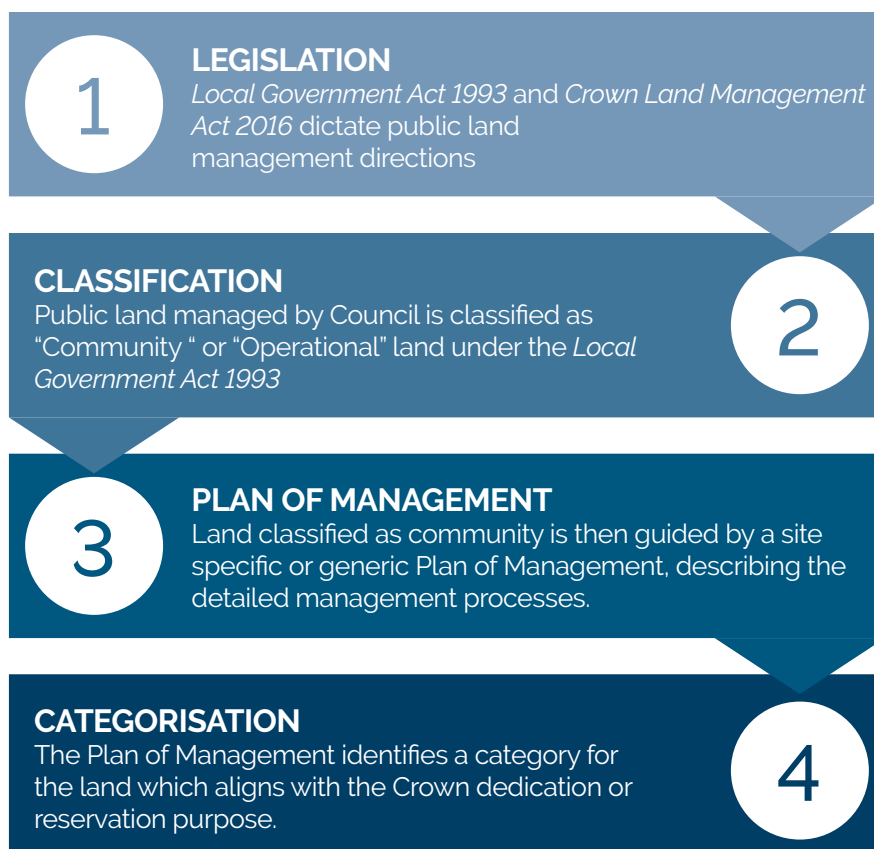
The land covered by this generic Plan of Management is Council managed, Crown owned land, as identified in Appendix A.

The categories that apply to these "Community" lands in the Kiama LGA are:

- general community use
- parks
- natural areas
- sportsgrounds.

Utilising these categories, this Plan of Management applies the principles and requirements of Chapter 6, Part 2 of the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to the management of public land.

Figure 2: Legislative relationship to Plan of Management requirements





1.2 Key Information

Land Owner	Crown
Crown Land Manager	Kiama Municipal Council
Applicable Land	18 Crown Reserves: • Reserve No. 131 - Coronation Park • Reserve No. 12984 - Blowhole Point Reserve (Part) • Reserve No. 71286 - Gerroa Sanitary Purposes • Reserve No. 76339 - Gerringong Boat Harbour (Cooke Park) • Reserve No 80816 - Werri Beach (South) and Holiday Park • Reserve No 83972 - Seven Mile Beach Reserve • Reserve No 87397 - Blowhole Point Reserve • Reserve No. 89014 - Hindmarsh Park Reserve • Reserve No. 90992 - Minnamurra Headland • Reserve No. 91569 - Easts Beach • Reserve No. 95574 - Saddleback Mountain Reserve • Reserve No. 97438 - Kiama Reserve Trust • Reserve No. 180060 - Old Fire Station • Reserve No. 580000 - Kiama Showground • Reserve No. 1000307 - Illawarra Escarpment • Reserve No. 1002914 - Minnamurra Reserve Trust • Reserve No. 1010050 - Jamberoo General Cemetery • Reserve No. 1017629 - Kiama Coast Walk
Local Government Area	Kiama
Land Reservation / Dedication Purpose	Various. refer to land category schedule/ maps – Appendix B
Land Category	Various (Park, Sportsground, General Community Use, Natural Area) - Refer to land category schedule/maps – Appendix B
Date Of Adoption	
Review Period	5 – 10 Years



Some parks and other open space facilities are not included in this Plan of Management for a range of reasons. Land that is not covered by this Generic Plan of Management includes:

- community Council owned land covered by site specific or generic Plans of Management (refer to Council's website kiama.nsw.gov.au)
- public open spaces and recreation facility assets within the Kiama LGA which are not owned or managed by Council
- Kiama Municipal Council
- Council Managed Crown Land - Plan of Management
- privately owned land which is made available for public use
- roads / road reserves that have been physically closed

The core values for each of these categories under the *Local Government Act 1993* are identified in Parts 2 – 5 of this Plan of Management.

1.3 Legislative Context

This Plan of Management has been prepared in accordance with relevant legislation, primarily relating to the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and the *Local Government Act 1993*. These provide the core framework to enable the future management and improvement of the Crown owned, "Community" land to which this Plan of Management applies.

This section also includes other relevant legislation and associated policies, regulations, guidelines and strategies. It is noted that this Plan of Management does not over-rule existing legislation that also applies to the management of "Community" land, and should be read in conjunction with other Council endorsed policies and strategies that relate to the reserves covered by this Plan of Management.

1.3.1 Local Government Act 1993

Under Section 36(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Plans of Management must be prepared for all "Community" land. In general terms, Plans of Management:

- are prepared by a council in consultation with the community
- identify the important features and attributes of the land, including how it is used at the current time
- identify how the council will manage the land
- indicate how the land may be used or developed in the future

This Act also sets out a range of associated activities and processes under various sections. A summary of the key provisions are provided in the table below, though a number of other sections also apply, generally being captured under Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 2 of the Act.

Requirement	Act Section
To prepare plans of management for all community land	35, 36(1)
What a plan of management for council owned land must include and how it is to be categorised for use	36(3), 36(4)
Community land comprising the habitat of endangered species, threatened species, significant natural features and areas of cultural significance	36A, 36B, 36C, 36D
Core objectives for management of all community land categories	36E – 36N
Process for community land that is not owned by the council (i.e. Crown land)	37, 39
A draft must be exhibited prior to adoption and may be re-exhibited if amended prior to adoption	38, 39, 40
Use and nature of community land must not change prior to the preparation of a plan of management	44



1.3.2 Crown Land Management Act 2016

Section 3.23(6) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* requires Council to adopt a Plan of Management for any Crown reserve for which it is the appointed Crown land manager, and that is classified as "Community" land under the *Local Government Act 1993*. The Plan of Management must be prepared to meet all of the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Section 3.23(7) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* also specifies an "initial period" that ends on 30 June 2021, during which Council must adopt the first Plan of Management using the above process (i.e. this Plan of Management). This section also states that Council can amend existing Plans of Management so that they also apply to Crown reserves. Council has not taken this path.

The Crown Land Management Regulation 2018, effective 4 June 2021, provides an exemption from the requirement to adopt the Plan of Management by 30 June 2021. Under the same amending legislation Council does not have to hold a public hearing as would typically be required under Section 40A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and previously required by Section 3.23(7)(c) of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*.

Any Plan of Management that is prepared must meet all of the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993*. This Plan of Management meets these requirements while also taking guidance from the Principles of Crown land management as outlined below.

Crown Land Management Act 2016 principles of Crown land management:

- (a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land, and
- (b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible, and
- (c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged, and
- (d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged, and
- (e) that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and
- (f) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licenced or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

1.3.3 Other Legislation

A range of other legislation also applies to the management of public land. Application of these will typically depend on the activities or uses being undertaken, and the attributes of the land - for example, the presence of native vegetation. Legislation that is typically relevant to the land management process includes:

- *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* and the Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs) that it enables including:
 - Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020
 - Kiama Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 (as amended)
 - Kiama Development Control Plan (DCP) 2020 (as amended)
 - relevant State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs), including SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007, SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018 and SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*
- *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
- *Native Title Act 1993 (Commonwealth)* and *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983 (NSW)*
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth)*
- *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *Coastal Management Act 2016*

The Kiama LEP 2011 is the primary land use planning document that applies to Kiama LGA and therefore to the subject public land. Under Kiama LEP 2011, the land to which this Plan of Management applies is zoned RE1 Public Recreation, SP2 Infrastructure, C2 Environmental Conservation or C3 Environmental Management. Kiama LEP 2011 contains objectives for each zone. The activities and development outlined within this Plan of Management are permissible either with or without consent under the Kiama LEP 2011 (and associated SEPPs) in each zone.

Development or uses requiring a Development Application will be assessed under Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. In summary, the possible impacts of any proposal on land to which this Plan of Management applies will be considered in the light of all relevant planning controls and Council policies.

Other key controls under Kiama LEP 2011, as well



as associated natural / coastal hazard constraints, include:

- Bushfire planning
- Flood planning
- Terrestrial biodiversity
- Riparian land and watercourses
- Acid sulfate soils
- Heritage planning

Legislated Heritage status and guidance is a factor for some areas of "Community" land. Schedule 5 of the Kiama LEP 2011 lists sites in the LGA containing heritage items and heritage conservation areas. Known Aboriginal Places should be registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) and are protected under the *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974*.

Any areas of known non-indigenous or Aboriginal significance will be temporarily included within this Plan of Management. However, until Council has adopted a site specific Plan of Management for each area, no works will take place within those areas (unless for maintenance or emergency purposes and consistent with any required permits or approvals).

1.4 Council's Plans and Strategies

In addition to formal legislative directions, there are also a number of broader strategic directions that have been established by Kiama Municipal Council which are also important to this Plan of Management. Key documents are highlighted below:

Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027

The Kiama Council Community Strategic Plan (with an associated Delivery Program and Operational Plan) is Council's guiding document over the next 10 years. The Plan identifies the following vision, mission and values for Kiama as:

Community vision:

Working together for a healthy, sustainable and caring community.

Council's Mission Statement:

Kiama Council will work to create a Municipality that has a healthy vibrant lifestyle, beautiful environment and a harmonious, connected and resilient community.

Council Values & Principles:

- values the commitment of the community to our local region
- recognises the value of the area's rural and coastal lifestyle
- will strive to maintain the natural beauty of the environment

This is reflected in the Plan's four objectives (outlined below), that align with the ongoing use, maintenance and management of Crown owned, "Community" land to which this Plan of Management applies.

Figure 3: Kiama Community Strategic Plan Objectives





Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020

The Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) sets a 20-year plan to manage predicted growth and build capacity in the LGAs townships and rural communities. The LSPS integrates land use, transport and infrastructure planning and aligns with the Directions set out in the Illawarra-Shoalhaven Regional Plan.

As this Plan of Management applies to a large number of public spaces which play a significant role for their communities, there are a number of specific actions which apply. The preparation of this Plan of Management is one such action.

The LSPS has 5 key themes, with themes 2, 4 & 5 (and associated planning priorities and actions) being most relevant to this Plan of Management.



Theme 1 **Manage sustainable growth**



Theme 2 **Develop a diverse and resilient economy**



Theme 3 **Protect rural landscapes**



Theme 4 **Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment**



Theme 5 **Foster vibrant and accessible places**

Kiama Public Land Management Policy

Council's Public Land Management Policy requires that following the issue of the relevant consent and in all other cases prior to use/activity occurring, a land use agreement is required for anyone to use the land which this Plan of Management relates.

In some situations, land uses may be identified as exempt development under the Exempt and Complying SEPP. Examples include filming, mobile food and drink outlets, advertising, signage and structures associated with community events.

In these situations, a land use agreement is still required.

The land use agreement is the formal arrangement between Council (as the land manager) and the user of the land.

Other plans and strategies

A range of other Council plans and strategies are relevant to the management of the Crown owned "Community" land subject to this Plan of Management. Where plans and/or strategies are specifically relevant to Crown Reserve to which this Plan of Management applies these are noted in Appendix A. More generally, reference should be made to:

- Kiama Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018
- Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018-2022
- Kiama LGA Coastal Zone Management Plans
- Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021
- Kiama Town Centre Study 2019
- Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development)

Where specific directions exist within these documents, or where site-specific studies and plans have been undertaken, these are referenced in the management of the "Community" land subject to this Plan of Management. Future plans and strategies may also apply to land subject to this Plan of Management, and these should be consistent with this document and otherwise reviewed and revised where required.

At the commencement of the Plan of Management process, Council had a number of Advisory Committees with terms of reference to support and implement Council's corporate objectives. The Advisory Committees involved within the initial stages of the Plan of Management are outlined as follows:

- Australia Day Committee
- Catchment and Flood Risk Management Committee
- Destination Kiama Tourism Advisory Committee
- Economic Development Committee
- Health and Sustainability Committee
- Kiama Local Traffic Committee
- Walking Tracks and Cycleways Committee
- Planning Committee
- Seniors Week Committee
- Youth Advisory Committee
- Kiama Cultural Board

1.4.1 Reclassification

Under section 3.22(5) of the CLM Act the Minister (administering the CLM Act) can give written consent to an operational classification, if a Council CLM can satisfy the Minister that the land does not fall within any of the categories for community land under section 36(4) the LG Act, or that the land could not continue to be used and dealt with as it currently is if it had to be managed as community land.



1.5 Community Consultation

Consultation to develop this Plan of Management was conducted in line with Council's approach as outlined in the Kiama Municipal Council Community Engagement Strategy (2016). Council's goal, as contained in the Community Engagement Strategy, is to become a leader in local government community engagement by implementing the principles which are highlighted below:

Council has applied these principles in planning for "Community" land over a number of years. Council will continue to liaise and involve key stakeholders and the broader community in the ongoing management of the reserves to which this Plan of Management relates into the future.

A key part of the process in developing this Plan of Management was recognising the input and ongoing conversations Council has with the community regarding public land. In particular, this included project specific consultation undertaken in September/ October 2020 and more generally in the recent development of the *Local Strategic Planning Statement* as well as the *Kiama Town Centre Study*.

In addition, Table 1 outlines the following consultation activities that have occurred in the development of this Plan of Management.

Table 1: Consultation Activities

Consultation	Date
Councillor briefing	4 December 2019
Council Report	17 December 2019
Council Report	17 March 2020
Council Report	21 April 2020
Council Report	19 May 2020
Council Managed Crown Land engagement sessions with community groups and councillors	1 and 2 September 2020
• South Precinct • North Precinct • Central Precinct • Minnamurra Progress Association • Kiama Chamber of Commerce • Companion Animals Committee • Kiama Walking Tracks & Cycleway Committee • Planning Committee • Youth Advisory Committee • Gerroa Community Association • Jamberoo Valley Ratepayers Association • Catchment and Flood Risk Management Committee • Community Safety Committee • Australia Day Committee • Access Committee • Kiama Show Society • Councillors • Destination Kiama	
Councillor briefing (zoom)	12 October 2020
Council Report	20 October 2020
Meeting with Department of Industry – Crown Lands: categorisation	27 October 2020



Councillor briefing	29 October 2020
Council Report	3 November 2020 (extraordinary)
Meeting with Department of Industry - Crown Lands - categorisation and Office of Local Government (OLG)	1 December 2020
Consultation	Date
Councillor briefing	2 December 2020
Council Report	15 December 2020
Councillor briefing	17 February 2021
Meeting with Department of Industry – Crown Land mapping and categorisation	31 March 2021
Councillor briefing	2 June 2021
Draft Plan of Management for Public exhibition	20 July 2021
Draft Plan of Management Public Exhibition	9 March 2023 - 23 April 2023

This Plan of Management is to be exhibited in its draft form in accordance with Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. This will entail Council giving public notice of the draft Plan of Management, exhibiting it for a minimum of 28 days, and providing an opportunity for the community to respond for a period of not less than 42 days.





1.6 Management Framework

Consistent with Council's corporate objectives and the management principles for Crown land as outlined in Section 1.3.2, the general approach and framework for the management of land classified as "Community" land is outlined below.

1.6.1 Management Objectives

Seven overarching objectives for management of Council managed Crown land provide the framework for identifying and responding to the community's values for public land. These integrate management and maintenance expectations, as well as the physical environment and assets that are present. The management objectives for this Plan of Management are:

- 1** Ensure that "Community" land is maintained to the expectations of the community whilst recognising budgetary constraints.
- 2** Plan for the progressive improvement of the environmental value, recreational quality and appearance of "Community" land, based on demand and as funds become available.
- 3** Ensure that the community can contribute to the development and implementation of the Plan of Management.
- 4** Ensure integration of the Plan of Management with Council's strategic land management planning.
- 5** Protect and enhance the natural assets of the Kiama Municipality for and with the community.
- 6** Enable community access wherever possible and consistent with the reserve purpose and categorisation of the land.
- 7** Realise the economic opportunity and benefit where appropriate through the management of the land.

How these objectives will be achieved and assessed over time are identified in Table 2.





Table 2: Generic Management Framework for "Community" Land

Objectives	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
1. Ensure that "Community" land is maintained to the expectations of the community whilst recognising budgetary constraints.	Regular customer satisfaction survey results reviewed, and ongoing assessment of maintenance standards based on a life cycle approach and risk management undertaken. Those areas that are leased exclusively to a group or organisation may be required to be maintained to appropriate standards by the lessee.	Reduced number of complaints from the community. Comparative review of customer satisfaction surveys. Audit shows no major asset management issues.
2. Plan for the progressive improvement of the environmental value, recreational quality and appearance of "Community" land, based on demand and as funds become available.	Implementation of the <i>Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement</i> , as well as site specific master plans and strategies as applicable. Funding allocated to identified actions relevant to these lands in Kiama Municipal Council's delivery programs. Pursue various external and government grants to enable major or minor improvements to be undertaken.	Increased level of use of "Community" land. <i>Kiama Council Community Strategic Plan</i> vision and key values & principles realised. External funding obtained and projects completed over the life of the Plan of Management.
3. Ensure that the community can contribute to the development and implementation of the Plan of Management.	Implementation of the <i>Kiama Municipal Community Engagement Strategy</i> to achieve consistency in community consultation and ensure the community is well informed and involved. Implementation of the <i>Kiama Public Land Management Policy</i> . Where "Community" lands are regularly used by the community or associated organisation (e.g. sports groups), the community may manage these lands on behalf of Council.	Community engagement and participation opportunities provided in accordance with Council's adopted policies and plans. Public exhibition undertaken according to legislative requirements. Lease and / or licence arrangements in place for management of "Community" land with community user groups.
4. Ensure integration of the Plan of Management with Council's strategic land management planning.	Consistency with broader <i>Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement</i> , <i>Kiama Tourism Opportunity Plan</i> , <i>Regional Economic Development Strategy</i> , <i>Kiama LGA Estuary Management Plans</i> , <i>Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan</i> , <i>Kiama Town Centre Study</i> master plans and other related documents as applicable.	Regular progress reviews and updates of this Plan of Management. Appropriate cross-references made to related strategic planning documents.



5. Protect and enhance the natural assets of the Kiama municipality for and with the community.	Undertake regular vegetation enhancement and weed control programs on "Community" lands. Retention of important vegetation, habitat and corridors across "Community" land. Implementation of the <i>Municipal wide vegetation study</i> (to ensure biodiversity, corridor and bushfire mapping is accurate and consistent with the Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy 2011), and the <i>Urban Greening Strategy</i> and <i>Coastal Management Program</i> once completed/ adopted.	Extent of retained vegetation. Extent of lands subject to active natural area improvement.
6. Enable community access wherever possible and consistent with the reserve purpose and categorisation of the land.	"Community" land is generally accessible to members of the public, except where there is a visitor risk, sensitive environment or lease/licence in place. Future works/improvements, and the ongoing management of assets, provides for access to members of the public wherever appropriate.	Relevant actions from Kiama Council's <i>Disability Inclusion Action Plan</i> are implemented. All new works meet applicable access standards.
7. Realise the economic opportunity and benefit where appropriate through the management of the land.	Opportunities for beneficial commercial activities are captured where appropriate. Implementation of Councils' <i>Kiama Tourism Opportunity Plan</i>, <i>Regional Economic Development Strategy</i> and <i>Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan</i>.	Relevant actions from the <i>Kiama Tourism Opportunity Plan</i>, <i>Regional Economic Development Strategy</i> and <i>Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan</i> completed. Commercial activities are managed with appropriate leases and licences in place.



1.7 Land Management Overview

Council's approach to the use and management of "Community" land is outlined in detail in the following sections. In the context of "Community" land, this approach to land management comprises of four main areas:

- Maintenance – as directed by Council's Asset Management System
- Development and Use – as directed by broader legislative and planning requirements
- Leases, Licences and Other Estates – as directed by legislative and strategic requirements and community needs
- Management Considerations – responding to use trends and responses at a reserve level.

This overarching method is informed by wider strategic planning and legislative requirements as well as the objectives for the land – both Council's management objectives and those 'core objectives' related to the land category under the *Local Government Act 1993* (these core objectives are provided within each of the category sections in Part 2 to Part 5 of this Plan of Management). Overall, ongoing management is tailored to the land type, assets present, usage type and frequency within the context of the broader public land network.

1.8 Maintenance

The extent and frequency of the maintenance of "Community" land is informed by Council's asset management purpose and objective as follows:

Purpose to ensure that Council has a long-term vision for Infrastructure Asset management for the municipality and that Asset Renewals, Additions and Maintenance are financially sustainable.

Objective to define a structured set of actions aimed at enabling improved asset management by the organisation.

Council's ongoing maintenance of "Community" land along with other Council assets is undertaken predominantly by internal staff as well as by community groups and lessees. The approach to asset management is outlined in Council's *Asset Management Strategy 2017-2027* and Council's Asset Management Plan for:

- Roads
- Stormwater
- Buildings
- Footpaths and Cycleways

- Recreation
- Other Assets
- Holiday Parks

These have been applied to the "Community" land assets as captured in the Site Profiles at Appendix A.

1.9 Development and Use

This Plan of Management enables the development and use of the associated "Community" land consistent with the land category assigned under the *Local Government Act 1993*. This includes development that may be required from time to time that is not specifically identified by this Plan of Management. In particular this Plan of Management allows for the implementation of infrastructure under the following:

- SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 provides for certain infrastructure works to be "exempt development", "complying development", "development that is permitted without consent" or "development that is permitted with consent". Division 12 of the SEPP applies to parks and other public reserves and includes a wide range of infrastructure works such as pathways, amenities and sporting infrastructure.
- Division 1, Part 2 of SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 provides for a range of works and activities to be "exempt development" including, but not limited to:
 - Temporary event signs
 - Community notice and public information signs
 - Tents, marquees or booths for community events
 - Stage or platforms for community events



Future Acts

No future act is permitted on the following lands:

- Minnamurra River, Park & Lookout Reserve (R1002914)
- Kiama Coastal Walk (R1017629)
- Lot 100 DP 809184 being part of Kiama Showground Dedication (D580000)

Unless:

- a) The lands become excluded land for the purposes of the Crown Land Management Act 2016, or
- b) The act is a tenure which satisfies the requirements of Section 24HA (Management of Water and Airspace) of the Native Title Act 1993.
- c) The act is a public work which satisfies the requirements of Section 24KA of the Native Title Act 1993.
- d) The act is a low impact act and satisfies the requirements of Section 24LA of the Native Title Act 1993.

Any act authorised under Section 24LA of the Native Title Act 1993 will terminate, after an approved determination of Native title is made in relation to the land or waters, if the determination is that native title exists.

Section 68 Approvals

Kiama Municipal Council operates several caravan parks and camping grounds on Council managed crown land in the Kiama LGA. Camping grounds and caravan parks require an annual licence to operate, referred to under the *Local Government Act 1993* as a section 68 approval to operate. This Plan of Management authorises Kiama Municipal Council as the operator of caravan parks/camping grounds listed below to lodge annual applications for caravan park/camping ground approvals for continued operation. The concurrence of the Minister is granted for obtaining the respective section 68 approvals and the ongoing use and operation for caravan/camping purposes:

- Werri Beach Holiday Park (Ourie Park R80816)
- Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park (Seven Mile Beach Reserve R83972)
- Surf Beach Holiday Park (Coronation Park R131)

Permitted activities and development

Due to the variation in land use zones, from public recreation to rural uses, with four *Local Government Act 1993* land categories across the "Community" land subject to this Plan of Management, permitted and prohibited activities and development is best considered on a site-by-site basis.

In this regard, the permitted activities, development and uses of the land subject to this Plan of Management must be consistent with:

- the objectives of the applicable land use zone of the site under *Kiama LEP 2011* and *Kiama DCP 2020*
- the public purpose/s of the Crown reserve
- the land category assigned to the site under this Plan of Management and in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*
- this Plan of Management
- wider Council planning priorities and direction, in particular the Council's *Public Land Management Guidelines 2020*
- any native title manager advice that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation in accordance with Section 8.7 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*
- consideration of any Aboriginal Land Claim that may apply to the land where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* as to not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted.





1.9.1 Leases, licences and other estates

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the issue of leases, licences and other estates, over any parcel of "Community" land to which this plan applies, for the purpose for which that land was being used at the date of commencement of this plan of management, or for any other purpose authorised under this Plan of Management. Whilst the Site Profiles at Appendix A provide an indication of the current leases, licences and other estates that apply to the land, the changing nature of these agreements means that others may also apply at any set period of time. The current leases, licences or other estates that apply to any specific reserve is available upon request from Council.

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the issue of leases, licences and other estates over the land covered by the Plan of Management, in accordance with Section 46(a) & 46(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, provided that the following criteria can be satisfied:

- Kiama Municipal Council is the appointed Council Crown land manager of that Reserve
- the purpose is consistent with, and the issue of the lease, licence or other estate will not materially harm the use of the land for, any of the purposes for which it was dedicated or reserved
- the purpose is consistent with the core objectives for the category of the land
- the lease, licence or other estate is for a permitted purpose listed in Section 46 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and/or Part 4 Division 3 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*
- the issue of the lease, licence or other estate and the provisions of the lease, licence or other estate can be validated by the provisions of the *Native Title Act 1993*. For Crown land which is not excluded land this requires written advice from one of Council's native title managers that it complies with any applicable provisions of the native title legislation in accordance with Section 8.7 of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*
- where the land is subject to a claim under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, the issue of any lease, licence or other estate will not prevent the land from being transferred in the event the claim is granted
- the lease, licence or other estate is granted and notified in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* and/or the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*

When planning to grant a lease or licence on Crown reserves, Council must comply with the

requirements of the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993* and have regard for any existing claims made on the land under the *NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*. It is the role of Council's engaged or employed native title manager to provide written advice in certain circumstances to advise if the proposed activities and dealings are valid under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Maximum term and public notice

The maximum term of a lease, licence or other estate under the *Local Government Act 1993* is 30 years. The consent of the Minister for Local Government is required if the lease or licence exceeds 21 years or the term will be greater than five years and objections have been lodged against the proposal. Council must give public notice of a proposed lease, licence or other estate in accordance with Sections 46, 47 and 47A of the *Local Government Act*, generally including a 28-day period for written responses to be received. Council must consider all submissions made in response.

Council's approach

This Plan of Management authorises Council to enter into the most appropriate management arrangement for "Community" land and facilities with consideration of:

- Current and future benefit to the relevant community and/or sporting activities, where applicable, and the local community and visitors to the area more broadly
- Capacity for the management organisation to respond to the respective facility needs including:
 - Long term asset maintenance requirements
 - Staffing needs and associated considerations
- Potential financial cost to Council of the facilities in their entirety or by segregation of the respective aspects of the facility
- Consistency with the criteria in this section of the Plan of Management

Encroachments

Under section 47F(1)(a) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, a road can be located on community land, if the road is necessary to facilitate the enjoyment of the area of community land or any other facility on that land. If a road is identified as a Council public road and forms part of the constructed local road network, then Council may take the necessary steps to acquire these roads in the future to formalise their use as a public road.



1.10 Management Considerations

In addition to Council's overarching approach to land management as outlined in the preceding sections, there are a number of uses, activities and conditions which do not apply uniformly to "Community" land. These are described along with Council's management considerations in alphabetical order in Table 3.

Where site-specific considerations have been identified during the development of this Plan of Management, they have been identified by the use of the icon on the specific site Reserve Profile Sheets presented in Appendix A.

These management considerations are intended to provide initial guidance for a reserve in a non-prescriptive manner.

They are likely to change in relevance and applicability across reserves over the lifetime of this Plan of Management.

As such, these management considerations are designed to complement Council's more detailed and ongoing management of "Community" land as identified by its asset management and maintenance programs.

Table 3: Management considerations

Use activity or consideration	Description	Management approach
Accessibility 	The Kiama Municipality welcomes visitors of all ages and abilities to be able to access and use its "Community" land network.	Kiama Municipal Council has adopted a Disability Inclusion Action Plan which aims to provide better access to Council information, services and facilities. Together with access plans, such as Kiama Council's Pedestrian Access & Mobility Plan, Council's Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016 and other site-specific plans, this Plan of Management encourages high levels of public access to and within Crown reserves for public use wherever appropriate.
Camping and tourism accommodation 	Camping and the provision of tourism accommodation is a core or ancillary use for a number of reserves as popular tourism destinations or for events. The frequency and intensity of use is also reflected in the amenities provided.	Casual camping and tourism accommodation is permitted at Council's discretion on specific reserves and subject to approval where required. Considerations include community expectations, available amenities, impact on neighbours, relevant site master planning, sustainability of that level of access to a site, required maintenance regime, compliance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021</i> and <i>Kiama Asset Management Plan (Holiday Parks) 2016</i>.
Community Facilities 	"Community" land contains a variety of community buildings and facilities. Management considerations include maintenance, programming of events, access, usage and establishment of new facilities.	Collaborative approach is provided to provision and management of community facilities, consistent with Council policies and strategies. Multi-use of facilities, alongside community involvement, is encouraged. Where utilised by a single group or organisation (e.g. pre-school), a lease arrangement would typically apply.



Use activity or consideration	Description	Management approach
Dogs 	Use of public spaces by dog owners in the community is a popular pastime. This can come with some conflicts of use if not provided for and managed appropriately.	Provision according to Council's designated dog off leash and on leash areas under the <i>Companion Animals Act 1998</i>. Provision of dedicated spaces reflects balance of community demand, availability of space and mitigation of potential use conflicts. Council may at its discretion make amendments to dog off leash or prohibited locations at any time.
Events 	Many reserves are popular locations and host a wide range of events from weddings, markets, major sporting events to music and cultural events.	Permitted at Council's discretion and subject to <i>Council's Public Land Management Guidelines 2020</i> , <i>Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement</i> , <i>Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021</i> and <i>Kiama Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018</i> , event management policies, booking process and approval where required.
Hazards 	The nature of some of the "Community" land sites means active management of public safety as well protection of assets is an ongoing concern.	Collaborative approach to management of maintenance of reserves subject to hazards, consistent with Council's Coastal Management Program (CMP) in accordance with the <i>Coastal Management Act 2016</i> , relevant area-specific flood studies and other site-specific policies.
Heritage & Conservation 	Some of the sites are subject to heritage provisions or contain heritage listed items which need to be considered in their ongoing maintenance and/or development.	Maintenance, conservation, and any development works conducted must satisfy all relevant heritage requirements, including reference to Council's planning instruments and relevant legislation including the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> .
Leases & licenses 	Many sites have a range of lease and licence holders associated with them. The administration of appropriate agreements and arrangements enables access to community assets in a fair and transparent manner.	Ensure agreements are in place as required and including ongoing compliance with applicable terms. Aim to enable access in a safe and coordinated manner as well as provide a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities e.g., maintenance, other users, costs etc. Leases and licences to be managed in accordance with Council's <i>Public Land Management Guidelines 2020</i>.



Use activity or consideration	Description	Management approach
Passive Recreation - Walking and Sightseeing 	The large "Community" land network caters for both locals and visitors and covers some of the area's tourist destinations and other spaces that are popular for passive recreation activities.	Footpaths, cycle paths, lookouts and other passive recreation infrastructure is to be provided and maintained in accordance with the <i>Pedestrian Access & Mobility Plan, Council's Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016</i> and other site-specific plans. Provision and maintenance also consistent with the terms of reference of Council's <i>Walking Tracks & Cycleways Committee</i> and <i>Health & Sustainability Committee</i>.
Playgrounds 	Playgrounds are a popular feature of many sites which due to their variable nature, scale and use require a tailored approach.	Provision and maintenance of playgrounds is guided by <i>Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016</i> and adopted service levels, as well as available resources and community expectations.
Promotion and awareness 	Consistent and accessible information both on site and online regarding availability, permitted activities and wayfinding are important to ensure areas are used to their full potential, by residents and tourists alike.	Increase community and tourism awareness of Council's community land resources including natural areas, open space resources, community facilities as well as sporting facilities and groups, consistent with Council's <i>Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020</i>, Council's <i>Tourism Opportunities Plan 2018</i>, <i>NSW South Coast Marine Based Tourism Strategy</i>, <i>Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022</i>, <i>Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021</i> and the terms of reference of Council's <i>Destination Kiama Tourism Advisory Committee</i>. Promote the health and social benefits of using and caring for natural areas, being involved in local sports, the value of parkland and play spaces within the open space network as well as future space provision and avenues for community input. Encourage widespread community participation in sporting and cultural activities as well as use, care and involvement in the management of public space. This may include: identifying signage, availability of accurate information online, and promotion and programming of activities and uses.



Use activity or consideration	Description	Management approach
Sporting uses 	"Community" land caters for a wide variety of sporting codes, clubs, uses and levels with their various requirements. "Community" land is also expected to provide for future uses and changes in interests over time.	Provision and maintenance of sporting facilities is guided by the Council's <i>Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016</i>, <i>Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016</i> and related documents, master plans and asset needs. The allocation of playing fields is also undertaken in an open and transparent manner. Council will promote dedicated sports precincts and encourage the multiple use of existing recreation and sports facilities wherever practical through shared allocation.
Toilets 	Many parks, sportsgrounds, community buildings and travelling stops / rest areas have public toilets associated with them.	Provision and maintenance conducted in line with Council's <i>Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016</i> and reflects usage level. Public toilet locations are included on the National Public Toilet Map including Master Locksmiths Access Key (MLAK) status.
User groups 	Many sites have a range of user groups associated with them. Engagement, communication and coordination with the community enables access to community assets in a fair and responsive manner.	Ensure agreements are in place with user groups (as required) and include ongoing compliance with applicable terms for regular user groups. Aim to enable access in a safe and coordinated manner as well as providing a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities e.g., maintenance, other users, costs etc. Leases and licences to be managed in accordance with <i>Council's Public Land Management Guidelines 2020</i> along with site specific documents (where applicable) such as <i>Guidelines - Surf Schools on Seven Mile Beach Gerroa 2019</i> and <i>Use of Public Reserves for Commercial Fitness Activities and Personal Training Policy 2019</i>.
Vegetation 	A variety of natural and modified vegetation types and plantings form important parts of the "Community" land network from urban bushland settings to remnant coastal vegetation.	Maintenance regimes, planting, infrastructure provision and permitted access or use is reflective of the status of the vegetation present and shall be consistent with Council's vegetation mapping, bushfire management planning (in conjunction with the NSW Rural Fire Service) and associated weeds and vegetation policies.



Use activity or consideration	Description	Management approach
Water infrastructure management & access 	A number of sites are located on waterfronts, such as foreshores, cliffs, beaches and river systems. Associated infrastructure and use can impact use and management. Use and development is considerate of water in the landscape and maintenance is adaptable to changing seasonal conditions.	Council is preparing a comprehensive Coastal Management Program which will lead infrastructure management and access needs, alongside Council's asset management and capital works programs. Various coastal, flood and estuary management plans provide guidance until these are developed and finalised. Implementation of the <i>Transport for NSW Regional Boating Plan 2015</i> and any updated/new boating plans developed by Transport for NSW may also be applicable to the Reserves. Council is currently involved in the Enabling Water Sensitive Communities project, which is developing a regional Water Sensitive Illawarra-Shoalhaven framework with the aim of increasing the uptake and success of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) across the Illawarra Shoalhaven. The framework and planning tools developed by this project are expected to be incorporated into subsequent DCP and LEP reviews.





2. GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

2.1 Introduction

This Section applies to those Crown reserves under this Plan of Management that are categorised as "General Community Use" under Section 36I of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

2.2 Categorisation and Core Objectives

Table 4 identifies the core objectives for the category under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 4: General Community Use category core objectives

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, and
- (b) in relation to purposes 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).

2.2.1 Purpose and value of General Community Use

The value and function of reserves categorised as "General Community Use" under this Plan of Management is to provide adaptable spaces that cater to a wide range of community uses, interests and needs across the "Community" land portfolio. These areas enable the community to participate in passive and active recreation endeavours, get from one place to another, provide a space for community groups, not for profits, volunteer and emergency organisations as well as commercial enterprises that provide public benefit to be based with opportunity for long term certainty and sustainability.

2.2.2 Status and condition of General Community Use areas

"General Community Use" land caters for the widest range of uses for the community and may house built infrastructure or cater for a wide range of activities and uses not otherwise covered by other categories. These areas often contain a wide range of community and recreation facilities that may or may not be managed by a lease or licence. Examples of typical facilities include surf lifesaving clubs, holiday parks, community buildings, cemeteries as well as a wide range of recreation or sporting facilities. The holiday parks relevant to this Plan of Management include:

- Surf Beach Holiday Park
- Kiama Harbour Cabins
- Werri Beach Holiday Park
- Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park

These "General Community Use" areas can also include land dedicated as drainage reserves or with easements that do not fit within other categories. The status and condition of these lands and facilities is monitored and managed by Council in accordance with its Asset Management System or the terms and conditions of an applicable lease or licence.

2.3 Development and Use

The wide variety of land use zonings, uses and types of land covered by this category means permissible activities and development need to be considered on a site-by-site basis according to their consistency with the core objectives of this category in addition to the requirements outlined in Section 1.8.

2.4 Management Framework

In addition to the broad management framework presented in Sections 1.6 and 1.10, additional site-specific management objectives and directions are provided for land categorised as "General Community Use" in the Site Profiles provided in Appendix A.





3. PARKS

3.1 Introduction

This section applies to those Crown reserves under this Plan of Management that are categorised as "Park" under Section 36G of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

3.2 Categorisation and Core Objectives

Table 5 identifies the core objectives for the category under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 5: Park category core objectives

Core objectives for "Park" category	
(a)	to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and
(b)	to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and
(c)	to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

3.2.1 Purpose and value of Parks

The primary value and function of reserves categorised as "Park" under this Plan of Management is to provide open space for the community to participate in passive recreation endeavours for people of all ages. Parks also provide strong visual amenity which can be enjoyed and adds value to its surrounds. Another key value of these areas is to enable recreation pursuits and the use of spaces that are accessible and generally available to the community at all times.

3.2.2 Status and condition of Parks

Parks are predominantly used for passive recreation and are of various size and character ranging from parks with basic improvements to larger parks with regionally significant features.

Some Parks may include extensive improvements, such as playgrounds, seasonal gardens, public art and picnic facilities, while others are more nature-based with only limited improvements, such as seating and footpaths. Parks throughout the Kiama Municipality are upgraded and maintained

in response to growing seasons, tourist seasons, usage and the lifecycle of assets with thought going into plantings and materials used for long term sustainability. The status and condition of these lands and facilities is monitored and managed by Council in accordance with its Asset Management System or the terms and conditions of an applicable lease or licence.

Parks are also developed to enhance specific recreation opportunities and to consolidate opportunities within the wider area by providing access to regional through to local level facilities. Aside from recreation, land categorised as "Park" can be host to a range of events from family BBQs through to weddings and markets. These are generally welcoming, adaptable and readily accessible spaces for the community.

3.3 Development and Use

The wide variety of land use zonings, uses and types of land covered by this category means permissible activities and development need to be considered on a site-by-site basis according to their consistency with the core objectives of this category in addition to the requirements outlined in Section 1.8.

3.4 Management Framework

In addition to the broad management framework presented in Sections 1.6 and 1.10 additional site-specific management objectives and directions are provided for land categorised as "Park" in the Site Profiles in Appendix A.





4. NATURAL AREAS

4.1 Introduction

This section applies to those Crown reserves under this Plan of Management that are categorised as a "Natural Area" under Section 36E of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Land categorised as a "Natural Area" must be further categorised as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore under Section 36(5). For the purposes of this Plan of Management, the "Bushland", "Foreshore", "Escarpment" and "Watercourse" further categories are the relevant categories applying to "Natural Area" land.

4.2 Categorisation and Core Objectives

Table 6 identifies the core objectives for the category under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 6: Natural Area category core objectives

Core objectives for "Natural Area" category	
(a)	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
(b)	to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
(c)	to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
(d)	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
(e)	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 <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> or the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> .

As outlined above, land categorised as "Natural Area" must also be further categories. Table 7 includes the core objectives for the further categories of "Bushland", "Foreshore", "Escarpment" and "Watercourse" further categories under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 7: Natural Area further categories core objectives

Core objectives for "Bushland" sub-category	
The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:	
a)	to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and
b)	to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and
c)	to 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, and
d)	to restore degraded bushland, and
e)	to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and
f)	to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and
g)	to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.
Core objectives for "Foreshore" sub-category	
The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore are:	
a)	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



- b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

Core objectives for "Watercourse" sub-category

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

- a) to manage watercourses so as to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of the instream environment, particularly in relation to water quality and water flows, and
- b) to manage watercourses so as to protect the riparian environment, particularly in relation to riparian vegetation and habitats and bank stability, and
- c) to restore degraded watercourses, and
- d) to promote community education, and community access to and use of the watercourse, without compromising the other core objectives of the category.

Core objectives for "Escarpment" sub-category

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

- a) to protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and
- b) to facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of the escarpment.

Note: The core objectives for the "Wetland" sub-category are not been included as this sub-category has not been applied to the reserves that are subject to this Plan of Management.



4.2.1 Purpose and Value of Natural Areas

A substantial portion of the Kiama Municipality is either covered by vegetation, escarpment, watercourses or foreshore - some of which is classified as "Community" land. These areas are significant for their strong aesthetic appeal for local residents and visitors as well as being key natural landscapes. These areas are closely associated with the Kiama Municipality, including associated environmental and ecological benefits.

Land categorised as "Natural Area - Bushland" are largely vegetated areas which may provide some recreational opportunities, but generally contribute to the preservation of areas of significant biodiversity. In turn, these areas of native vegetation support known threatened species, populations or habitats, including some critically endangered and endangered ecological communities listed in the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

The primary value and function of land categorised as "Natural Area - Foreshore" is its contribution to the quality of the important transition area between aquatic and terrestrial areas.

The primary value and function of land categorised as "Natural Area - Escarpment" is its contribution to the quality of important geological land features such as a cliffs, ridges and rocks as well as scenic features of the Illawarra Escarpment and Blowhole Point.

The primary value and function of land categorised as "Natural Area - Watercourse" is its contribution to the quality of the Minnamurra River catchment.

4.2.2 Status and condition of Natural Areas

Land categorised as "Natural Area" is for those parts of reserves that are generally undeveloped, are usually characterised by important terrestrial or aquatic biodiversity or geological land features. As such these parts of reserves have few formalised assets or improvements.

The status and condition, as well as ongoing improvements and management of natural areas, will be led by site-specific considerations due to the differing types of natural areas to which this Plan of Management relates. This will ensure the wider network of natural areas that Council manage are maintained and protected where necessary.

4.3 Development and Use

To ensure the core objectives of areas of "Natural Area" (and their subsequent further categories) are not compromised, limited facilities and activities are generally permitted in these locations. Considering the potential for impacts, individuals and community organisations wishing to undertake activities must obtain specific Council approval before commencing that activity. This process may be straightforward for some and others may require a management plan or Council's advice on undertaking activities e.g. environmental restoration works, waste management, guided tours or the like.

In addition to the requirements outlined in Section 1.9, specific requirements for leasing and licensing in natural areas are required under Section 47B of the *Local Government Act 1993*. In essence, a lease, licence or other estate must not be granted to authorise the erection or use of a building or structure except where the building or structure is:

- a) a walkway
- b) a pathway
- c) a bridge
- d) a causeway
- e) an observation platform
- f) a sign
- g) an information kiosk, refreshment kiosk (but not a restaurant)
- h) work shed or storage shed required in connection with the maintenance of the land
- i) toilets or rest rooms

4.4 Management Framework

In addition to the broad management framework presented in Sections 1.6 and 1.10 additional site-specific management objectives and directions are provided for land categorised as "Natural Area" in the Site Profiles in Appendix A.





5. SPORTSGROUNDS

5.1 Introduction

This section applies to those Crown reserves under this Plan of Management that are categorised as "Sportsground" under Section 36F of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

5.2 Categorisation and Core Objectives

Table 8 identifies the core objectives for the category under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Table 8: Sportsgrounds category core objectives

Core objectives for "Sportsground" category	
(a)	to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and
(b)	to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences

5.2.1 Purpose and value of Sportsgrounds

The prime function of reserves categorised as "Sportsground" under this Plan of Management is to provide open space for sporting facilities to allow the community to participate in active recreation endeavours. The prime value of sportsground areas is that they allow members of the community to participate in sporting activities which they enjoy, along with others with similar sporting interests.

5.2.2 Status and condition of Sportsgrounds

Sportsgrounds are predominantly spaces for active recreation hosting formal and informal sport activities and games, typically with associated built infrastructure and fields. They host a variety of recreational and sporting interests in the community from casual through to professional levels and covering codes such as the various football codes, cricket and the like.

This array of use is matched by the sportsgrounds spaces and facilities. Many of these facilities are supported by clubhouses, change rooms, seating, lighting and the like. The clubs and committees involved in these facilities often have an active role

in their ongoing management and maintenance. The status and condition of these lands and facilities is monitored and managed by Council in accordance with its Asset Management Strategy and relevant associated Asset Management Plans, or the terms and conditions of an applicable lease or licence with assistance from lessees, Clubs and community groups.

5.3 Development and Use

In addition to the requirements outlined in Section 1.8, Council may also consider the granting of a lease or licence for all or part of a sportsground area to a club, organisation or individual, for the purpose of operating and managing the facility. This may require a Service Agreement with Council to document and guarantee terms of community access and to outline the maintenance works to be undertaken by the lessee and Council.

To encourage multi-use spaces and enable greater community access, various other uses or facilities also exist and are supported on reserves that are categorised as "Sportsground".

For this category of "Community" land, individuals or organisations wishing to undertake formal activities must obtain Council approval before commencing. This process may be straightforward for some and others may require a management plan or more formal approvals process.

5.4 Management Framework

In addition to the broad management framework presented in Sections 1.6 and 1.10 additional site-specific management objectives and directions are provided for land categorised as "Sportsground" in the Site Profiles in Appendix A.





APPENDIX A: SITE PROFILES

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1. MINNAMURRA RIVER, PARK & LOOKOUT

Current Use

Reserve 1002914 covers a stretch of the Minnamurra River as well as the foreshore open space area known as Rangoon Reserve. Minnamurra is popular for swimming, kayaking, paddle boarding, fishing and other water-based activities.

Rangoon Reserve is a basic, but popular access point for swimming in Minnamurra River and includes stairs to the water, picnic tables and grassed areas. The adjoining road reserve contains car parking. Four other park areas adjoin Reserve 1002914, including three that contain boat ramps that provide direct access to the Minnamurra River. These include Trevethan Reserve, James Holt Reserve, North Street Reserve and James Oates Reserve. Public toilets and other picnic/park facilities are available in many of these spaces.

Reserve 90992 forms part of the Minnamurra Headland open space area. This area provides access to part of the Kiama Coast Walk and cycleway, as well as a popular whale watching viewing area on the headland.

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Minnamurra River Estuary 2015*
- *Minnamurra Reserve Headland Plan of Management 2001*
- *Minnamurra River Reserves Plan of Management 2001*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Reserve details

Minnamurra Reserve Trust

RESERVE #: 1002914

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation and
Coastal Environmental
Protection

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Park & Natural Area –
Watercourse (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 - Environmental
Conservation & RE1 –
Public Recreation

AREA: 70.71 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
03/03/2000

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lots 7038-7039
DP 96360

Lot 7043
DP 96362

Lots 7314
DP 751279

Lot 7300
DP 1139844

Minnamurra Headland

RESERVE #: 90992

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation and
Filming Event

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Park (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation

AREA: 4.87 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
16/12/1977

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 68 DP 243062



Land Use Zone Map



- RE1 Public Recreation
- C2 Environmental Conservation



Photos of Reserve #1002914



Photos of Reserve #90992





Key management considerations

-  Protection of the River in accordance with *Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Minnamurra River Estuary 2015* and *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).
-  Manage coastal hazards consistent with *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).
-  Occasional hire of Reserve 90992 for low impact events such as weddings to accord with *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*.
-  Shared pathway through Reserve 90992.
-  One playground is located within James Oates Reserve which adjoins Reserve 90992.
-  Three public amenities are located in adjoining non- Crown reserves.
-  Dogs prohibited in all water areas and reserves between James Oates Reserve and Rangoon Reserve.
-  Direct access to the Minnamurra River maintained for low impact water-based activities.

Reserve 1002914 is subject to impacts during flood events from Minnamurra River.
-  Licences for paddle craft on Minnamurra River to be managed in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Management directions/actions

- Maintain Minnamurra River and coastline consistent with *Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Minnamurra River Estuary 2015* and *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Maintenance regime, native vegetation planting/ management and infrastructure provision (such as seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain three adjoining public amenities in accordance with Council's *Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car park in accordance with Council's *Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain shared pathway through Reserve 90992 in accordance with Council's *Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to manage the Reserves according to Council's designated dog off-leash areas, *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- No future act is permitted on this reserve unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 Development and Use.

Table 1: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Water Services, Footpaths, Viewing Platform & Carpark	25518, 25902, 22400, 22401, 27385, 22096	90992 / Minnamurra Headland
Boardwalk, Footpaths, Boat Ramp, Wharf, Carpark, Land & Amenities	24649, 22388, 22388, 22387, 19542, 34025, 17292, 25281, 22105	1002914 / Trevethan Reserve
Footpath & Water Service	22399, 25522	1002914 / Rangoon Reserve



2. KIAMA NORTH / BOMBO BEACH

Current Use

Stretching to the north of Kiama Harbour from Pheasant Point to Bombo Headland, Bombo Beach is 1200 metre beach which links Kiama to Kiama Downs. Reserve 87397 is bordered by the railway to the west and contains the mouth of Spring Creek in the south.

Part of Bombo Beach is authorised by Council as a designated dog off leash area. Bombo Beach is also a popular surf break and regularly hosts surf competitions and carnivals such as the Australian Open of Surfing Tour.

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020*
- Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020*
- Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 – Hero experience 1, Priorities: Beach and Foreshore Activation Program; Headland, Harbour and Foreshore Activation*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 1. Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Reserve details

Bombo Beach

RESERVE #: 87397

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation and
Tourist Facilities and
Services

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Foreshore,
Natural Area – Escarpment,
Park & General Community
Use (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
All lots RE1
– Public Recreation except
7027/-/1053953
SP2 - Infrastructure

AREA: 26.02 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
19/09/1969

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 273
DP 726742

Lot 197-199
DP 751279

Lot 7014
DP 1032269

Lot 7027-7028
DP 1053953

Lot 7021-7022
DP 1054018

Lot 7005
DP 1055364

Lot 7034
DP 1061039

Lot 7010-7011
DP 1068589

Lot 7009
DP 1074322

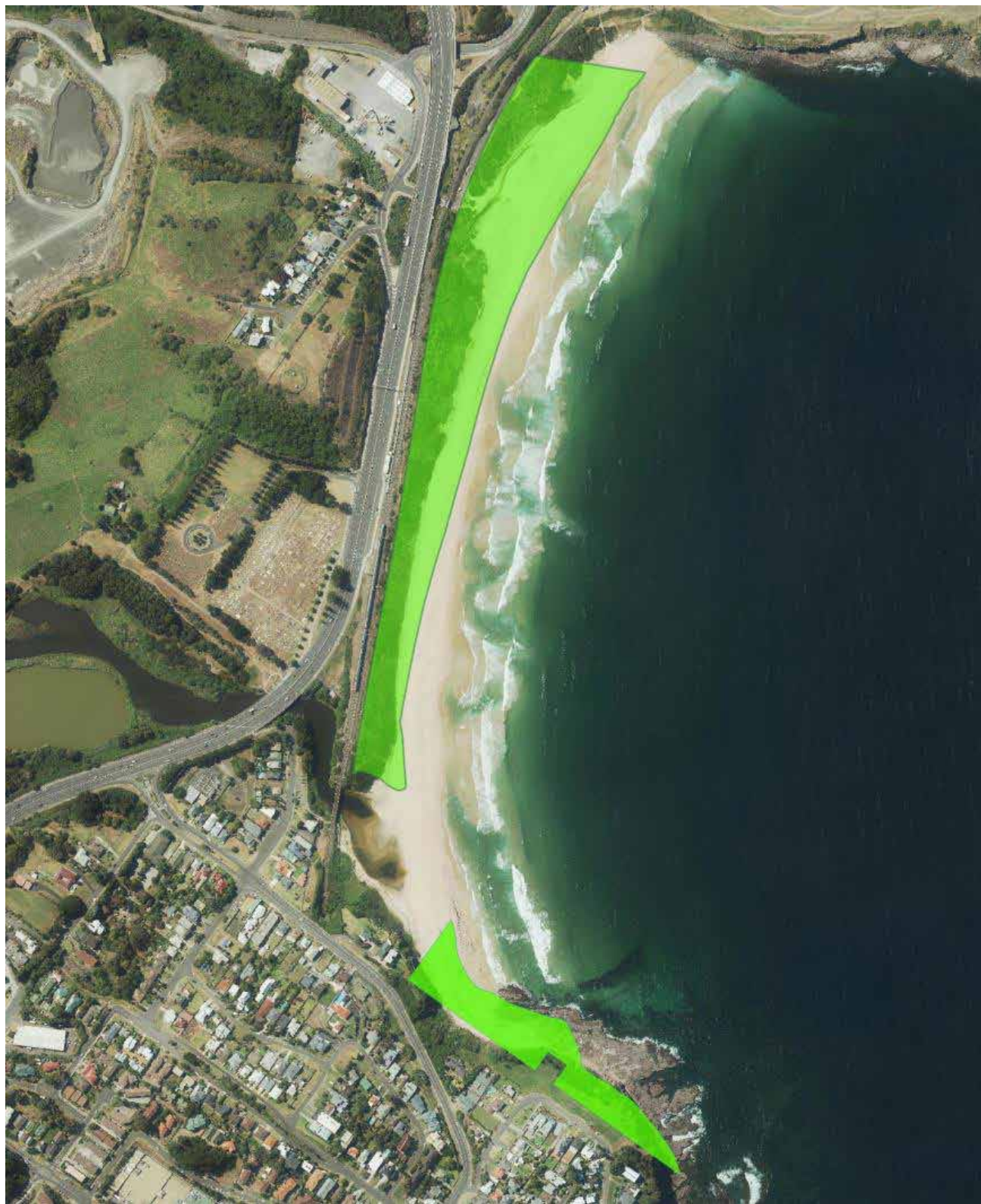
Lot 7006
DP 1074738

Lot 7012-7013
DP 1074739

Lot 7007-7008
DP 1074746



Land Use Zone Map



RE1 Public Recreation



Photo of Reserve #87397



Key management considerations



Direct access to the beach and foreshore maintained, whilst balancing access with *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).



Manage coastal hazards consistent with *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).



Dogs allowed off-leash and to swim in the central area of Bombo Beach.

Management directions/actions

- Continue to manage the Reserve according to Council's designated dog off-leash areas, *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- Maintain Reserve consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Maintenance regime, native vegetation planting/management and infrastructure provision (such as seats, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain access road in Reserve in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain shared pathway through Reserve in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.

Table 2: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpaths, Kerb & Guttering Amenities, Safety Barrier & Access Road	22261, 22496 to 22509, 24748, 24749, 30589, 30590, 30591, 30592, 16400, 30594, 30595 & 22098	87397 / Bombo Beach Reserve - Blowhole Point Reserve



3. KIAMA CENTRAL & HARBOUR

Current Use

Hindmarsh Park, located within Reserve 89014, is Kiama's principal town park and functions as the green heart and central meeting place.

It features the ANZAC memorial, a permanent stage and surrounding area which hosts events, a playground and large grassy areas. Mature fig trees and seating facilities are predominantly located along its Terralong Street frontage.

The Community Centre and Arts Centre buildings are located on Reserve 974329 and Reserve 180060 respectively comprising the remainder of this area. This hub of public space is central to the Arts and Cultural precinct and is used for a range of events in addition to the two Centre's operations.

Heritage

Reserve 89014 contains four locally listed heritage items under Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Lot 7302 DP 1147791

War Memorial Arch
Significance: Local
Item Number 158

Hindmarsh Park

Significance: Local
Item Number 157

Street Trees

Significance: Local
Item Number 163

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Town Centre Study 2019*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 - Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 1.*
- *Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 - Strategy 2 Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity*
- *Kiama Economic Development Strategy 2014*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *NSW Maritime Infrastructure Plan 2019-2024*
- *NSW Marine Tourism Strategy 2019*
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 - Hero experience 1, Priority: Headland,*
- *Harbour and Foreshore Activation*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*
- *Kiama Harbour and Headland Plan of Management 2001*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is inspected on a regular basis (especially during peak use periods) to ensure the maintenance level aligns with the visitation and use level at any given time of the year. Maintenance works include: cleaning amenities buildings, garden and lawn maintenance, waste collection along with provision and upgrade of pathways, seating, signage and the like.



Land Use Zone Map



-  RE1 Public Recreation
-  SP2 - Infrastructure



Reserve details	
Kiama Reserve Trust RESERVE #: 97438 RESERVE PURPOSE: Community Centre RESERVE CATEGORY: General Community Use (as mapped) LEP ZONE: RE1 – Public Recreation AREA: 0.06 hectares GAZETTAL DATE: 21/09/1984	Lot description: Whole lots: Lot 27 DP 46954 Lot 275 DP 728050
Hindmarsh Park RESERVE #: 89014 RESERVE PURPOSE: Public Recreation RESERVE CATEGORY: Park (as mapped) LEP ZONE: RE1 – Public Recreation AREA: 1.32 hectares GAZETTAL DATE: 14/09/1973	Lot description: Whole lots: Lot 21 Section 16 DP 758563 Lot 7302 DP 1147791
Old Fire Station RESERVE #: 180060 RESERVE PURPOSE: Community Purposes RESERVE CATEGORY: General Community Use (as mapped) LEP ZONE: SP2 – Infrastructure AREA: 0.05 hectares GAZETTAL DATE: 02/04/1993	Lot description: Whole lots: Lot 4 DP 114668

Key management considerations



One playground is located within Reserve 89014 at Hindmarsh Park.



Shared footpath through Reserve 89014



Occasional hire of stage at Reserve 89014 (Hindmarsh Park)



Community Centre located at Reserve 97438



Arts Centre located at Reserve 180060



Kiama War Memorial Arch located within Reserve 89014 at Hindmarsh Park



One public amenities block located within Reserve 180060



Manage coastal hazards consistent with *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).

Dogs are prohibited at Hindmarsh Park



Management directions/actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpath within Reserve 89014 in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities, Community Centre and Arts Centre in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Events to be conducted in accordance with *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*.
- Continue to maintain Kiama War Memorial in accordance with *Kiama Interim Minor Maintenance and Repair Works of Heritage Items Policy*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Continue to manage based on hazard information identified in the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development) and subsequent updates.

Table 3: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Playground, Footpath, Landscaping, Pathway Lights, F01-F13, Memorial Arch, Walkway & Power Supply, Carpark, Bollards, Stage, Picnic Tables, Water Services & Irrigation	17410, 25328, 22162, 25731, 22274 to 22286, 24739, 25737, 25741, 30447, 16412, 27373 to 27375, 34008, 34009, 25500 & 25562	89014 / Community Centre – Hindmarsh Park
Community Centre	16458	97438 / Community Centre – Hindmarsh Park
Old Fire Station, Amenities	16441 & 16474	180060 / Kiama Arts Precinct – Hindmarsh Park



Photos of Reserve #89014, #97438 and # 180060





4. BLOWHOLE POINT

Current Use

The core of Blowhole Point Reserve (R87397) located on Blowhole Point Headland and overlooking Kiama Harbour, contains the iconic Kiama's Blowhole. The name Kiama is from its Wodi Wodi Indigenous name Kiam-a, to which some sources give the meaning "where the sea makes a noise"—referencing the famous Kiama Blowhole.

Reserve 87397 contains the Visitors Centre and Cafe, Pilots Cottage and 20 Kiama Harbour Cabins as well as a BBQ and playground facilities, a viewing area for the Blowhole, part of the boat ramp adjacent to the kiosk and café, and access to Blowhole Point baths. The reserve is popular with tourists and locals alike and also plays host to weddings and events.

The main part of the Reserve at the headland connects along the harbour front and beach through to Pheasant Point on the opposite side of the harbour which contains the more ocean baths. Kiama Harbour Cabins located within Reserve 87397, which are run by Council's Kiama Coast Holiday Parks, provide tourist cabins overlooking the Pacific Ocean and Kiama Harbour.

Reserve 12984 is a smaller adjacent reserve which forms part of Blowhole Point.

Heritage

Reserve 87397 contains two locally listed heritage items and Reserve 12984 contains one locally listed heritage item under Schedule 5 of the *Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Lot 7008 DP 1074746
Lot 7009 DP 1074322
Lot 7013 DP 1074739

Street Trees

- Significance: Local
- Heritage Type Item -General
- Item Number 163

Kiama Blowhole

- Significance: Local
- Heritage Type Item -General
- Item Number 16

Lot 7020 DP 1068089
Lot 7007 DP 1074746

Men's and Women's Ocean Baths

- Significance: Local
- Heritage Type Item -General
- Item Number 143

Lot 7022 DP 1054018
Pilot Cottage (former)

- Significance: Local
- Heritage Type Item -General
- Item Number 167

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Harbour and Blowhole Point Headland Masterplan 2014*
- *Kiama Town Centre Study 2019*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 - 2022 - Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 - 2022 - Strategy 2 Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity.*
- *Kiama Economic Development Strategy 2014*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *NSW Maritime Infrastructure Plan 2019-2024*
- *NSW Marine Tourism Strategy 2019*
- *Business Development Strategy and Master Plan - Kiama Harbour Cabins 2017*
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 - Hero experience 1, Priority: Headland, Harbour and Foreshore Activation*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*



Land Use Zone Map



● RE1 Public Recreation

● SP2 - Infrastructure

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is inspected on a regular basis (especially during peak use periods) to ensure the maintenance level aligns with the visitation and use level at any given time of the year. Maintenance works include: cleaning amenities buildings, garden and lawn maintenance, waste collection along with provision and upgrade of pathways, seating, signage and the like.

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities, cabins, tourist information centre and café in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as tennis club, playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins, sea pools etc) consistent with *Council's Asset*

Management Plan (Recreation) 2016.

- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Events to be conducted in accordance with *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to maintain heritage items in accordance with *Kiama Interim Minor Maintenance and Repair Works of Heritage Items Policy*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Markets to be managed in accordance with Council's Market Strategy.
- Continue to manage based on hazard information identified in the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development) and subsequent updates.
- Continue to maintain a strong relationship with Kiama Markers & Growers Market and Kiama Seaside Markets. Markets to be managed in accordance with *Council's Market Strategy*



Reserve details

Blowhole Point Reserve (part)

RESERVE #: 12984
RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Baths
Recreation
RESERVE CATEGORY:
Park (as mapped)
LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation
AREA: 0.53 hectares
GAZETTAL DATE:
22/11/1890

Lot description:

Whole lots:
Lot 7020
DP 1068089

Blowhole Point Reserve

RESERVE #: 87397
RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation & Tourist
Facilities and Services
RESERVE CATEGORY:
General Community Use,
Park, Natural Area
- Foreshore & Natural Area
- Escarpment (as mapped)
LEP ZONE:
All lots RE1 - Public
Recreation except
7027/-/1053953
SP2 - Infrastructure
AREA: 26.02 hectares
GAZETTAL DATE:
19/09/1969

Lot description:

Whole lots:
Lot 273
DP 726742
Lot 197-199
DP 751279
Lot 7014
DP 1032269
Lot 7027-7028
DP 1053953
Lot 7021-7022
DP 1054018
Lot 7005
DP 1055364
Lot 7034
DP 1061039
Lot 7010-7011
DP 1068589
Lot 7009
DP 1074322
Lot 7006 DP
1074738
Lot 7012-7013
DP 1074739
Lots 7007-7008
DP 1074746

Key management considerations



Two playgrounds/ fitness equipment located within Blowhole Point Reserve.



Occasional hire of Reserve 87397 for low impact events such as weddings.



One public amenities block located within the Reserves area.



Tourist Information Centre and cafe located at Blowhole Point Reserve.



Reserve 87397 contains Blowhole Point Reserve break wall. Direct access to the sea pools and foreshore maintained, whilst balancing access with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Kiama Makers & Growers Market and Kiama Seaside Markets utilise Reserve 87397.



Several leases and licences exist over Reserve 87397.



Two tennis courts and associated clubhouse located within Reserve 87397.



Local heritage items being the Kiama blowhole, significant trees, ocean baths and former pilot's cottage located within Reserve area.



Shared pathway through Reserve 87397.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (under development).



Kiama Harbour Cabins for tourist accommodation are located within Reserve 87397.



Photos of Reserve #87397 and #12984





Table 4: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpath, Amenities, Wading Pool & Main Pool, Bin Enclosure & Angled Carpark	16609, 16472, 22299, 22300, 22301, 22304, 22305, 25661, 26979, 27124 & 27498	12984 / Blowhole Point Rock Pool
Playground	26018	87397 / Blow Hole Point Playground
Footpaths & 20 Cabins	24768, 24785, 24786, 24878, 24788, 24789, 24790, 16557, 16556, 16555, 16554, 16553, 16552, 16550, 16487 to 16497 & 16397	87397 / Kiama Harbour Cabins
Ocean Breakwall, Retaining Walls & Gym Equipment, Bin Enclosures, Handrails, Irrigation, Carparks, Access Road, Bollards, CCTV Equipment, Amenities, Footpath, Landscaping, Water Service, Carpark, External Lighting, Storage Shed & Retaining Wall	25641, 25643, 25746, 25642, 27119 to 27122, 27125, 27486, 27487, 27268, 26042, 27495, 27496, 32586, 33746, 33901, 33902, 25869, 26052, 26671, 27483, 27484, 30970, 31011, 30372, 31071, 31072, 22308, 25305, 25488, 24210, 25711, 25715, 30573 & 27485	87397 / Kiama Harbour
Footpaths, Water Services, Pool, Retaining Walls, Fence & Bin Enclosure	25660, 27108, 22483, 22486, 22394, 34085, 34086, 34090, 34089, 34088, 34087, 27108 & 24084	87397 / Black Beach Rock Pool
Tennis Court, Tennis Club, External Lighting System, BBQ, Gym Equipment, Sculpture, Viewing Platform Wall, Carparks, Bin Enclosures, Pilots Cottage Museum, Tourist Information Centre/Kiosk, Footpaths, Picnic Tables & Shelters, Litter Bins, BBQs Water Bubbler, Landscaping, Electrical, Retaining Wall, Fencing, Footpath Lighting, Kerb & Guttering, Safety Barriers, Access Road, Footpaths & Amenities	25543, 16622, 33953, 27001, 25748, 25750, 25752, 33589, 25713, 22108, 30658, 27113, 27114, 27126, 27127, 27128, 27129, 27130, 27131, 27132, 22291, 22302, 22292 to 22298, 22303, 22306, 22307, 22309, 22310, 22311, 22312, 22313, 22314, 25728, 16437, 16438, 27003, 27004, 27005, 25655, 30449, 32703, 33771, 33772, 26017, 26997, 26998, 26999, 27000, 27009, 24675, 25541, 27378, 24748, 24749, 30589, 30590, 30591, 30592, 30594, 30595, 22098, 16400, 22261, 22496, 2297, 22498, 22499, 22500 & 22501 to 22509	87397 / Blowhole Point Reserve



5. KIAMA SHOWGROUND & CORONATION PARK

Current Use

Kiama Showground is situated on the northern headland of Surf Beach and is a very important part of the open space network in the township of Kiama, linking Storm Bay and Blowhole Point to Surf Beach and other headlands and beaches to the south. The site is visually prominent from locations such as Kendalls Point to the south, Blowhole Point to the north and parts of Kiama, as well as more distant locations inland such as Saddleback Mountain. It adjoins commercial and residential development in Bong Bong and Manning Streets as well as the historic Kiama Anglican Church in Terralong Street.

Kiama Showground (on D580000) is used by the Kiama Show Society for its annual Agricultural and Horticultural Show. The Society has continued to use the Kiama Showground for 102 years. The site includes permanent agricultural infrastructure, such as stables, that are typically associated with a showground.

Chittick Oval (located on D580000 and 131) is used as a sportsground and for other special community events. The reserve is the home ground for both the Kiama Rugby Union Club and the Kiama Rugby League Club and is also used by the Kiama Touch Football Association and for school sport.

The Pavilion, which is a contemporary wedding, conference and event venue, is located between the Kiama Showground and Chittick Oval. During December and January, the site is used as a camping overflow area from the Blowhole Point Caravan Park to accommodate the tourists throughout the peak holiday season. Coronation Park offers undercover picnic areas, a large shaded playground, the Kiama Surf Club as well as lots of foreshore open space for recreation and events including farmers markets.

Heritage

D580000 contains one locally listed heritage item under Schedule 5 of the Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011.

Lot 7035 DP 1070093

Street Trees

- Significance: Local
- Item Number 163

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Showground Plan of Management 2006*
- *Kiama Town Centre Study 2019*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 - Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 - Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 - Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 1. Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 - Strategy 2. Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity.*
- *Kiama Economic Development Strategy 2014*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 – Priority: Beach and Foreshore Activation Program – Adaptive reuse of the Showground stables*
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 – Priority: Beach and Foreshore Activation Program – focus on the Surf Lifesaving Club*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is inspected on a regular basis (especially during peak use periods) to ensure the maintenance level aligns with the visitation and use level at any given time of the year. Maintenance works include: cleaning amenities buildings, garden and lawn maintenance, waste collection along with provision and upgrade of pathways, seating, signage and the like.



Reserve details

Church Point Showground Reserve

RESERVE #: D580000

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation &
Showground

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Sportsground, Natural
Area - Escarpment &
General Community Use
(as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation

AREA: 5.25 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
26/08/1908

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lots 1-2 & 8, 9, 10
Section 3
DP 758563

Lot 22-23
Section 4
DP 758563

Lot 100
DP 809184

Lots 7035-7036
DP 1070093

Coronation Park

RESERVE #: 131

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY: Park,
General Community Use,
Natural Area –Foreshore,
Natural Area – Escarpment
& Sportsground (as
mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation

AREA: 9.34 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
25/10/1880

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 274
DP 728008

Lot 7015
DP 1032266

Lots 7017-7018
DP 1074642

Lot 7016
DP 1074643

2/531612
7312 & 7313
DP 751279

Key management considerations



Multiple leases exist for Lot 7016 DP 1074643 within Reserve 131.



Shared pathway through D580000 and Reserve 131.



Chittick Oval and the Showground used for various active sports and associated sporting clubs.



One playground located within Coronation Park.



Overflow camping area located on D580000 during peak holiday season with up to a maximum number of 68 campsites at this location.



Public amenities located within D580000 and 131.



Local heritage items being significant trees located within Reserve area.



Hire of The Pavilion for weddings, exhibitions, conference, meetings and other events. Hire of other parts of D580000 and 131 for low impact events.



D580000 contains Kiama Showground and the Pavilion, with associated community infrastructure. Reserve 131 contains Kiama SLSC building.



Dogs prohibited on Coronation Park, Kiama Showground sporting fields and Kiama Surf Beach.



Reserve 131 contains Kiama SLSC building and provides direct access to the beach.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Kiama Farmers Markets utilise Reserve 131.



Land Use Zone Map



RE1 Public Recreation



Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities, The Pavilion, Kiama Showground structure and Kiama SLSC in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as sportsgrounds, playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016.
- Events to be conducted in accordance with *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to maintain heritage items in accordance with *Kiama Interim Minor Maintenance and Repair Works of Heritage Items Policy*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Continue to maintain a strong relationship with Kiama Farmers Markets.
- Markets to be managed in accordance with *Council's Market Strategy*.
- No Future act is permitted on Lot 100 DP809184 unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 Development and Use.

Table 5: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Fencing, Kiosk, Junior League, Electricity Line & Reserve Lighting	26104, 27579, 27582 & 32622	D580000 / Chittick Oval - Kiama Showground
Footpaths, Landscaping, Gym Equipment, Fencing, External Lighting & Signage	22287, 22288, 24771, 25331, 25332, 25336, 25744, 25745, 25754, 25756 & 26103	D580000 / Common Area - Kiama Showground
Irrigation, Grand Stand, Pavilion, Horse Stalls Structure, Clubhouse, Amenities, Carpark, Kiosk, Cattle Pens, Seating, Lighting & Electricity	25742, 24058, 16520, 16476, 16405, 16690, 22092, 16708, 16483, 25847, 27583, 27591 & 31079	D580000 / Showground - Kiama Showground
Rotunda, Water Bubbler, Picnic Tables, BBQs, Outdoor Gym Equipment & Picnic Shelter	22060, 30346, 31062, 33283 to 33291, 33887, 33888, 25761, 25714	131 / Coronation Park - Coronation Park
SLSC Building, Amenities & Garage & Access Road	16464, 16391, 24202	131 / Kiama SLSC - Coronation Park



Photos of Reserve #131 and #D580000





6. SURF BEACH TO CHAPMAN POINT RESERVE

Current Use

Located to the south of Kiama Surf Beach, Chapman Point Reserve is a popular picnic, recreation and walking location. Continuing south, Reserve 131 contains Surf Beach Holiday Park managed by Kiama Coast Holiday Parks.

Chapman Point Reserve and Oval within Reserve 131 is located adjacent to Surf Beach Holiday Park at the northern end of Kendalls Beach and is a venue for various sports and events as well as providing parking and access to Kendalls Beach. Chapman Point Reserve is also used for overflow camping by the Surf Beach Holiday Park during peak seasons.

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 - Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 Strategy 2. Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity.*
- *Kiama Economic Development Strategy 2014*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *Business Development Strategy and Master Plan – Surf Beach Holiday Park 2017*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities, Kiama SLSC and other buildings in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as sportsgrounds, playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain and operate the Surf Beach Holiday Park in accordance with the *Business Development Strategy and Master Plan – Surf Beach Holiday Park 2017*.
- Events to be conducted in accordance with *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.



Land Use Zone Map



 RE1 Public Recreation

Photos of Reserve #131





Reserve details

Coronation Park, Chapman Point Reserve & Surf Beach Holiday Park

RESERVE #: 131

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY: Park,
General Community Use,
Natural Area – Foreshore,
Natural Area – Escarpment
& Sportsground (as
mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation

AREA: 9.34 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
25/10/1880

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 274
DP 728008

Lot 7015
DP 1032266

Lots 7017-7018
DP 1074642

Lot 7016
DP 1074643

2/531612
7312 & 7313
DP 751279

Key management considerations



One playground located with Reserve 131 at Surf Beach Holiday Park.



Shared pathway through Reserve 131



Chapman Point Reserve located within Reserve 131.



Reserve 131 provides direct access to the beach.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Dogs are prohibited on Kiama Surf Beach and Kendalls Beach.



Surf Beach Holiday Park is located on Reserve 131 and overflow camping area located on Reserve during peak holiday season.

Table 6: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Playground, Footpath, Shade Sails, Footbridges, Water Services, Carparks & Pullup Bars	17418, 26668, 2364, 22366, 22367, 22368, 22369, 22370, 22371, 22289, 22290, 25900, 33685, 24877, 24881, 22062, 25759, 24200 & 22117	131 / Surf Beach – Coronation Park
Footpath, Landscaping, Water Service, External Lighting, Amenities, Camp Kitchen, Twin Ensuite, Managers Residence, Swimming Pool, Access Road & Swimming Pool	24784, 25321, 25487, 25703, 16422, 16429, 16479, 16480, 16526 to 16541, 16576 to 16583, 24699, 25555 & 25858	131 / Surf Beach Holiday Park – Coronation Park
Playground, Footpaths, Water Services, External Lighting, Carparks, Gym Equipment & Fence	17365, 22429, 22430, 25491, 25535, 25720, 25763, 33710, 22074 & 24640	131 / Chapman Point Reserve – Coronation Park



7. EASTS BEACH

Current Use

Easts Beach is the southernmost of Kiama's pocket beaches, named after the holiday park that occupies the valley behind the beach. Vehicle access to the area is only for campers through the holiday park. However, the beach is open to all and is patrolled by lifeguards during the Christmas school holidays. Reserve 91569 includes the opening of the Munna Munnora Creek and extends to the south of the beach along the edge of the headland which includes part of the Kiama Coast Walk.

Reserve details

Easts Beach	Lot description:
RESERVE #: 91569	2/589928
RESERVE PURPOSE: Public Recreation	7023/1032267
RESERVE CATEGORY: Natural Area – Foreshore & Park (as mapped)	
LEP ZONE: RE1 – Public Recreation	
AREA: 7.65 hectares	
GAZETAL DATE: 14/09/1979	

Associated plans and strategies

- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 – Priority: Beach and Foreshore Activation Program*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 – Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 – Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 1. Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 2. Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity.*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development – Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Key management considerations



Shared pathway (Kiama Coast Walk) through Reserve 91569.



Protection of the natural environment consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Dogs permitted on adjoining reserves, and part of this Reserve.



Direct access to the beach maintained for low impact water-based activities.



Land Use Zone Map



RE1 Public Recreation



Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to manage the Reserve according to Council's designated dog off-leash areas, *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.

Photos of Reserve #91569



Table 7: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Lifeguard Observation Tower	N/A	91569 / Easts Beach



8. KIAMA COAST WALK

Current Use

Reserve 1017629 covers a significant length of the Kiama Coast walk covering a unique section of coastline, due to the geology of the area. The reserve is characterised by a series of rocky embankments, including boulder beaches, separated by prominent headlands. This landform is due to the underlying geology of the Gerringong area which consists of a series of volcanic lava flows (latite) interleaved with tuffaceous sandstone. The headlands are approximately 30 to 50 metres above sea level with the bases surrounded by expansive rock platforms. These include numerous channels formed by the erosion of volcanic dykes and isolated rock pools.

The reserve has been cleared and generally grazed since European occupation. As a result, there are only remnant pockets of native vegetation which consist of local coastal and littoral rainforest species. In general, the land is covered by exotic species, i.e., kikuyu pasture and there are some introduced weeds including lantana present. Aside from areas of remnant vegetation, the reserve is kept mowed for walkers' access.

Reserve details

The Kiama Coast Walk

RESERVE #: 1017629

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public access to the foreshore and the protection of scenic amenity and ecological values

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Escarpment (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 – Environmental Conservation &
C3 – Environmental Management

AREA: 37.79 hectares

GAZETAL DATE:
13/03/2009

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 103
DP 817304 Lot 1
DP 112233

Lot 63 & 65
DP 1122130

Lot 59-60
DP 1122132

Lot 51-52
DP 1122127

Lot 54-55
DP 1122129

Lot 57-58 DP
1122131

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 Priority: Activating Walking and Trail Experiences - Expansion of the Kiama – Gerringong Coastal Walk to Gerroa.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 – Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure. Action: Develop Gerringong to Gerroa Coastal walk.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 -2022 - Strategy 2 Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity and Improve amenities around Kiama, Budderoo National Park and the coastal walking track.*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Werri Lagoon Interim Entrance Management Policy 2005*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.



Land Use Zone Map



- RE1 Public Recreation
- C2 - Environmental Conservation



Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Investigate opportunity to develop interpretive and wayfinding signage as well as warning signs and track markers.
- Investigate opportunity to develop fencing between public and private land to manage livestock.
- Continue to manage risk in accordance with risk management plan for the site under the *Kiama Coastal Walking Track Plan of Management 2009*.
- No Future act is permitted on this reserve unless it meets the requirements set out in Section 1.9 Development and Use.

Key management considerations



Shared pathway (Kiama Coast Walk) throughout Reserve 1017629.



Sensitive vegetation comprises the majority of Reserve 1017629.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).

Photos of Reserve #1017629



Table 8: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpaths, Signs & Indigenous Poles	24781, 33675, 25719 & 25735	1017629 / Common Area – Kiama Coast Walk



9. WERRI BEACH (SOUTH) & HOLIDAY PARK

Current Use

The majority of Reserve 80816 is occupied by the Werri Beach Holiday Park, managed by Kiama Coast Holiday Parks. Located behind the dunes just across the road (Pacific Avenue) from the beach, the Holiday Park is bisected by Bridges Road.

The remainder of Reserve 80816 covers part of the Werri Beach foreshore including some car parking, shared path as well as dune vegetation and access tracks to the beach. The beach is popular for swimming as well as fishing and surfing.

Reserve details

Ourie Park

RESERVE #: 80816

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY:
General Community Use,
Park & Natural Area –
Foreshore (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation
AREA: 7.51 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
04/07/1958

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lots 267-270
DP 728043

Lot 7013
DP 1110374

Lot 272
DP 728043

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement - Theme 2 Develop a diverse and resilient economy*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 Strategy 2 Enhance the liveability of Kiama and capitalise on the region's unique opportunities in digital connectivity.*
- *Kiama Economic Development Strategy 2014*
- *Kiama Strategic Tourism & Events Plan 2017-2021*
- *Werri Beach Holiday Park Master Plan*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.



Land Use Zone Map



● RE1 Public Recreation

Table 9: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpaths, Landscaping, Water Main Relocation, BBQ Shelter & Cabana, Fences, Multi-Screen Billboard, External Lights, Pool Room, Amenities North & South, Managers Residence, Camp Kitchen, Cabins 1-17, South & North Access Roads, Sewerage, Tennis Court, Swimming Pool, Site 134, Enclosed BBQ Shelter, Jumping Cushion & Effluent Disposal	2341, 24723, 24803 to 24826, 25320, 25594, 25679, 25680, 25681, 25682, 25683, 25689, 25705, 16419, 16423, 16430, 16431, 16481, 16542 to 16549, 16584 to 16592, 24703, 24705, 24707, 24709, 24712, 24714, 25346, 25567, 25632, 25690, 26716, 27571 & 33585	80816 / Werri Beach Holiday Park



Key management considerations



Shared pathway through Reserve 80816.



One children's jumping pillow, one tennis court and one swimming pool within Werri Beach Holiday Park.



One public amenities block located within Reserve 80816.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).



Dogs permitted within parts of this Reserve.



Direct access to the beach maintained for low impact water-based activities.



Werri Beach Holiday Park is located on Reserve 80816.

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities and other buildings in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to manage the Reserve according to Council's designated dog off-leash areas, *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- Continue to maintain and operate the Werri Beach Holiday Park in accordance with the *Werri Beach Holiday Park Master Plan*.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.

Photos of Reserve #80816





10. GERRINGONG BOAT HARBOUR (COOKE PARK)

Current Use

Located to the south of Gerringong, the Boat Harbour reserve offers parking, a picnic area with gas barbeques, public amenities as well as the boat ramp.

Reserve 76339 also provides access to the Gerringong rock pool.

Reserve details

Boat Harbour Reserve

RESERVE #: 76339

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Foreshore &
Park (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
RE1 – Public Recreation

AREA: 1.28 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
30/10/1953

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 7003-7005
DP 1069649

Associated plans and strategies

- *Werri Headland and Boat Harbour Reserve Plan of Management*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020*
- Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020*
- Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018*
- 2022 Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.



Land Use Zone Map



● RE1 Public Recreation

Table 10: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpaths, External Lighting, BBQ, Amenities & Carpark	22255, 22256, 22258, 22259, 22260, 24645, 25709, 33884, 16463, 22072	76339 / Common Area – Boat Harbour Reserve
Boat Ramp & Fish Cleaning Facility	19544, 29613	76339 / Boat Ramp– Boat Harbour Reserve



Key management considerations



Reserve 76339 contains Gerringong Boat Ramp that provides access to the Pacific Ocean.



One public amenities building is located within Reserve 76339.



Footpaths are located within Reserve 76339.



Manage coastal hazards consistent with Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program (under development).

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins, boat ramp etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain Gerringong Boat Ramp in accordance with *Werri Headland and Boat Harbour Reserve Plan of Management 2009*.

Photos of Reserve #76339





11. SEVEN MILE BEACH & HOLIDAY PARK

Current Use

Located to the south of Gerroa, Reserve 83972 is bound by the Crooked River to the north with Crooked River Road running through and then along the boundary. The area provides access to Seven Mile Beach as well as containing the Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park.

The beach is popular for those learning to surf with a gentle break and a number of surf schools conducting lessons in the area. The river mouth is frequently visited by snorkelers, swimmers and windsurfers. The Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park is managed along with Council's other parks under Kiama Coast Holiday Parks offering a range of accommodation including camping, safari tents, cabins and caravanning options on the beach and river.

Reserve 71286 is located to the south of Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park and is now a rehabilitation area which is in the process of being restored following its historic use as a waste disposal site. The vegetation within these two reserves blends to the south into the adjacent Seven Mile Beach National Park.

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Reserve details

Seven Mile Beach Reserve

RESERVE #: 83972

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Bushland,
Park, Natural Area –
Foreshore & General
Community Use (as
mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 – Environmental
Conservation and
C3 – Environmental
Management

AREA: 108.81 hectares

GAZETAL DATE:
31/08/1962

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 1 DP 34846

Lot G
DP 389120

Lot 7306
DP 1157197

Lot 7307
DP 1157197

Lot 7303
DP 751268

Lot 82 DP 821425

Lot 7010
DP 1067915

Lot 4 DP 1068566

Gerroa Sanitary Purposes

RESERVE #: 71286

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Sanitary Purposes

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Bushland
(as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 – Environmental
Conservation

AREA: 4.19 hectares

GAZETAL DATE:
18/08/1944

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 59 DP751268

Lot 7003 DP
1124357



Land Use Zone Map



- C2 Environmental Conservation
- C3 Environmental Management



Associated plans and strategies

- *Crooked River Coastal Zone Management Plan*
- *Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Crooked River Estuary 2015*
- *Guidelines - Surf Schools on Seven Mile Beach Gerroa 2019*
- *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* (Under development - Stage 1 scoping study complete September 2020)
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 - 2022 Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Key management considerations



Multiple leases exist for Reserve 83972, including surf schools.



One public amenities building is located within Reserve 83972.



Reserve 83972 contains multiple footpaths and a footbridge.



One playground is located within Reserve 83972.



Dogs permitted within parts of this Reserve.



Crooked River Estuary is located within the eastern part of Reserve 83972.

Direct access to the beach is provided from the Reserves.



Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park is located on Reserve 83972 on either side of Crooked River Road.

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to maintain portion of Reserve 83972 that contains Crooked River Estuary in accordance with *Crooked River Coastal Zone Management Plan and Crooked River Entrance Opening Policy Position (2005)*
- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities and other buildings in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as playground, seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to manage the Reserve according to Council's designated dog off-leash areas, *Companion Animals Act 1998*.
- Continue to maintain and operate the Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park in accordance with the Section 68 approval.
- Maintain Reserves consistent with the *Kiama Coastline Coastal Management Program* once developed and adopted.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy* and *Council's Guidelines - Surf Schools on Seven Mile Beach Gerroa 2019*.
- *Council will undertake Expressions of Interest to operate Surf School/s from Seven Mile Beach. The Expression of Interest will outline a maximum tenure of five (5) years.*



Table 11: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Water Services	25526 & 25527	71286 / Adjoining Unnamed Reserve
Landscaping, Footbridge, Carpark & Lifeguard Observation Tower	24885, 33590, 25337 & 22103	83972 / Seven Mile Beach Reserve
Water Service, BBQ Area, Security Access Gate, Managers Residence, Safari Tents (5), Surf Shacks/Bunk Houses, Amenities, Ensuite Units, Malibu Hut, Cabins, Kiosk, Camp Kitchen, Playgrounds, Switch Room, Access Roads, Effluent Dump Point, Swimming Pools, Tennis Court, Bali Hut & Jumping Cushion	25525, 25596, 25675, 25707, 25852, 33586, 16403, 164131, 16414, 16428, 16435, 16478, 16450, 16486, 16521, 16522, 16523, 16524, 16525, 16567 to 16575, 16678, 16679, 16680, 17302, 17334, 24691, 24692, 25591, 25613, 25627, 16410, 25615, 16425, 26182 & 27569	83972 / Seven Mile Beach Holiday Park

Photos of Reserve #83972





12. SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN

Current Use

The elevated Saddleback Mountain Lookout is located just 10 minutes from Kiama's Blowhole, and is one of the area's greatest natural attractions.

On a clear day the view extends from Cronulla in the north to Milton in the south. There are two viewing platforms, one north-facing (off main car park) and the recently opened southern platform further up from the main car park.

Aside from providing spectacular views, Reserve 95574 is also the location for some telecommunication infrastructure and is also a starting point for some iconic walking trails.

Reserve details

Saddleback Mountain Reserve

RESERVE #: 95574

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Bushland
& Park (as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 – Environmental
Conservation

AREA: 3.92 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
04/09/1981

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 1-2
DP 234762

Lot 1 DP 940716

Lot 7003
DP 1030602

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Associated plans and strategies

- *Tourism Opportunity Plan 2018 - Activating Walking and Trail Experiences- Saddleback Mountain Iconic Walk.*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment*
- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020 - Theme 5 Foster vibrant and accessible places*
- *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 – 2022 Strategy 1 Drive tourism growth beyond its current seasonal peak and develop opportunities that will grow overnight visitor expenditure.*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*



Land Use Zone Map



● C2 Environmental Conservation

Table 12: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Footpaths, Control Room, Store Rooms, Carpark, Amenities, Access Road, Communication Tower, Culvert CCTV Hardware	24773, 16477, 16484, 16703, 24586, 16641, 26142, 32866, 33713	24773, 16477, 16484, 16703, 24586, 16641, 26142, 32866, 33713



Management directions / Actions

- Continue to investigate potential for a 29km walk from the iconic Saddleback Mountain lookout site to Macquarie Pass, multi-day walk primarily traversing National Park and incorporating overnight stops.
- Continue to maintain wheelchair accessibility to Saddleback Mountain Lookout in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2018-2021*.
- Continue to maintain shared footpaths in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Footpaths & Cycleways) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain public amenities and other buildings in accordance with *Kiama Municipal Council Asset Management Plan (Buildings) 2016*.
- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Recreation) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Continue to maintain vegetation in accordance with the *Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy 2011*.

Photos of Reserve #95574





13. JAMBEROO GENERAL CEMETERY

Current Use

Jamberoo General Cemetery contains denominational portions, a small lawn cemetery and a large columbarium. The cemetery came into use in the 1890s before which the various churches in Jamberoo provided cemetery services.

The cemetery is operated and maintained by Kiama Municipal Council along with the Kiama (Bombo) Cemetery, Gerringong Cemetery and Kendall's Cemetery (closed).

The active portion of the cemetery currently takes up part of the whole reserve area, providing room for expansion long term.

There are no heritage considerations for Reserve 1010050.

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Key management considerations



Reserve 1010050 has one lease for agistment.

Reserve details

Jamberoo General Cemetery

RESERVE #: 1010050

RESERVE PURPOSE:
General Cemetery

RESERVE CATEGORY:
General Community Use
(as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
SP2 - Infrastructure

AREA: 4.08 hectares

GAZETAL DATE:
11/10/1895

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 7032
DP 1058003

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Municipal Council Cemeteries Procedure 2019*
- *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*

Management directions / Actions

- Maintenance regime, vegetation management and infrastructure provision (such as seats, tables, signs, rubbish bins etc) consistent with *Council Cemeteries Procedure 2019* and Council's *Asset Management Plan (Recreation and Open Space) 2016*.
- Continue to maintain car parking and access roads in accordance with *Council's Asset Management Plan (Roads) 2016*.
- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.

Table 13: Assets

Assets	Asset #	Reserve # / Location
Landscaping, Beam, Columbarium Wall	25329, 25729 & 33724	1010050 / Jamberoo General Cemetery



Land Use Zone Map



● SP2 Infrastructure



14. ILLAWARRA ESCARPMENT

Current Use

The wider Illawarra Escarpment stretches for around 120 km from the sea cliffs of the Royal National Park in the north to the junction of the Shoalhaven and Kangaroo Rivers in the south. Along its length the Illawarra Escarpment rises from 300 metres in the north, to 700m in the southern area around Albion Park.

Home to warm temperature rainforest, the stretch of the escarpment contained in the Reserve provides breathtaking views over the Illawarra, including mountains, farming land, bushland and the sea.

Reserve 1000307 is situated between the Illawarra Fly Treetop Walk and the Minnamurra Rainforest Interpretive Centre.

Reserve details

Jamberoo, Yellow Rock, Knights Hill

RESERVE #: 1000307

RESERVE PURPOSE:
Public Recreation

RESERVE CATEGORY:
Natural Area – Escarpment
(as mapped)

LEP ZONE:
C2 – Environmental
Conservation

AREA: 152.54 hectares

GAZETTAL DATE:
08/09/1933

Lot description:

Whole lots:

Lot 7006
DP 1004427

Lot 7302
DP 1166434

Part Lot 61
DP 1095695

Maintenance

Council are committed to ensuring that assets are maintained for the enjoyment of current and future generations, whilst also maintaining a sound financial position by managing our finances responsibly. The reserve is maintained consistent with the Operational and Maintenance Program that has been developed as part of each Asset Management Plan, encompassing the asset requirements contained in the Community Strategic Plan.

Key management considerations



The majority of Reserve 1000307 contains thick native vegetation.

Associated plans and strategies

- *Kiama Local Strategic Planning Statement 2020*
- Theme 4 Mitigate and adapt to climate change and protect our environment.

Management directions / Actions

- Continue to manage leases and licences in accordance with *Kiama Public Land Management Policy*.
- Continue to maintain vegetation in accordance with the *Illawarra Biodiversity Strategy 2011*.

No Assets



Land Use Zone Map



 C2 Environmental Conservation





APPENDIX B: SITE MAPPING

R1002914 Minnamurra Reserve Trust (Overview) & R90992 Minnamurra Headland	88
R1002914 Minnamurra Reserve Trust (Detail)	89
R87397 Blowhole Point Reserve (Overview), R12984 Blowhole Point Reserve (Part), R89014 Hindmarsh Park R97438 Kiama Reserve Trust & R180060 Old Fire Station	90
R87397 Blowhole Point Reserve, R89014 Hindmarsh Park, R97438 Kiama Reserve Trust R180060 Old Fire Station	91
R87397 Blowhole Point Reserve (Detail) & R12984 Blowhole Point Reserve (Part)	92
D580000 Kiama Showground & R131 Coronation Park.....	93
R91569 Easts Beach R1017629 The Kiama Coast Walk (Overview)	94
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R80816 Werri Beach (South) & Holiday Park & R76339 Gerringong Boat Harbour (Cooke Park).....	96
R83972 Seven Mile Beach Reserve & R71286 Gerroa Sanitary Purposes.....	97
R95574 Saddleback Mountain Reserve	98
R1000307 Illawarra Escarpment & R1010050 Jamberoo General Cemetery	99



R1002914 – Minnamurra Reserve Trust (Overview) & R90992 – Minnamurra Headland





KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Category

- Natural Area - Watercourse
- Park

Reserve boundary

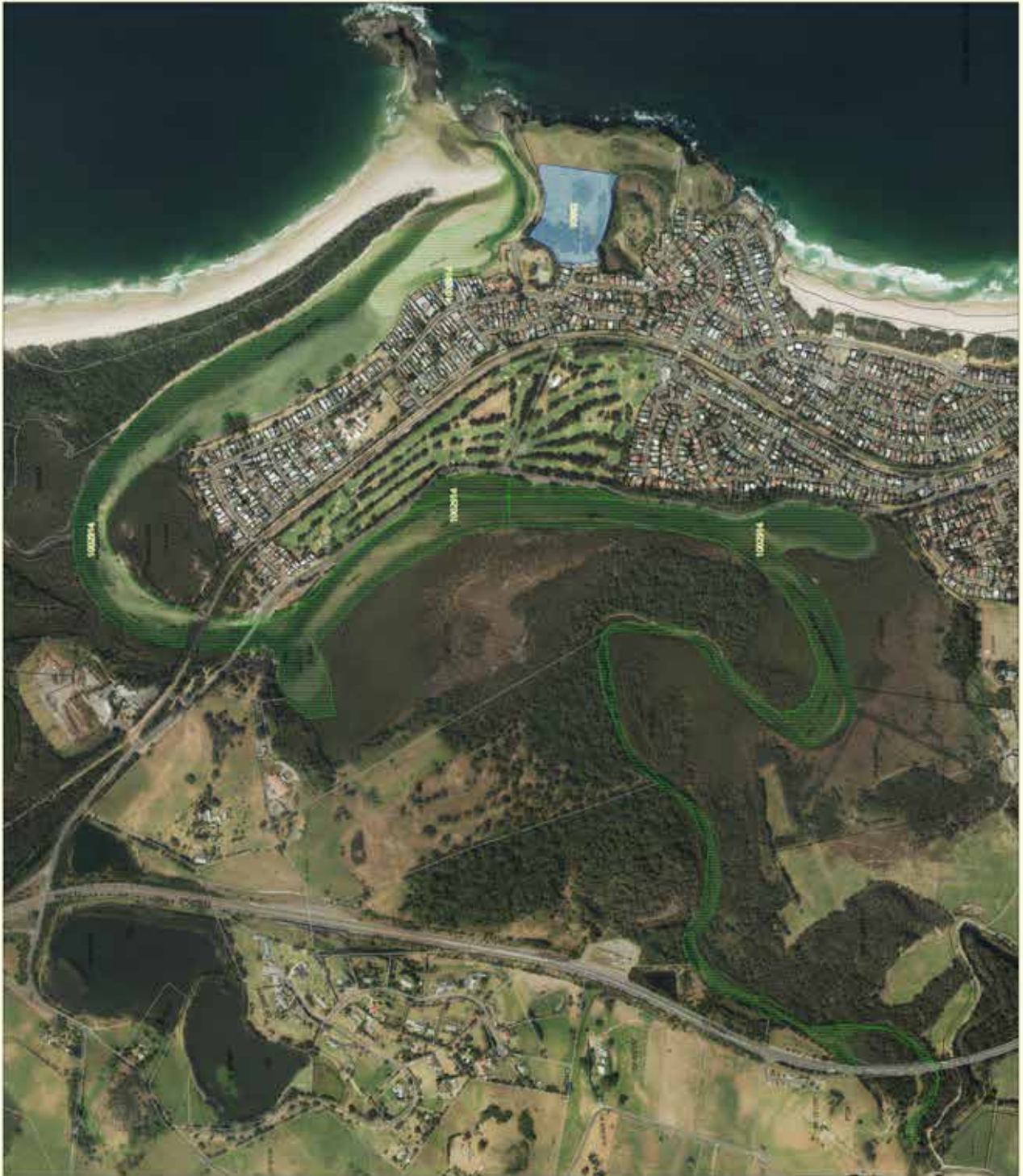
1234 Reserve number

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Base data 15/06/23

Scale: 1:4000 @ A4
MOA Zone 56

Projection: GDA 1994

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Category

Natural Area - Watercourse
Park

Reserve boundary
1234 Reserve number



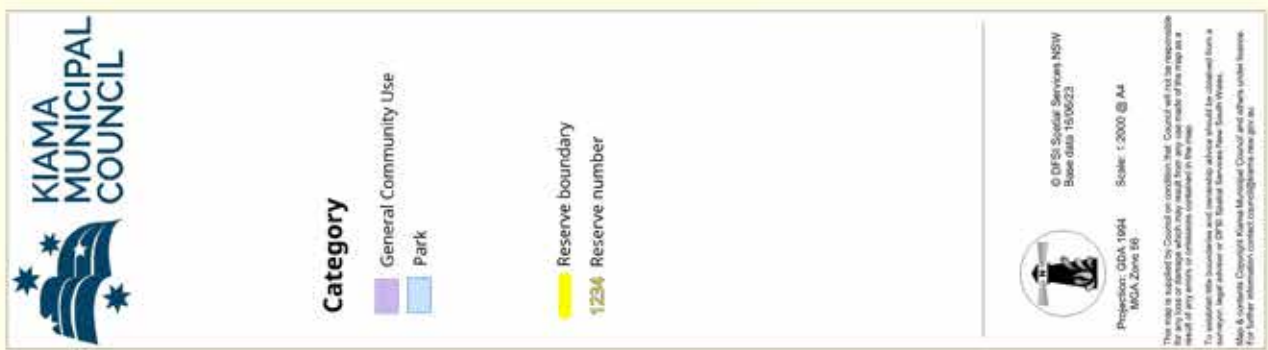
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Category

- General Community Use
Natural Area - Escarpment
Park

Reserve boundary

Reserve number



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Base data 15/06/23

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Projection: GDA 1994
MGA Zone 56

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Category

- General Community Use
- Natural Area - Escarpment
- Natural Area - Foreshore
- Sportsground
- Park

- Reserve boundary
- 1234 Reserve number



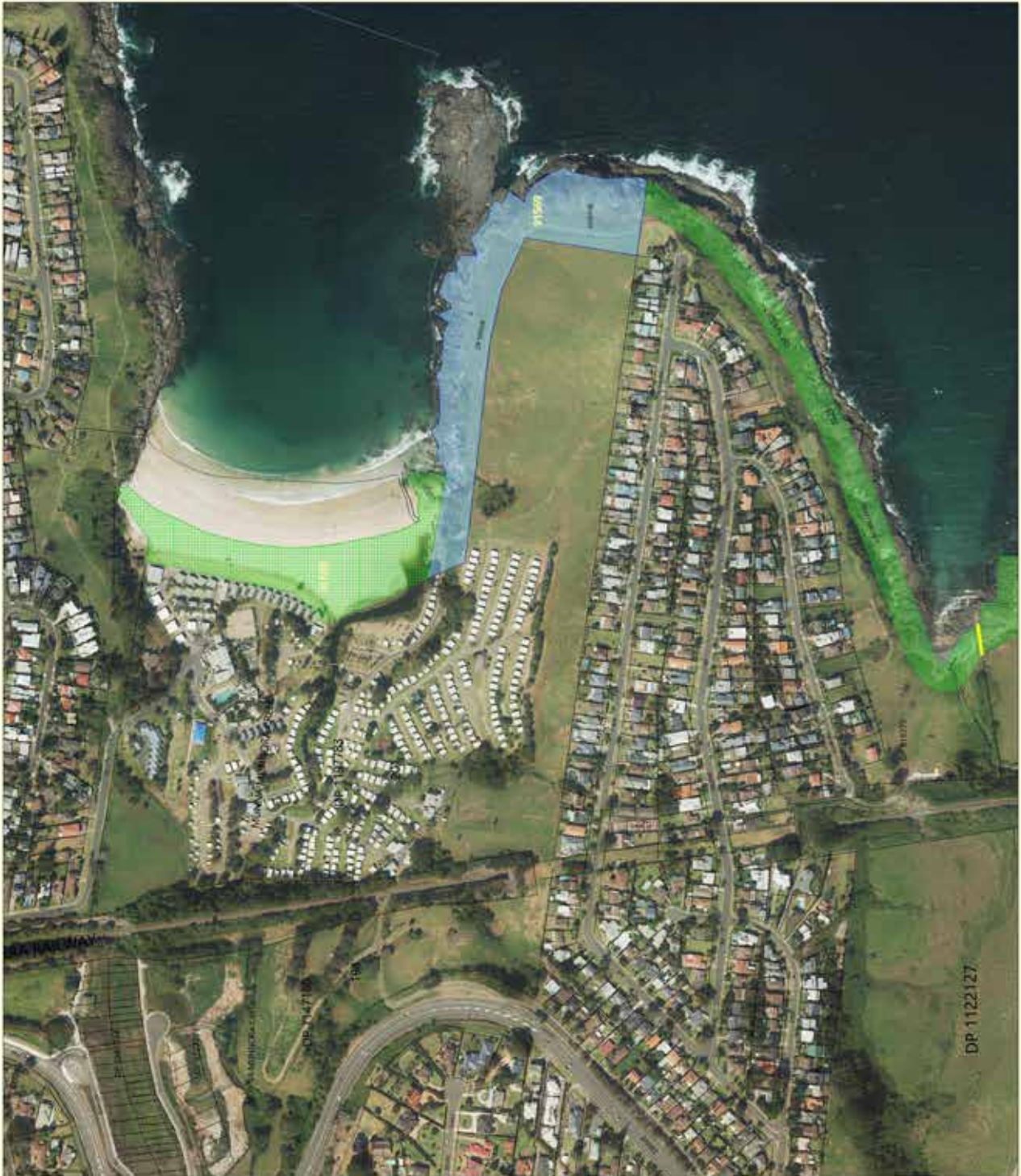
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Category

- Natural Area - Escarpment
- Natural Area - Foreshore
- Park

- Reserve boundary
- 1234** Reserve number



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Projection: GDA 1994
MGA Zone 56

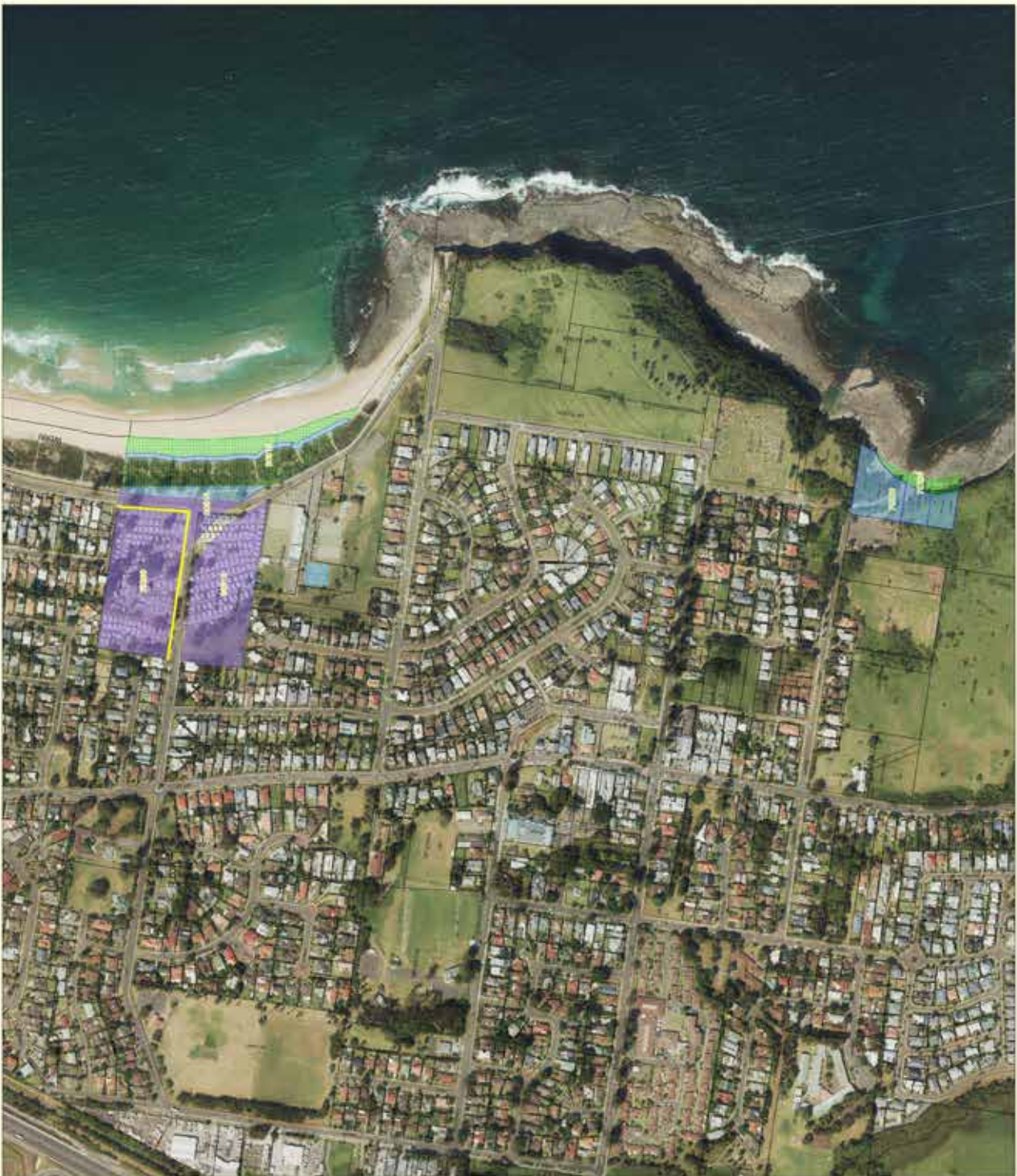
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For further information contact: community@kiama.nsw.gov.au



R80816 – Werri Beach (South) & Holiday Park and R76339 – Gerringong Boat Harbour (Cooke Park)



Category

- General Community
- Natural Area - Bushland
- Natural Area - Foreshore
- Park

- Reserve boundary
- 1234 Reserve number

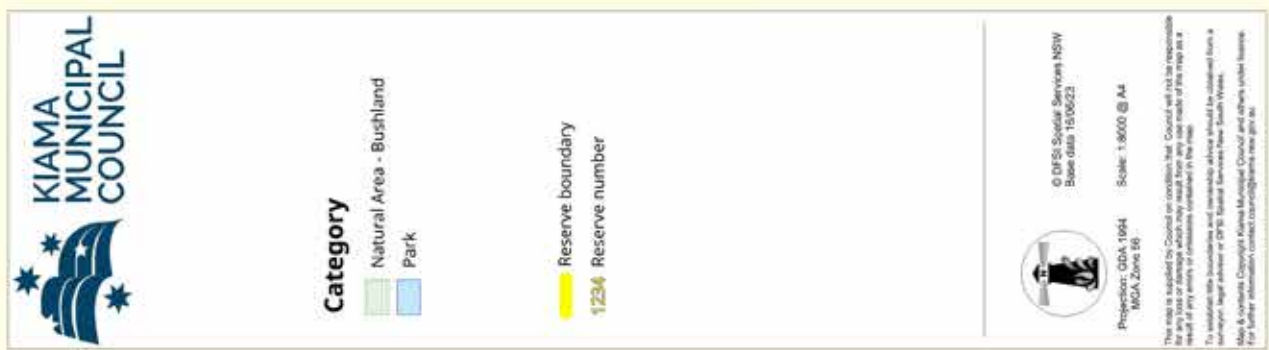


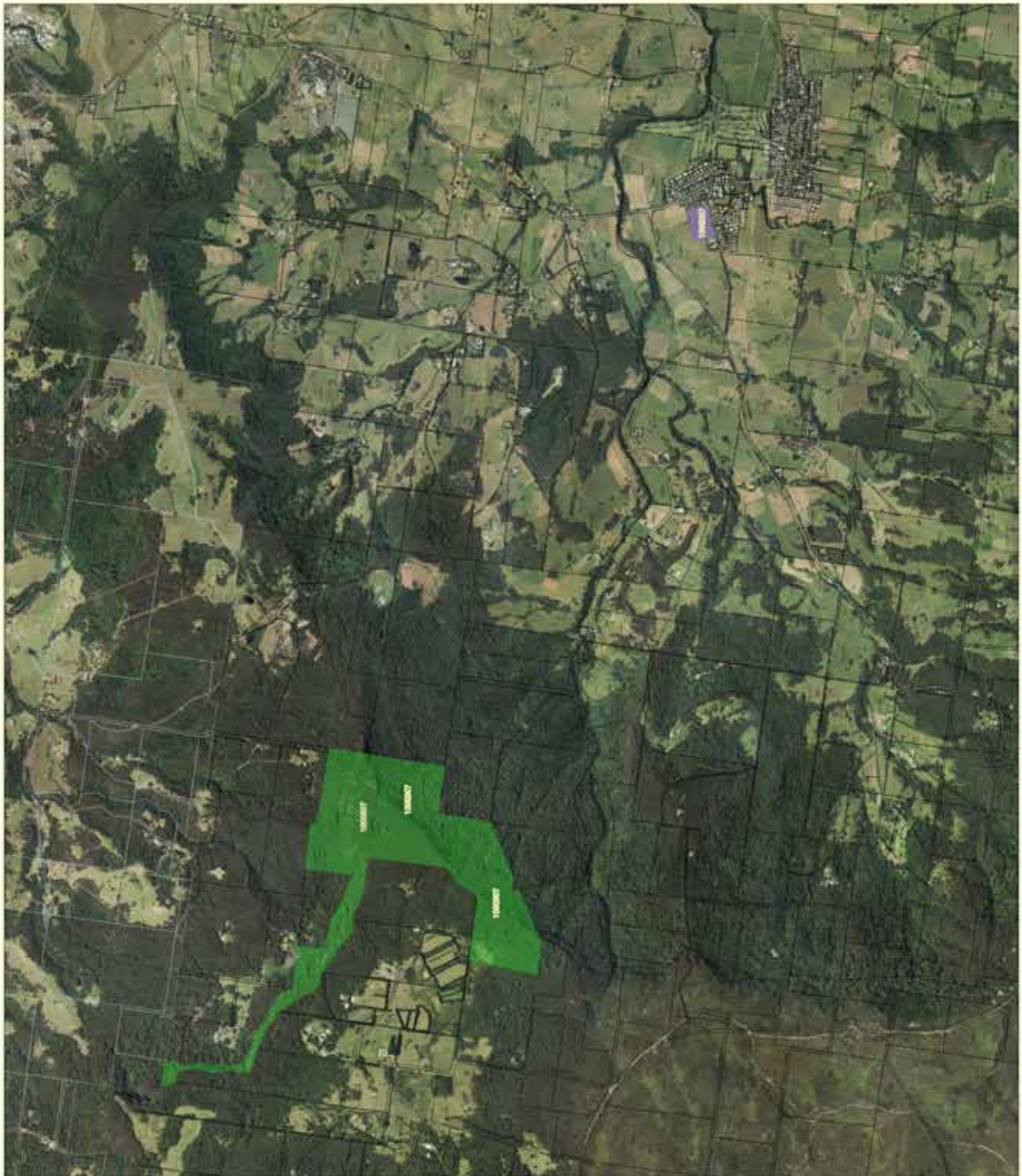
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MGA Zone 56

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Category

- General Community Use
- Natural Area - Escarpment

- Reserve boundary
- 1234** Reserve number



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Base Data 16/05/23

Projection: GDA 1984
MGA Zone 56

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APPENDIX C: ABORIGINAL INTERESTS





ABORIGINAL INTERESTS IN CROWN LAND

This appendix includes detail about Aboriginal interests in Crown land, and considerations that are made by Council when preparing and implementing a plan of management.

Overview

Crown land has significant spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance to the Aboriginal peoples of NSW. The *Crown Land Management Act 2016* recognises and supports Aboriginal rights, interests and involvement in Crown land.

The management of Crown land can be impacted by the *Native Title Act 1993* (Commonwealth) and the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW).

Native Title

Native title describes the rights and interests that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have in land and waters according to their traditional law and customs. Native title is governed by the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993*.

Native title does not transfer the land to the native title holder, but recognises the right to land and water by providing access to the land and, if applicable, compensation for any loss, diminution, impairment or other effect of the act on their native title rights and interests.

All Crown land in NSW can be subject to a native title claim under the *Native Title Act 1993*. A native title claim does not generally affect Crown land where native title has been extinguished or it is considered to be excluded land.

When preparing a plan of management, Council is required to employ or engage a qualified native title manager to provide advice and validate acts (developments and tenures) over the reserve, in line with the *Native Title Act 1993*. The most effective way to validate acts under the *Native Title Act 1993* is to ensure all activities align with the reserve purpose.

If native title rights are found to exist on Crown land, council Crown land managers may be liable to pay compensation for acts that impact on native title rights and interests. This compensation liability arises for local councils whether or not the act was validated under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

For further information about native title and the

future acts framework see the Crown lands website <https://www.industry.nsw.gov.au/lands/what-we-do/our-work/native-title>

Aboriginal Land Rights

The *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* seeks to compensate Aboriginal peoples for past dispossession, dislocation and removal of land in NSW (who may or may not also be native title holders).

Aboriginal Land Claims may be placed on any Crown land in NSW. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure is responsible for investigating claims as defined in the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*. If a claim is established, the land is transferred to the Aboriginal Land Council as freehold land.



Date approved/adopted	21 May 2024
Resolution No	24/147OC
Date effective	May 2024
Date last reviewed	2024
Next review date	2029
Department	Infrastructure & Liveability
Author	Property Officer
TRIM reference	24/47609
Supporting documents	





APPENDIX D: LEASES AND LICENCES





Leases and Licences on Council Managed Crown Land
(not including short term licences/uses)

Reserve Number	Lot & DP	Tenure	Use	Term
R131	Lot 7016 DP 1074643	Kiama Surf Life Saving Club	Surf Club	19/02/1996 -3/04/2015
R131	Lot 7018 DP 1074642	Kiama Women's Softball Association	Storage Shed	20/05/2019- 20/05/2020
R131	Lot 7016 DP 1074643	Kiama Farmers Markets	Markets	25/06/2020 -30/06/2022
R87397	Lot 7022 DP 1054018 Lot 7009 DP1074322	South Kiosk Pty Limited	Cafe	18/12/2019 – 17/12/2024
R87397	Lot 7022 DP 1054018 Lot 7009 DP1074322	South Kiosk Pty Limited	Coffee Van	18/12/2019- 17/12/2024
R87397	Lot 7003 DP 1061039 Lot 7007 DP 1074746 Lot 7008 DP 1074746	To be determined by Expression of Interest	Carnival/ Amusements Rides	N/A
R87397	Lot 7022 DP 1054018	Kiama & District Historical Society	Museum	01/07/2022- 30/06/2023
R87397	Lot 7009 DP 1074322	Kiama Tennis Club	Tennis Courts and Clubhouse	01/09/2018- 31/08/2020
R87397	Lot 7003 DP 1061039 Lot 7007 DP 1074746 Lot 7008 DP 1074746	Kiama District Business Chamber of Commerce	Markets	10/08/2021- 30/06/2022
R87397	Lot 7003 DP 1061039 Lot 7007 DP 1074746 Lot 7008 DP 1074746	Kiama Makers & Growers Markets	Markets	15/05/2021- 30/06/2022
R83972	Part Lot 4 DP 1068566	To be determined by Expression of Interest	Café/Kiosk	N/A
R83972	Beach R83972	Seeking Fisheries Pty Limited	Beach Haul Fishing	01/07/2021- 30/06/2022
R83972	Beach R83972	Lands Edge Foundation	Surf School	01/07/2022- 31/12/2022
R83972	Beach R83972	Surf Camp Australia Pty Limited	Surf School	01/07/2022- 31/12/2022
R83972	Beach R83972	Rusty Moran	Surf School	01/07/2022- 31/12/2022



Reserve Number	Lot & DP	Tenure	Use	Term
R95574	Lot 1-2 DP 234762	Saddleback Telecommunications Facility • Epsilon Distribution Ministerial Holdings Corporation (Endeavour Energy) • Cleary Bros • RMS • Seventh Day Adventist Church Limited • Vertical Telecoms Pty Limited • Master Communication & Electronics Pty Limited • St Johns Ambulance • NSW Telco Authority • Ports Authority	Telecommunications Licence	01/07/2021-30/06/2026 01/07/2020-30/06/2024 01/07/2015-30/06/2020 01/09/2016-31/08/2021 01/07/2017-30/06/2020 01/02/2020-31/01/2025 01/06/2019-31/05/2029 01/07/2015-30/06/2025 01/07/2020-30/06/2025
R1010050	Lot 7032 DP 1058003	Greg Walsh	Agistment	24/11/2016-23/11/2017

How to contact Council

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Website: www.kiama.nsw.gov.au



Office hours

Our Administration Building located at
11 Manning Street Kiama
is open 8.45am to 4.15pm Monday to Friday
(excluding public holidays)



KIAMA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
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20.2 Notice of motion: Councillor Lawton - Crown Lands Plan of Management - Seven Mile Beach

Clr Melinda Lawton has submitted the following Notice of Motion for Council's consideration:

MOTION

That Council include in the forward budget estimates register a review of the Crown Lands Plan of Management with to remove the 'Park' categorisation along Seven Mile Beach Crown Reserve (R83792), which runs from the Crooked River to the southernmost Kiama LGA boundary, and replacing it with either the categories of 'Natural Bushland' or 'Natural Foreshore' categories.

Signed Councillor Melinda Lawton

Enclosures

- 1 Attachment 1: Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value
- 2 Attachment 2: Long-term monitoring of arboreal mammals in coastal reserves on the south coast of New South Wales
- 3 Attachment 3: Advice from Acting Principal Policy and Project Manager Crown Lands dated 30 March 2023
- 4 Attachment 4: Request to The Hon Stephen Kamper MP re Crown Lands Plan of Management dated 29 July 2024
- 5 Attachment 5: Response to CEO letter to The Hon Stephen Kamper MP dated 2 September 2024
- 6 Confirmation of directed categories for Crown Reserves - Department Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands

Councillor information providedWhat is the purpose of the motion?

On May 21 at a Council meeting, Councillors approved the Crown Lands Plan of Management for all Crown Lands within the LGA. Within that PoM reference is made to the Seven Mile Beach Crown Reserve (R83792), and the inclusion within this bushland reserve of a 'Park' categorisation running along it's length sandwiched between a 'Natural Foreshore' and a 'Natural Bushland' categories.

The inclusion of this category within this natural bushland reserve is inappropriate and should be removed.

Notice of Motion

20.2 Notice of motion: Councillor Lawton - Crown Lands Plan of Management - Seven Mile Beach (cont)

Background to the motion

The Seven Mile Beach Crown Reserve sits at the northern tip of Seven Mile Beach National Park and is an integral component of this larger ecological system. The Category 1 Crooked River locates its northern boundary and the southernmost border of the LGA its southern extremity. This important ecological system contains numerous vulnerable and threatened fauna species and endangered ecological communities. These include, but are not limited to, the Pied Oyster Catcher, the Greater Glider, Bangalay Sand Forest and Littoral Rainforest. It is zoned C2 Environmental Conservation, deemed Biodiversity Land on the Terrestrial Biodiversity Map and was recently nominated as an Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value (attachment 1).

This bushland is unique within this municipality as it consists of a complete zonation from the beach westward through Spinifex, Coastal Wattle, Coastal Tea Tree, bands of Banksias, pockets of Littoral rainforest, Bangalay Sand Forest and tall Blackbutt trees, until it reaches Foy's Swamp – part of a wetland complex that represents 40% of the freshwater wetland in the state.

Recently, the presence of the vulnerable Squirrel Glider has also been indicated from a study by Gary Daly (attachment 2). In short, this is an Environmentally Sensitive Area distinct from all of the other Crown Reserves within the municipality and ultimately, should have its own site specific PoM. Indeed, the 96LEP included a special 'Scientific' Environmental Protection zoning for this land that was later removed due to zoning rationalisation.

Work on the Crown Lands PoM began in December of 2019. In September of 2020 Kiama Council was initially directed by Crown lands to re-categorize Seven Mile Beach Reserve as all 'Natural'. In December 2020 following a request from Council to Crown Lands the 'Park' category was introduced and has remained. While this 'Park' category runs the length of the reserve, its precise positioning is ambiguous. There is no dimension nor boundary to its width. It could be 1metre or 20 metres. Also, it's location along the foredune changes due to the dune's dynamic nature.

The 'Park' category includes within its Core objectives: to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes, and for the casual playing of games, and, to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate it's use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

Also, within the Kiama Council's PoM 2022, it states: that the primary function of 'Park' under this PoM is to provide open space for the community, and that, some parks may include extensive improvements such as playgrounds, gardens and picnic facilities. These objectives and the stated purpose are NOT consistent with this Environmentally Sensitive Area and are contrary to the performance targets on Native Vegetation and Threatened Species within the Community Land Plan of Management (part 10.0, page 31).

Source of funding

The motion does not involve expenditure of funds not included in the budget.

Notice of Motion

20.2 Notice of motion: Councillor Lawton - Crown Lands Plan of Management - Seven Mile Beach (cont)

Chief Executive Officer response

On 26 April 2021 the (then) Department of Planning, Industry & Environment – Crown Lands directed Council, under section 3.23(5) of the *Crown Lands Management Act 2016 (the Act)*, to categorise Seven Mile Beach reserve as General Community Use, Park, Natural Area (bushland) and Natural Area (foreshore). The following image is taken from the April 2021 correspondence (Enclosure 1)

Extract of Map B R83972 (Seven Mile Beach)



As outlined above, at the ordinary May 2024 meeting Council adopted the *Council Managed Crown Land Plan of Management 2024* (PoM) following its endorsement by the Minister for Lands and Property's delegate on 4 April 2024. The categorisation of the various reserves, including Seven Mile, in the final Plan were consistent with the direction provided under section 3.23(5) of the Act.

As part of the ordinary meeting in May 2024, Council also resolved to:

3. *Delegate to the CEO to prepare correspondence to the Minister for Lands and Property seeking clarity on the application of the designation of the category of Park specifically for the reserves at Seven Mile Beach, Werri Beach, Easts Beach and Bombo, as well as noting one potential anomaly relating to Reserve Purpose at Minnamurra Headland so that Council can understand the process for any future amendment.*

Accordingly, on 29th July 2024, the CEO wrote to the Minister seeking the above clarification.

On 2nd September 2024, Council received confirmation from the Department of Planning, Housing & Infrastructure – Crown Lands that in order to re-categorise land by amending its adopted PoM. This includes undertaking the necessary community

Notice of Motion

20.2 Notice of motion: Councillor Lawton - Crown Lands Plan of Management -
Seven Mile Beach (cont)

consultation and obtaining Ministerial consent under section 70B of the *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018*.

As this work is not listed in the 2025/26 Operational Plan and budget it is therefore appropriate to place this project on the forward budget estimates register for consideration in future budgets. It should be noted that the Park categorisation was a direction of the Minister and removing and replacing it may not be possible.

Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value nomination
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Nomination:

**The habitat at Seven Mile Beach between Gerroa and
Shoalhaven Heads in the Kiama and Shoalhaven Council Areas.**

Howard Jones - Secretary Gerroa Environmental Protection Society Inc. (GEPS)
PO Box 71 Jamberoo 2533
Email: hhjones@westnet.com.au
Phone: 42323173
25/10/2021

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2. Introduction	4
3. Proposed Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value	5
4. Outline of biological values for the nomination area	6
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1. AOBV listing Criteria

How does this nomination meet the AOBV criteria?

Persistence of multiple species or at least one threatened species or ecological community

The nomination area has a high diversity of vegetation communities that support a large number of threatened fauna species and one endangered population. It is habitat for seven Endangered Ecological Communities (EECs).

This diverse habitat provides resilience during periods of environmental stress that is important for the continued existence of many threatened species and populations.

The Winter Flowering Swamp Mahogany EEC is important habitat for migratory species including the Critically Endangered Regent Honeyeater. The wetland EECs are critical habitat for migratory water birds, including the Endangered Australasian Bittern.

At least thirteen threatened fauna species have been observed in the nomination area.

The Blackbutt forest at Seven Mile Beach (SMB) is the primary food source for the Endangered SMB Greater Glider population and is critical habitat for the survival of this isolated population.

Persistence of irreplaceable biological distinctiveness

The complex beach, dune, wetland profile supports a large number of plant species and a scientifically important association of Endangered Ecological Communities with very high structural and compositional diversity.

Coomonderry Swamp wetland and nearby modified wetlands, drainage canals and dredge ponds behind SMB is an essential site for the persistence of threatened fauna species. Coomonderry Swamp is the most extensive wetland in which the Green and Golden Bell frog has yet been discovered in New South Wales and maintains a large population of this species. It also supports a breeding population of the Australasian Bittern. This wetland would be critical habitat for the survival of these species in NSW due to its size, ecological integrity and vegetation diversity.

Persistence of ecological processes or ecological integrity

While sand mining has impacted the beach, dune, wetland profile in part of the nomination area, the ecological integrity of the vegetation/fauna associations at SMB remain largely intact.

Coomonderry Swamp is a large coastal freshwater wetland that has retained its ecological processes and integrity. Its vegetation diversity and complexity support a large number of birds and amphibians over key life stages. It is an essential breeding site for a significant proportion of the Green and Golden Bell frog population in NSW.

Persistence of outstanding ecological value for education or scientific research

Studies and Plans by de Jong (1997), Daly (1996), CMA (2007) and Craven (2016) provide important information and baselines for further scientific investigation of plant communities and fauna of Coomonderry Swamp. This wetland is a valuable scientific resource as much of the coastal freshwater wetland in NSW has been cleared and drained (NPWS 1998).

The nomination area has outstanding ecological value for education because it supports important species and ecological communities and demonstrates important ecological processes and ecosystem functions that maintain species and ecological communities that could provide unique education activities.

2. Introduction:

The Seven Mile Beach National Park, together with adjoining native vegetation on freehold and crown lands, forms a vulnerable, albeit disconnected island of biologically significant coastal vegetation. (Figure 1)

We propose this area be considered as an Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value due to its complex association of Endangered Ecological Communities that support a large number of threatened fauna species and one endangered population (as listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*).

The nomination area represents the largest parcel of coastal vegetation between the Shoalhaven River in the south and Royal National Park in the north and includes one of the most important coastal freshwater wetlands in NSW.

These values make a significant contribution to persistence of biodiversity in New South Wales.

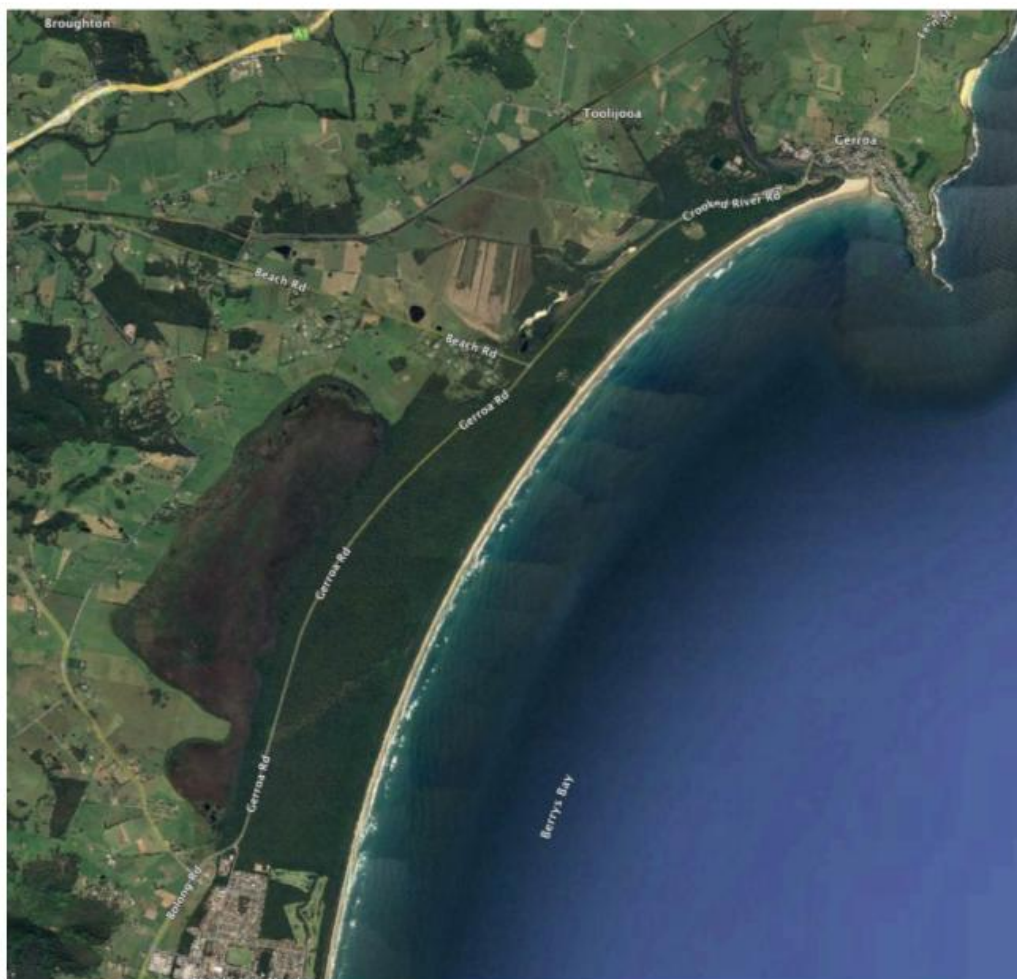


Figure 1. Seven Mile Beach showing area of native vegetation and Coomonderry Swamp

3. Proposed Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value

Figure 2 shows the area covered in this proposal, being the area of coastal vegetation between Gerroa and Shoalhaven Heads.

It encompasses the Seven Mile Beach National Park and habitats of high biological value on adjoining crown and freehold lands and land managed by Shoalhaven Council.

The area boundary is defined by the E1 and E2 zoning maps in Kiama and Shoalhaven LEPs, except for the small area of Crown Land zoned R1 at Shoalhaven Heads at the southern end of the nomination area.

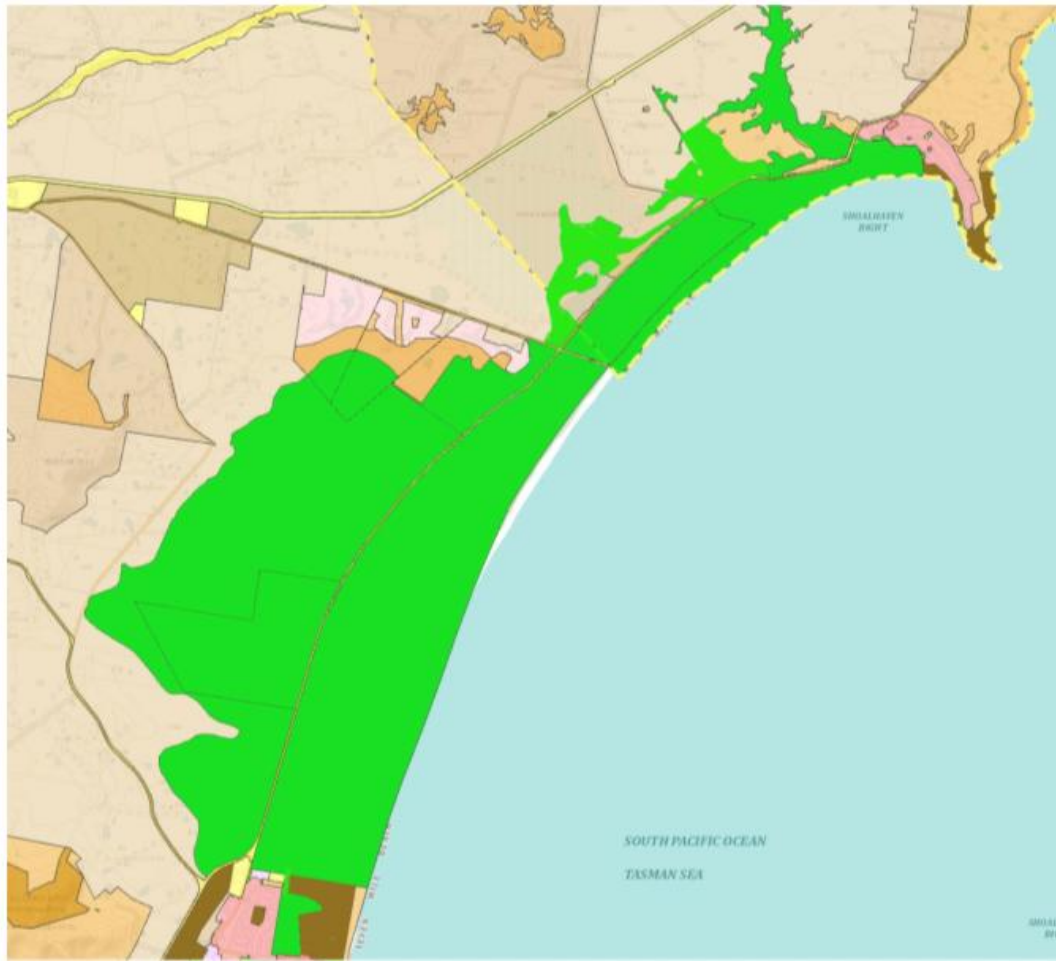


Figure 2. Proposed Area of Outstanding Biological Value indicated in green

4. Outline of biological values for the nomination area

4.1 Background

Seven Mile Beach vegetation is characterised by an intact coastal vegetation profile, including Spinifex grasslands, Acacia Shrubland, Tea Tree Tall Shrubland, Bangalay Sand Forest, Littoral Rainforest, Blackbutt Sand Forest, Swamp Mahogany Forest, Swamp Oak Forest, Paperbark Shrubland and Aquatic Sedgeland (Mills, 2019).

SMB National Park contains large areas of coastal dune forest on an ancient sand barrier which provide habitat for a relatively large population of arboreal mammals, including the Greater Glider (Murphy 1998). It has a high density of small mammals and a high number of reptile and frog species for its relatively small area (Murphy 1998). It has a high diversity of plants, Mills has recorded 266 native plant species in the National Park (2019).

The extensive freshwater wetlands, which are largely located outside the National Park, are an outstanding feature of this ecosystem. Coomonderry Swamp, the only large semi-permanent freshwater wetland on the south coast and which comprises one third of this habitat in NSW, supports scientifically significant fauna and flora and represents the largest freshwater coastal wetlands in southern NSW (NPWS 1998).

There are sufficient vegetation studies and plans to determine the vegetation communities that occur in the nomination area, although there appear to be few targeted surveys or mapping. Studies for the Greater Glider population, and Australasian Bittern and Green and Golden Bell Frog species provide evidence of their sustained presence and reliance on the habitat of the nomination area (Craven 2016).

Clearing for agriculture has resulted in loss of connectivity to the hinterland and other coastal vegetation. Although fragmentation may impact the resilience of some fauna species it does offer a buffer/refuge from wildfire.

The Berry Corridors Landcare Project proposed to link vegetation fragments between the SMB and the escarpment. It aims to build *sustainable and resilient vegetation connections supporting the movement of wildlife between the coast and the escarpment* (Appendix 1).

4.2. Significant fauna species known to inhabit Seven Mile Beach

At least thirteen threatened fauna species are known to inhabit the nomination area:

1. Regent Honey Eater. Status: listed as Critically Endangered under the *BC Act 2016* and Critically Endangered under *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: Recorded from Seven Mile Beach in 1993 and 1995 (Mills 2006). *The Office of Environment and Heritage Regent Honeyeater – Profile* identifies the winter flowering Swamp Mahogany as a foraging food source.

The area of occupancy for this species would correspond with the Swamp Mahogany community that occurs in wetlands along the western side of the nomination area between Crooked River and Coomonderry Swamp. This habitat is important for the persistence of this species because Swamp Mahogany is uncommon and restricted in distribution in the state (NPWS 1998).

Sightings of this species is constrained because this key habitat is well away from roads and tracks and mostly on private land;

2. Green and Golden Bell Frog. Status: listed as Endangered under the *BC Act 2016* and Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: The area of occupancy for this species ranges from Coomonderry Swamp through to adjacent ponds and dams near Foy's Swamp. It has been reported in the southern end of the sand mine dredge pond, (Mills, 2006).

Coomonderry Swamp has maintained a breeding GGBF population (Daly 1996 and Craven 2016);

3. Australasian Bittern. Status: listed as Endangered under the *BC Act 2016* and Endangered under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: The area of occupancy for this species ranges across the wetland areas from Crooked River to Coomonderry Swamp.

It has been observed at Crooked River/Blue Angle Creek at Gerroa in 2000- 2001 and 2007-2009 by Birds Australia observers and near Foys Swamp ponds by Mills in 2003.

It is known to be resident and has been consistently recorded at Coomonderry Swamp (Mills 2006, Craven 2016) and there is recent evidence of it breeding at the Swamp (G. Daly pers. comm);

4. Pied Oystercatcher. Status: listed as Endangered under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: resident breeding pairs are recorded annually at Gerroa on the sand dunes by GEPS members. It has also been recorded at Seven Mile Beach (Avibase -The World Bird Database¹);

5. Greater Glider Status: listed as an Endangered Population at Seven Mile Beach, NSW under the *BC Act 2016* and Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: Seven Mile Beach National Park supports a robust, isolated population of Greater Gliders within an area that would be minimal to support a population under PVA models (Daly 2014). Mills notes the high proportion of Greater Gliders in the SMB area (Mills 88). Robinson states that this species is the most common species of possum present in the NP (Robinson 1988).

6. Black Bittern. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments Recorded on Blue Angle Creek in 1990 (Mills 2006);

7. Gang-gang Cockatoo. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: recorded at Beach Road picnic area by GEPS members on a number of occasions. Recorded at Seven Mile Beach (Avibase -The World Bird Database) and by Mills (1988);

8. Glossy Black-Cockatoo. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*

Comments: Reported from Shoalhaven Heads in 1994 (Mills 2006).

Limited distribution to the south east of the NP where a stand of feed trees (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) occur (G, Daly pers. comm);

9. Powerful Owl. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: Recorded in forest at Seven Mile Beach (Mills 2005);

10. Masked Owl. Status: listed as Vulnerable under *BC Act 2016* and Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*;

Comments: There is a record of road-killed Masked Owl near Gerroa in 1980 (Mills 2005). Also recorded at Seven Mile Beach (Avibase -The World Bird Database);

11. Greater Broad-nosed Bat. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: recorded in 1995 by Murphy (1998);

12. Yellow-bellied Sheath-tail-bat. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: recorded in 1995 by Murphy (1998);

13. Grey-headed Flying Fox. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: A regular summer visitor to the district (Mills 2006 and Murphy 1998);

¹ <https://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=AUNs0185&list=howardmoore>

4.3 Significant fauna species that may inhabit Seven Mile Beach

1. Koala. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and Vulnerable under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: Koalas were found at Seven Mile Beach in the 1940s (Robinson 1988).

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage database identifies two SMB koala sightings since the 1980s, one in 2005.

An unverifiable sighting at SMB was reported in the Kiama Bugle newspaper in September 2021.

The Office of Environment and Heritage Koala - South East Corner: Distribution and vegetation associations: identifies suitable koala habitats similar to in the vegetation communities at SMB;

2. Swift Parrot. Status: listed as Endangered under *BC Act 2016* and Critically Endangered under *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: Observed at Shoalhaven Heads in 1984 (Mills, 2006). Also Identified at SMB in the Seven Mile Beach National Park and Comerong Island Nature Reserve Plan of Management (NPWS 1998).

The Office of Environment and Heritage *Swift Parrot – Profile* states that favoured feed trees include winter flowering species such as Swamp Mahogany, which is found at SMB;

3. Spotted-tailed Quoll. Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016* and Endangered under the *EPBC Act 1999*.

Comments: only one sighting in 1987, may still occur in the study area (Murphy 1998);

4. Large bent-winged bat, Status: listed as Vulnerable under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: Possible record in the Cleary Bros Project Area in 2002 (Mills, 2006);

5. Black Necked Stork. Status: listed as Endangered under the *BC Act 2016*.

Comments: Recorded at Crooked River and Coomonderry Swamp (KMC 2015);

4.4 Significant plant species that may inhabit Seven Mile Beach

Rhodamnia rubescens. Status: listed as Critically Endangered *BC Act 2016*

Comments: This species has been recorded in the NP but may now be extinct (Mills 2019);

Chamaesyce psammogeton. Status listed as Endangered *BC Act 2016*

Comments: This species has been recorded in the NP but may now be extinct (Mills 2019).

4.5 Significant habitat for the Seven Mile Beach Endangered Greater Glider Population

Blackbutt Forest has been identified as the main food source for this species in the Park (Daly 2014). The extent of suitable Blackbutt habitat ranges across the NP to freehold and crown lands adjacent to the Park. Blackbutt habitat it is critically important for the survival of this population at this location.

4.6 Endangered Ecological Communities located at Seven Mile Beach

An association of seven Endangered Ecological Communities listed under the *BC Act 2016* occurs within the nomination area:

1. Littoral Rainforest (*Littoral Rainforest in the South East Corner, Sydney Basin and NSW North Coast bioregions*).

Comments: Described as in simple and complex forms at SMB NP (Mills 2019).

A large area of Littoral Rainforest occurring near Blue Angle Creek is listed as a *littoral rainforest area* under the *Coastal Management Act 2016*. ([Appendix 2](#)).

Areas of Littoral Rainforest are located on Crown lands north of the National Park near Gerroa caravan park and 40-year-old regenerating Littoral Rainforest is located north of Beach Road in the National Park;

2. Bangalay Sand Forest (*Bangalay Sand Forest of the Sydney Basin and South East Corner bioregions*).

Comments: Bangalay Sand Forest occurs in all the vegetation units in this nomination. Mills describes this EEC as widespread in the National Park (Mills 2019);

3. Swamp Mahogany Forest (*Swamp Sclerophyll Forest on Coastal Floodplains of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions*).

Comments: Swamp Mahogany Forest occurs in all the vegetation units west of Crooked River Road and is associated freshwater wetlands. (De Jong 1997 and Mills 2006, 2008).

The winter flowering Swamp Mahogany is an important habitat for a range of threatened fauna including Koala, Regent Honeyeater and Swift Parrot;

Mills describes an area of eucalypt forest with Swamp Mahogany on the edge of Coomonderry Swamp as **River-Flat Eucalypt Forest on Coastal Floodplains EEC** (Mills 2019);

4. Swamp Oak Forest (*Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest of the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregions*).

Comments: Swamp Oak Forest is associated freshwater wetlands and occurs in all the vegetation units west of Crooked River Road, (Mills 2006, 2008) including Coomonderry Swamp (Mills 2019 and De Jong 1997);

5. Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland (*Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland on Berry Siltstone*).

Comments: The Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland is the plant community from the local government areas of Wollongong City, Shellharbour City, and Kiama Municipality (within the Sydney Basin Bioregion).

Mills describes an area of this woodland in the north of the National Park (Mills 2019);

6. Saltmarsh (*Coastal Saltmarsh in the New South Wales North Coast, Sydney Basin and South East Corner Bioregion*)

Comments: Saltmarsh occurs in the Crooked River saline wetlands west of the Gerroa Sewerage Treatment Plant. (KMC 2015). ([Appendix 3](#));

7. Freshwater Wetlands (*Freshwater Wetlands on Coastal Floodplains*).

Comments: Freshwater wetlands occur behind the entire length of the Seven Mile Beach nomination area ([Appendix 4](#)).

Foys Swamp and smaller areas of wetland west of Crooked River Road between Crooked River and Beach Road have been modified, but still provide some wetland functions, including groundwater recharge and they also support fragmented areas of Swamp Forest EECs with habitats for water birds and amphibians.

The large Coomonderry Swamp wetland, south of Beach Road, retains its ecological integrity, supporting diverse wetland vegetation and fauna habitats;

5. Vegetation Units within the proposed Area of Outstanding Biodiversity Value

For the purpose of discussing the biological values, levels of protection and status of the lands in this nomination the vegetation has been divided into five units. The biological makeup and importance of each Unit will be described separately.

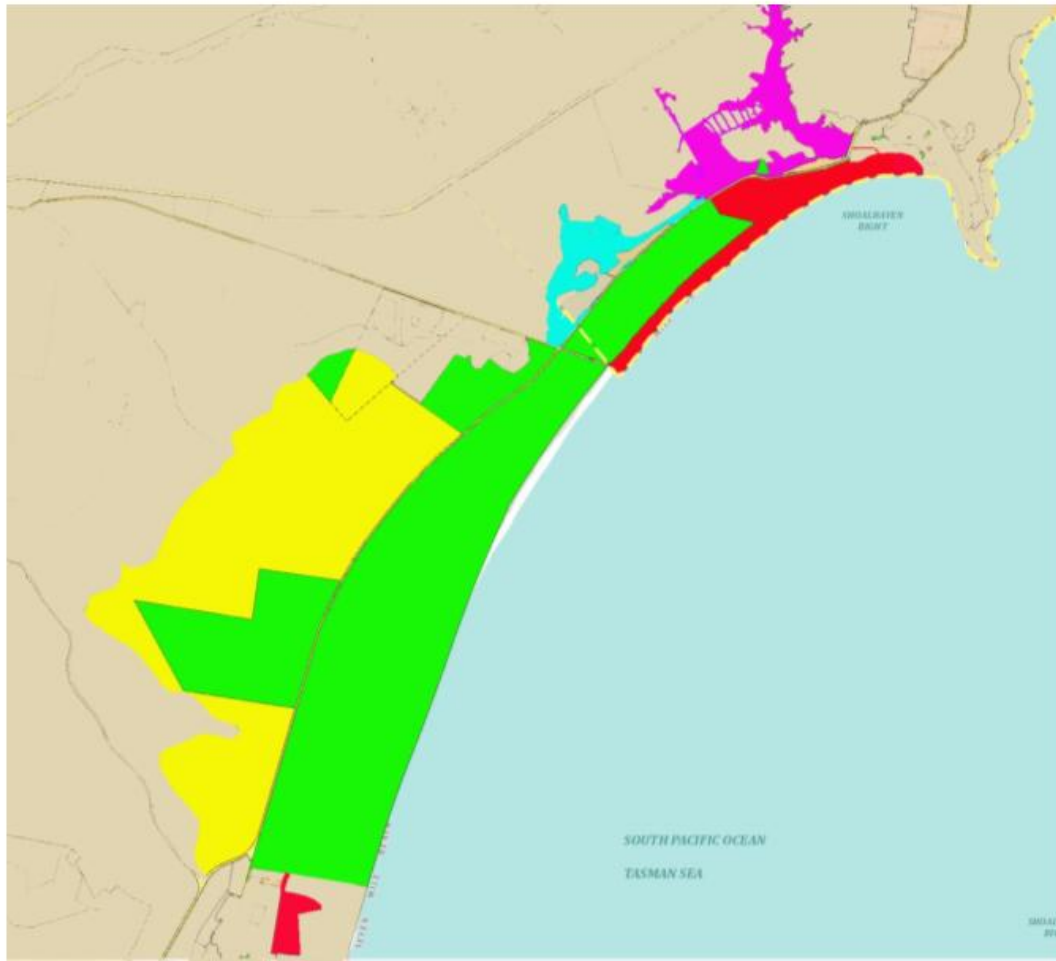


Figure 3: The five vegetation units that make up the nomination proposal

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Unit 1: Green | Seven Mile Beach National Park |
| Unit 2: Red | Vegetation on Crown Land adjacent to the National Park |
| Unit 3: Pink | Vegetation west of Crooked River Road on private land adjoining the Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP). |
| Unit 4: blue | Vegetation west of Crooked River Road adjoining sand mine on private land. |
| Unit 5: Yellow | Vegetation west of Crooked River Road on freehold land and land managed by Shoalhaven City Council, encompassing Coomonderry Swamp. |

5.1 Unit 1. Seven Mile Beach National Park (Green on map in Figure 3)

The land in Unit 1 encompasses the 953-hectare, Seven Mile Beach National Park ([Appendix 5](#)). It contains one of the largest areas of natural coastal dune vegetation on the central part of the NSW coastline, elsewhere, sand barriers have been extensively cleared for urban development (NPWS 1998).

The coastal vegetation supports Blackbutt Forest (Mills 2019), the primary habitat for the Greater Glider (Daly 2014), as well as Bangalay Sand Forest, Freshwater Wetland, Swamp Mahogany and Swamp Oak EECs listed under the *BC Act 2016*.

Littoral Rainforest is regenerating north of Beach Road in the NP, where fire has been absent for nearly 40 years.

While this proposal focusses on the vegetation of SMB National Park and adjoining crown and freehold lands, the nearby Comerong Nature Reserve provides habitat for a large number of water birds and threatened shorebirds including the Hooded Plover, Lesser Sand Plover, Greater Sand Plover, Sooty Oystercatcher, Pied Oystercatcher, Little Tern, Great Knot, Blue-billed duck, Black-tailed Godwit and Black Bittern (NPWS 1998). This nature reserve has not been included in this proposal because it is not connected to the nomination area, however because of its close proximity it could be considered for inclusion in this nomination.

5.2 Unit 2. Vegetation on Crown Land adjacent to the National Park (Red on map in Figure 3)

The land in Unit 2 includes two areas of Crown Land on the east eastern side of Crooked River Road.

The Crown Reserve adjoining the norther end of the National Park is zoned E2 in Kiama LEP 2011. This vegetation is identified as Land having high biodiversity conservation value on the Natural Resources – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map - Sheet NRB_001 – in Kiama LEP 2011 (Appendix 6).

We are not aware of any vegetation studies for this area, however it contains a substantial area of Littoral Rainforest adjoining the council Caravan Park as well as Bangalay Sand Forest and a large area of Blackbutt Forest that contributes habitat for the Greater Glider population outside the NP.

The small area of Crown Reserve (CR1003018) to the south of the National Park in Shoalhaven Heads is zoned R1 in Shoalhaven LEP 2014. The Reserve gazettal of 2001 states the Reserve No. 1003018 was set aside the purpose of public recreation and environmental protection, (Appendix 7). This vegetation is mapped on the Shoalhaven LEP's biodiversity overlay. It contains Bangalay Sand Forest EEC and has been free of fire for a long time and has developing Littoral Rainforest.

5.3 Unit 3. Vegetation west of Crooked River road on freehold land (Pink on map in Figure 3)

The land in Unit 3 is zoned E2 in Kiama LEP 2011. It corresponds with the *land having high biodiversity conservation value* on the Natural Resources – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map - Sheet NRB_001 –in Kiama LEP 2011 (Appendix 6).

This vegetation represents part of the last beach, fore dune, rainforest, hind dune, swamp vegetation profile remaining in the Illawarra. (Muston and Associates, 1994 for Kiama Council – unable to locate study).

The biodiversity values of this Unit are particularly important due to the complex assemblage of five EEC vegetation communities in close association. The Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Crooked River Estuary, Figures 14 and 18, indicates the approximate distribution of these EECs (Appendix 3 and 8).

The dune areas support Bangalay Sand Forest described as common this area (Mills 1988). The Bangalay grows in association with Littoral Rainforest due to the low incidence of bushfire on the western side of Crooked River Road.

Littoral Rainforest in this Unit is described by Mills (1988) and identified as a *littoral rainforests area* under the *Coastal Management Act 2016* (Appendix 2). This is the most significant Littoral Rainforest area at SMB and many giant rainforest trees have survived along Blue Angle Creek (Appendix 9).

Small areas of freshwater wetlands support Swamp Oak and Swamp Sclerophyll EECs located in the lower areas on lot 23 and along the wetlands flowing into Crooked River. Swamp Oak is found along Crooked River and Blue Angle Creek, merging with the Swamp Mahogany community (Mills 1988).

Riparian areas along Crooked River is included in this Unit because Crooked River and associated wetlands are considered an area of regional significance as they are home to several endangered, threatened and rare species of plants, birds, frogs and insectivorous bats (Reinfelds 2004). Coastal saline wetlands supporting Saltmarsh EEC is identified where the wetlands adjoin Crooked River west of the Gerroa STP (KMC 2015). (Appendix 3).

The Australasian Bittern was observed in this Unit at Baileys Island, Crooked River/Blue Angle Creek at Gerroa in 2000- 2001 and 2007-2009 by Birds Australia observers and near Foys Swamp ponds by Kevin Mills (2003) and Craven (2016).

The small crosshatched area on the Gerroa STP site represents 20-year-old land care work carried out by Gerroa Environmental Protection Society in the early 2000s. This revegetation is nearing maturity and is described as *regenerating swamp Oak and Swamp Mahogany Forest west of the STP* (KMC, 2015). As this vegetation is contingent with the rest of the vegetation in this Unit we believe that it could be included in the nomination area. It is zoned E3 in Kiama LEP 2011.

Some vegetation in this Unit is threatened by works at the sewerage treatment plant. Recently constructed effluent dispersal trenches are killing large Blackbutt trees, impacting the sustainability of the SMB Endangered Greater Glider population.

5.4 Unit 4. Vegetation west of Crooked River Road adjoining the sand mine on freehold land.

(Light blue on map in Figure 3)

The land in Unit 4 is zoned E2 with very small regenerating areas zoned E3 in Kiama LEP 2011. The E2 land corresponds with the *land having high biodiversity conservation value* on the Natural Resources – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map - Sheet NRB_001 –in Kiama LEP 2011 (Appendix 6).

Vegetation in this Unit has been well described by Mills (2006, 2008) and consists of Swamp Mahogany, Swamp Oak, Bangalay Sand Forest and Littoral Rainforest EECs as well as Blackbutt Forest (Appendix 10).

Small E3 zoned areas and buffers to the E2 zoned vegetation are being regenerated as part of the Cleary Bros sand mine Landscape and Rehabilitation Management Plan developed by Mills (2008). This vegetation in this Unit has been designated as a 'Conservation Area', a condition of consent by the Land and Environment Court as compensation for vegetation removed by sand mining² (Appendix 11). Unit 4 corresponds to the vegetation mapped in this Conservation Area.

Sand mining has historically impacted on Blackbutt, Bangalay and Swamp Mahogany communities in this area and has threatened the sustainability of the Endangered Greater Glider Population at SMB.

5.5 Unit 5. Vegetation west of Crooked River Road on freehold land and land managed by Shoalhaven City Council, encompassing Coomonderry Swamp. (Yellow on map in Figure 3)

The land in Unit 5 is zoned E2 in Shoalhaven LEP 2014. It corresponds with the *land having high biodiversity conservation value* on the Natural Resources – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map - Sheet NRB_001 (Appendix 6).

Coomonderry Swamp is identified in the Coastal Management Act 2016 as a *coastal wetlands area* (Appendix 12).

This intact wetland EEC covers approximate 670 hectares and is the largest freshwater coastal wetland in the southern region of NSW, representing 40% of this wetland type within the State (DECCW NSW 2010). It is recognised as nationally important in the Directory of Nationally Important Wetlands in Australia (Environment Australia, 2001) and listed on the register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The

² Gerroa Environment Protection Society Inc v Minister for Planning & Cleary Bros (Bombo) Pty Ltd [2008] NSWLEC 173

Illawarra Regional Landscape and Environment Study (Department of Planning 1981) categorises the wetland as 11c-priority Protection requiring protection against polluting land use (Craven 2016).

The ecological integrity of this wetland is well documented. It supports a high diversity of wetland plants in a variety of wetland habitats and these in turn provide the food, shelter and refuge for a large number of fauna. (De Jong, 1997). It also represents many irreplaceable biodiversity conservation values, including plants and animals of regional and state significance that are reliant on freshwater. The swamp and verges comprise Endangered Ecological Communities and species, Coastal Freshwater Swamp, Swamp Sclerophyll, Swamp Oak Forest and populations of endangered Australasian Bittern and Green and Golden Bell Frog. (Craven, 2016).

Coomonderry Swamp is a significant habitat for the Green and Golden Bell Frog because it is the most extensive wetland in which the frog has yet been discovered in New South Wales and maintains a large population, (Daly, 1996). The majority of the extant GGBF populations in New South Wales occur in coastal wetlands south of Sydney, particularly in the Wollongong, Kiama and Shoalhaven council areas (Daly, 1996).

The Australasian Bittern occupies confined areas of open water and mostly dense aquatic vegetation. Coomonderry Swamp has these characteristics (de Jong, 1997). This species has been recorded consistently at this wetland as aural detections in 1993, 1995, 2005, 2008, 2014 and 2015, (Craven 2016). A recent photo of a fledgling confirms that they are breeding in this wetland (G. Daly pers. comm).

Encroaching urban development in the catchment threatens the sustainability of this wetland habitat. Buffers need to be extended and rehabilitated and the entire wetland protected within the National Park. If regional biodiversity is to be maintained planning authorities need to adopt local environmental planning instruments that protect habitats identified as significant for rare and endangered species such as the Green and Golden Bell Frog, (Daly, 1996).

6. Summary

The Seven Mile Beach ecosystem has outstanding biological Value and could be described as a biologically diverse hot spot of scientific importance.

It supports an irreplaceable coastal dune wetland ecosystem that is a habitat for well-documented Endangered Ecological Vegetation Communities, including the largest intact coastal freshwater wetland in southern NSW, which supports vegetation and fauna of state and national significance.

The complexity of the SMB vegetation provides a diverse habitat for threatened fauna with specialised food and breeding requirements. It sustains well-documented threatened fauna species/populations that are known to breed in the area, as well as critically endangered migratory species which are known to forage in the winter blossoming Swamp Mahogany Forest extending along the nomination area.

The nomination meets all four assessment pathways:

- It supports multiple threatened species and ecological communities.
- It represents irreplaceable biological distinctiveness because of its compositional diversity that is essential for the persistence of threatened species and ecological communities.
- It supports intact vegetation communities that have retained their ecological integrity and processes.
- It represents outstanding ecological value for education or scientific research to study important species, ecological communities, ecological processes and ecosystem functions that maintain species and ecological communities and has the potential to provide unique education activities.

7. References

The following studies, plans and policies provide documentation, prevalence and circumstances of threatened species, populations and communities found at Seven Mile Beach listed in this nomination.

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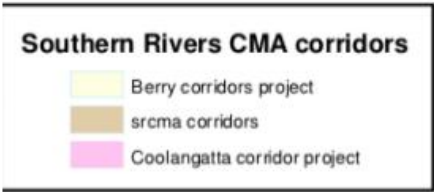
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Howard H Jones
Secretary of the Gerroa Environmental Protection Society Inc.

8. Appendixes

Appendix 1: Location of Berry Corridors Landcare Project.

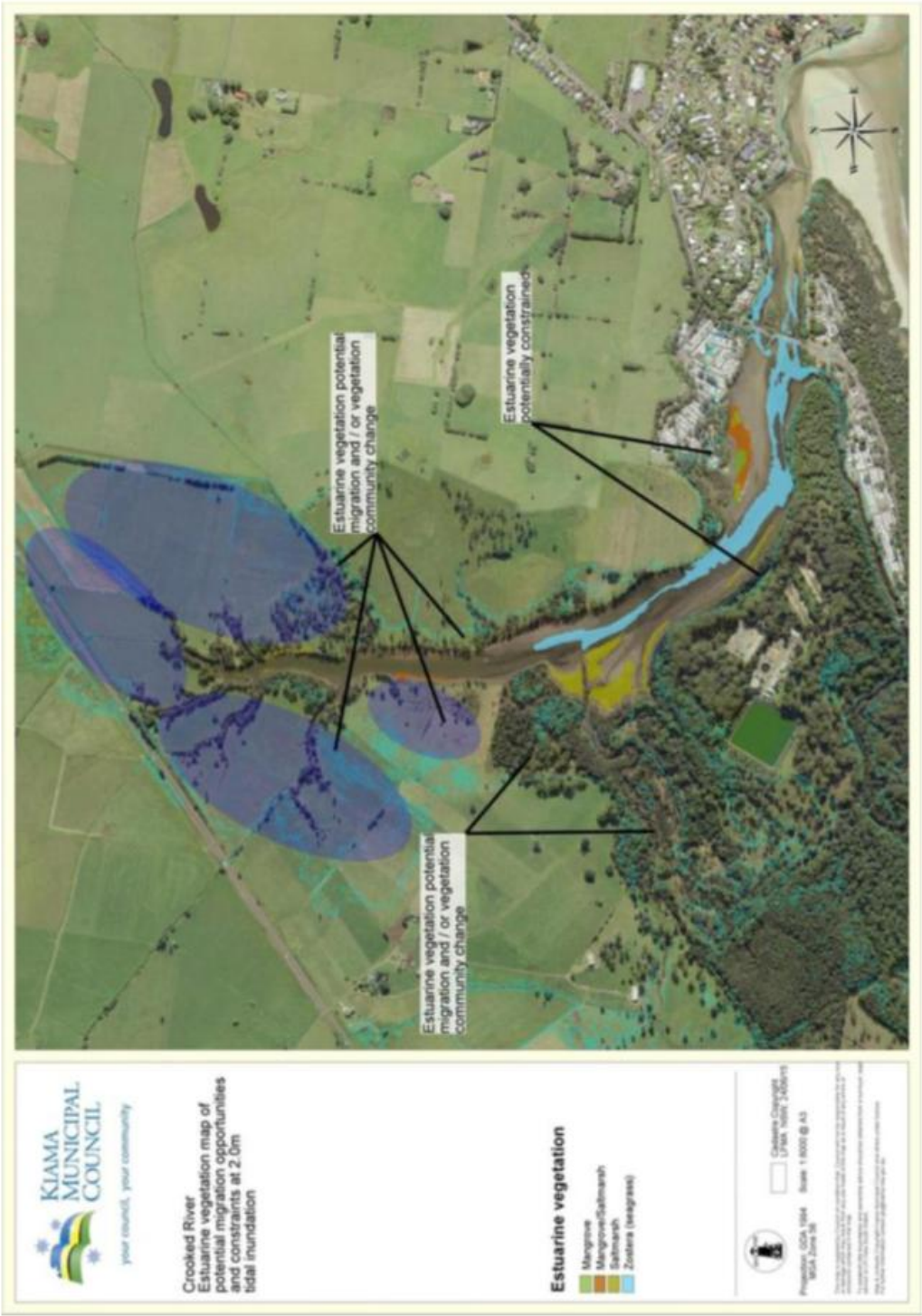
Berry Corridor: *from Escarpment to Sea. Natural Resource Management Plan, 2013.*



Appendix 2: Location of *Littoral Rainforest Area*, vegetation unit 3.
Coastal Management Act 2016. Map from NSW E Planning Portal.



Appendix 3: Location of Saltmarsh EEC, vegetation unit 3.
Map of estuarine vegetation from the Coastal Zone Management Plan for The Crooked River Estuary KMC, 2015. (mustard colour on map).



Appendix 4: Location of wetlands behind Seven Mile Beach.

The modified Foy's Swamp is at top right and the intact Coomonderry Swamp at bottom left.

Sand mine dredge ponds are located east of Foy's Swamp

Map from NSW E Planning Portal.



Appendix 5: Location of Seven Mile Beach National Park, vegetation unit 1.

Note small area of National Park in north near Gerroa is blocked by text Crooked River Road.



Appendix 6: Natural Resources – Terrestrial Biodiversity Map.

Vegetation identified as having high biodiversity conservation value on the Natural Resources - Biodiversity Map - Sheet NRB_001 Kiama LEP 2011 and Shoalhaven LEP 2014.

Map from NSW E Planning Portal.



Appendix 7: Crown Reserve 1003018 Gazettal 2001 (Shoalhaven Heads).

The reserve gazettal was set aside for the purpose of public recreation and environmental protection.

8666

OFFICIAL NOTICES

19 October 2001

NOWRA OFFICE
Department of Land and Water Conservation
64 North Street (PO Box 309), Nowra, NSW 2541
Phone: (02) 4423 0122 Fax: (02) 4423 3011

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989,
the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule
hereunder is reserved as specified opposite thereto in
Column 2 of the Schedule.

RICHARD AMERY, M.P.,
Minister for Agriculture
and Minister for Land and Water Conservation

SCHEDULE

COLUMN 1

Land District: Nowra.
Local Government Area:
Shoalhaven City.
Parish: Coolangatta.
County: Camden.
Locality: Shoalhaven Heads.
Lot 7010, section *, DP 751268#.
Area: About 35 hectares.
File No.: NA01 R 26.

COLUMN 2

Reserve No.: 1003018.
Public Purpose: Public recreation
and environmental protection.

#Please note that the above Lot number marked # is for
Departmental use only.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 158

Appendix 8: Location of Endangered Ecological Communities in Crooked River Catchment.

Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Crooked River Estuary Map KMC, 2015.

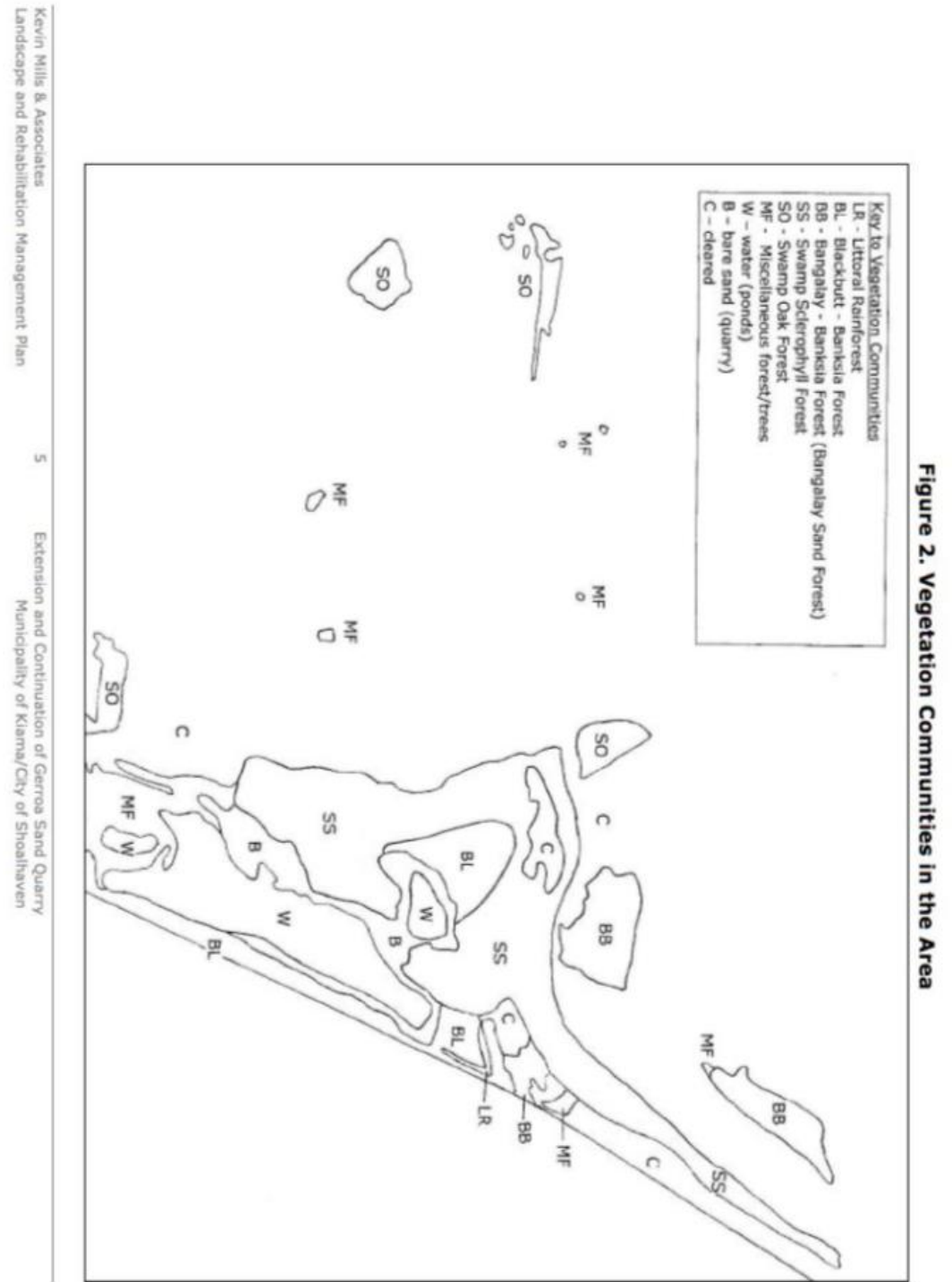
Note: the delineation of these communities is approximate in this map. The light blue area represents GEPS land care revegetation project.



Appendix 9: Giant Fig in the Littoral Rainforest along Blue Angle Creek, vegetation unit 3.



Appendix 10: Cleary Bros sand mine Landscape and Rehabilitation Management Plan, vegetation unit 4. (describes vegetation communities)



Appendix 11: Cleary Bros map of designated Conservation Area in vegetation unit 4.
This Plan encompasses existing vegetation and rehabilitated buffers and infill areas.



Appendix 12: Location of Coomonderry Swamp Coastal Wetland Area in vegetation unit 5.
Coastal Management Act 2016. Map from NSW E Planning Portal.



Long-term monitoring of arboreal mammals in coastal reserves on the south coast of New South Wales

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ABSTRACT

Replicated systematic surveys were conducted for arboreal mammals in several reserves on the south coast of New South Wales between 1995 and 2023. Nine species were detected including the Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis*, Southern Greater Glider *Petauroides volans*, Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis* and Eastern Pygmy Possum *Cercartetus nanus* which are listed on the Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999). The Southern Greater Glider population at Seven Mile Beach National Park (NP) is isolated as a consequence of clearing for agriculture but the population did not decline during the survey period. Greater Glider populations in Conjola NP, the Jervis Bay area, Meroo NP and Murrumbidgee NP suffered severe declines in abundance and distribution during the monitoring period. Except for Seven Mile Beach, there has been a sharp decline in the abundance of Southern Greater Gliders in the coastal reserves surveyed. There was limited recovery of Southern Greater Glider in Meroo NP and Murrumbidgee NP after the 2018-20 drought that culminated in the 2020 Currawong wildfire. The long-term persistence of the Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider in the Jervis Bay area, Corramy RP, Conjola NP, Meroo NP and Murrumbidgee NP is not assured as they may be isolated because of urban developments, clearing for agriculture, private forestry, roads and electricity easements. The increased risk of wildfire due to climate change threatens the viability of these populations.

Key words: Shoalhaven, National Parks, arboreal mammals, Southern Greater Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider, Squirrel Glider, Eastern Pygmy Possum, wildfire, habitat fragmentation.

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Introduction

Fragmentation of bushland by urban developments, roads, power easements and agriculture has been well documented as factors that reduce biodiversity and cause local extinctions (Fahrig 2003; Lindenmayer *et al.* 1999; Radford *et al.* 2005; Lindenmayer and Fischer 2006; Fischer and Lindenmayer 2007; Kingsford *et al.* 2009). Gliding mammals along the east coast of Australia are dependent on tree cover to traverse landscape (Ball and Goldingay 2008). Species such as Feathertail Gliders *Acrobates pygmaeus* and *A. frontalis*, Squirrel Glider *Petaurus norfolcensis* and Sugar Glider *Petaurus breviceps*, traverse small interruptions in canopy by their ability to move short distances over the ground. For the Yellow-bellied Glider *Petaurus australis* and Southern Greater Glider *Petauroides volans* ground movements are rare and generally outside their normal behaviour (Fleay 1947), hence these species are tied to near contiguous forest.

For most Australian gliding mammals interruptions in canopy for distances greater than 55m forms a barrier to movement (Goldingay 2000; Goldingay and Jackson 2004; van der Ree *et al.* 2004; Ball and Goldingay 2008; Taylor and Goldingay 2009). Given this constraint many coastal populations of gliding mammals have been or are likely to or have become isolated because of urban developments, electricity easements and the widening of roads.

The Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider are indicator species for assessing diversity, forest connectivity and health (Kavanagh 1991) as they require an abundance of large hollow-bearing trees (Andrews *et al.* 1994; Smith *et al.* 1994, 1995; Kavanagh 2000; Eyre 2004; van der Ree *et al.* 2004; Vanderduys *et al.* 2012; McLean *et al.* 2018) for dens and are sensitive to habitat alteration such as logging (Lunney

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1987; Macfarlane 1988; Smith and Lindenmayer 1988; Goldingay and Daly 1997). These species are listed on the *Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016)* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* as threatened with extinction. Given these attributes, these were the focal species for our surveys.

The primary aim of the study was to monitor populations of arboreal mammals in Conjola National Park (NP), Corramy Regional Park (RP), Jervis Bay NP, Meroo NP, Murramarang NP and Seven Mile Beach NP over time. In addition, we quantified the impact of the 2019-20 Currowan wildfire and assess habitat preference (forest type) for species, with particular attention to the Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider. The surveys considered the viability of the Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider regarding fragmentation, area of reserve and population size.

Methods

Location of study area

The study area was located on the south coast of New South Wales (NSW), some 200 km south of Sydney between 34°50' and 35°35' latitude and 150°50' and 150°15' longitude (Figures 1 - 7). The survey sites were primarily in the Shoalhaven local government area but a few were within the adjoining Kiama (northern portion of Seven Mile Beach NP) and Eurobodalla (southern portion of Murramarang NP) local government areas. The total area covered some 35,065ha and included land managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (Tables 1 and Supplement), Shoalhaven City Council, Forestry Corporation of NSW and private landowners. The altitudinal range of sites ranged between 5 - 370m ADH, albeit the majority were below 40m ADH (derived from topographic maps). Most of the reserves had previously been State Forests and subject to logging. The exception was Seven Mile Beach NP that had a high density of hollow-bearing trees. Except for Seven Mile Beach NP and the Jervis Bay area all reserves were burnt by the Currowan wildfire in the summer of 2019-2020. Prior to this wildfire the region had been in rain deficit and declared in drought (Department of Primary Industries combined drought indicator) for two years before and a few months after the fire.

Site selection

In Murramarang NP the survey sites were stratified with respect to age, forest type and soil moisture. For forest type nine (9) sites each of moist forest, dry rough-barked forest and dry forest (consisting of rough-barked and smooth barked trees) were surveyed. There were three age classes in each of these three forest types that included old growth (unlogged forest with large

trees and hollows), mature (unlogged but trees support few large hollows) and young forest (logged forest with no or few hollows). In other survey areas the sites were generally stratified with respect to vegetation community with an emphasis on sites within old growth forest that supported hollow-bearing trees. The location of each site was recorded using a global positioning system (projection in Geocentric datum of Australia 94, Zone 56) or taken from SIX maps.

Geology and soils

Seven Mile Beach NP is underlain with sands of marine origin (Hazelton 2010). West of the park there are deep (>150 mm) soils derived from volcanic rock in the Berry formation and moderately deep soils derived from Budgong sandstone (Hazelton 2010).

Within the Jervis Bay region Permian sandstones, siltstones and conglomerates of marine origin (Snapper Point Formation) (Douglas 1973) form the bedrock of Bherwerre peninsula. The resulting soil is shallow and sandy being derived from sandstone on a plateau that extends from portions of Jervis Bay NP to the adjoining Booderee NP. West of the Bherwerre peninsula the soils are derived from eroded Wandrawandian Siltstone being grey siltstones and fine-grained silty sandstones (Hazelton 2010).

Rose (1966) states the soils in Corramy RP are derived from the Conjola Formation, being decomposed sandstone and silty sandstone. Some areas have a high quartz content when overlying the Snapper Point formation, while low quartz sedimentary soils overlay the Wandrawandian Siltstone and unconsolidated alluvial sediments overlay the undifferentiated alluviums (Rose 1966; OEH 2012). Sand dunes of marine origin occur in the park on the eastern side of Swan Lake. Meroo NP also has soils derived from the Conjola Formation and alluvium around Meroo and Termeil lakes (Rose 1966; OEH 2012).

Murramarang NP spans two interim Australian bioregions (Thackway and Cresswell 1995; Environment Australia 2000; IBRA version 7, 2012). The Sydney Basin covers all survey areas to South Durras (NPWS 2003). South of this village the sites in Murramarang NP were in the South East Corner bioregion and the soil in some areas was derived from metamorphosed siltstone, claystone, sandstone, quartzite and chert while another area the soil was derived from chert, conglomerate, slate, sandstone and phyllite (Cambrian beds).

Vegetation communities sampled in various areas

The plant communities were reviewed from intersects of survey sites and shape files as per the South Coast Illawarra Vegetation Integration model (SCIVI) and

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Monitoring Arboreal Mammals

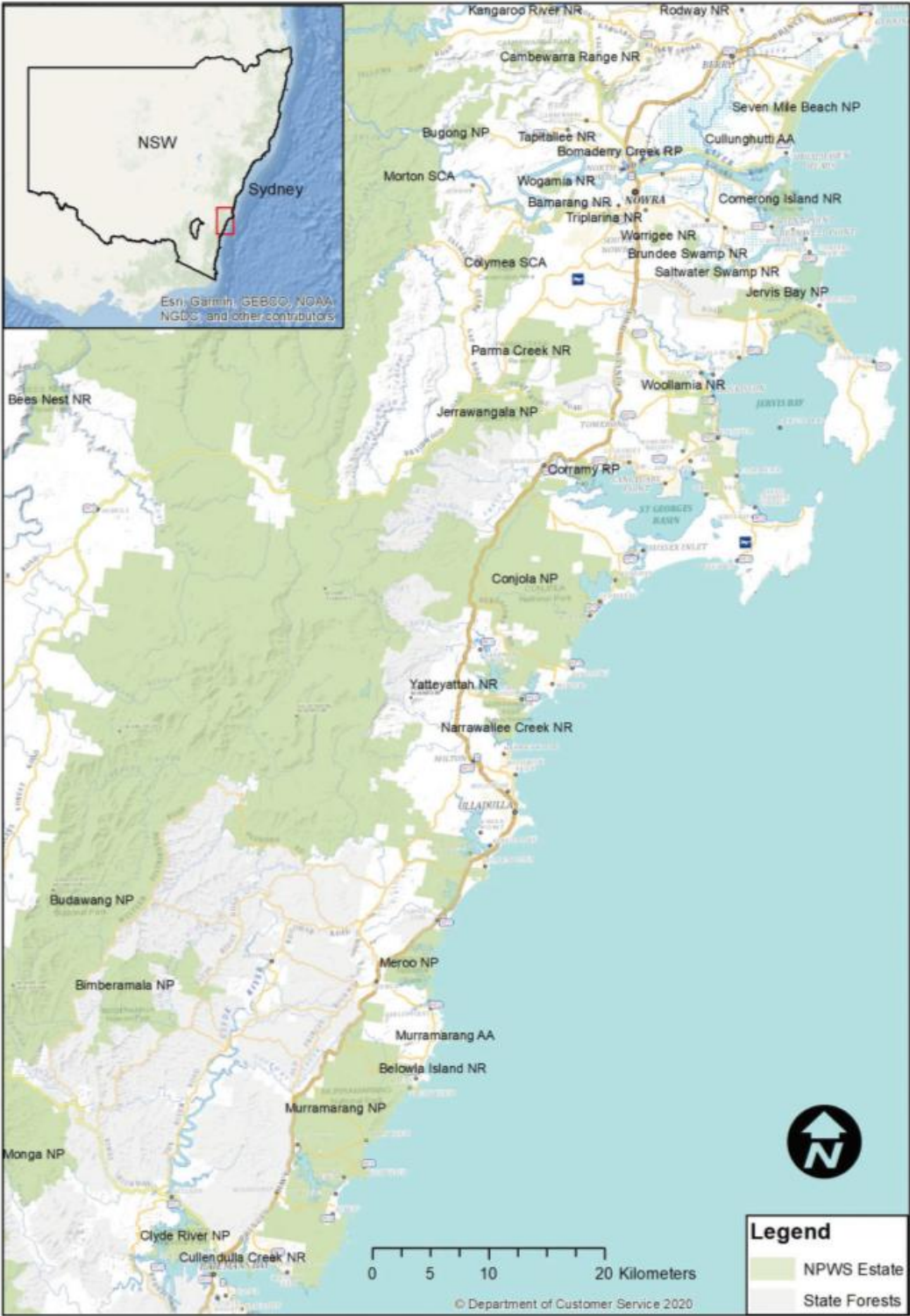


Figure 1 Location of reserves surveyed

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Figure 2 Location of survey sites in Seven Mile Beach NP and presence of threatened species in 2023

Monitoring Arboreal Mammals

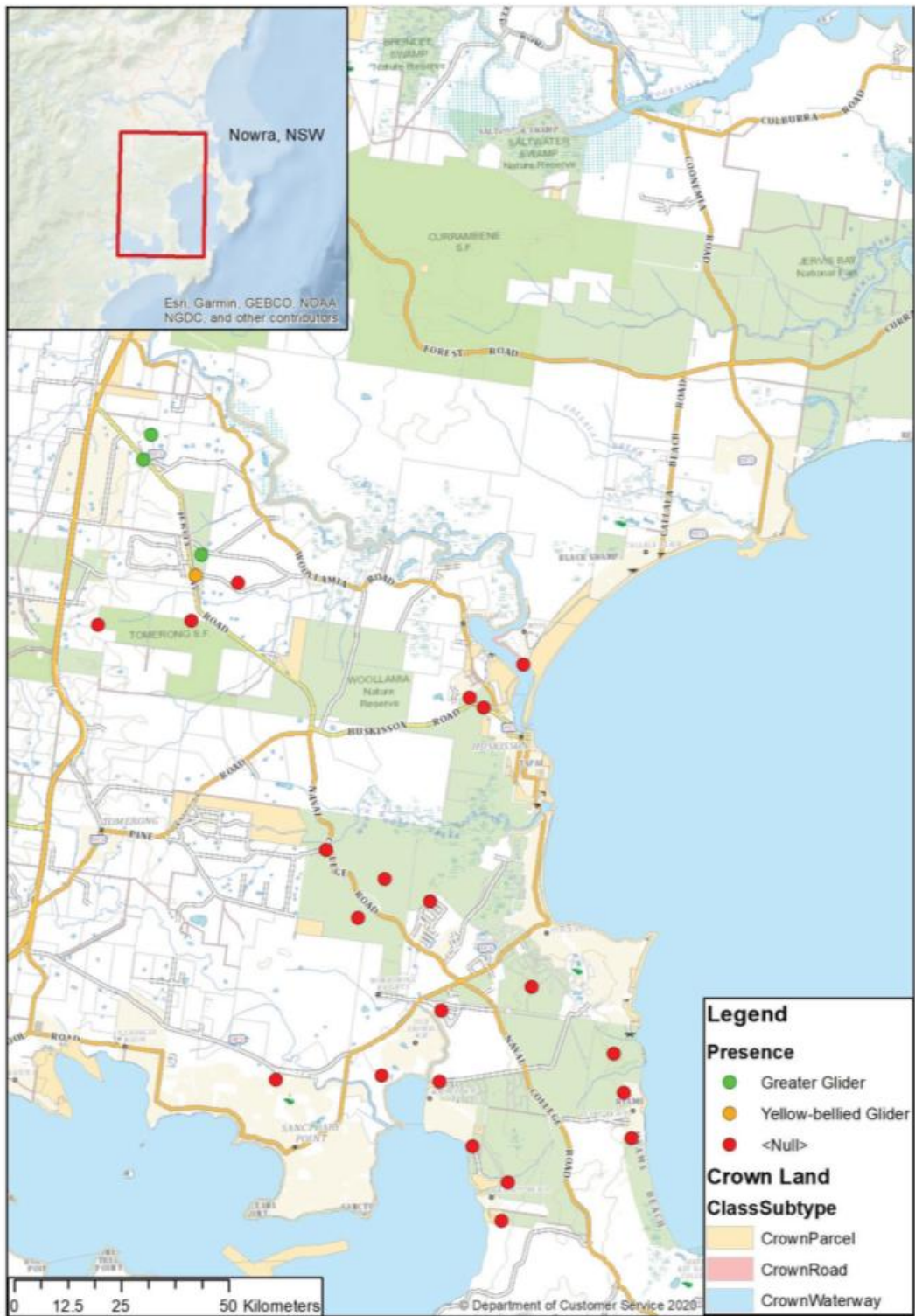


Figure 3 Location of survey sites in the Jervis Bay area south of Currambene Ck and presence of focal species in 2020

Daly et al.



Figure 4 Location of survey sites in Corramy RP and presence of focal species in 2023

Monitoring Arboreal Mammals

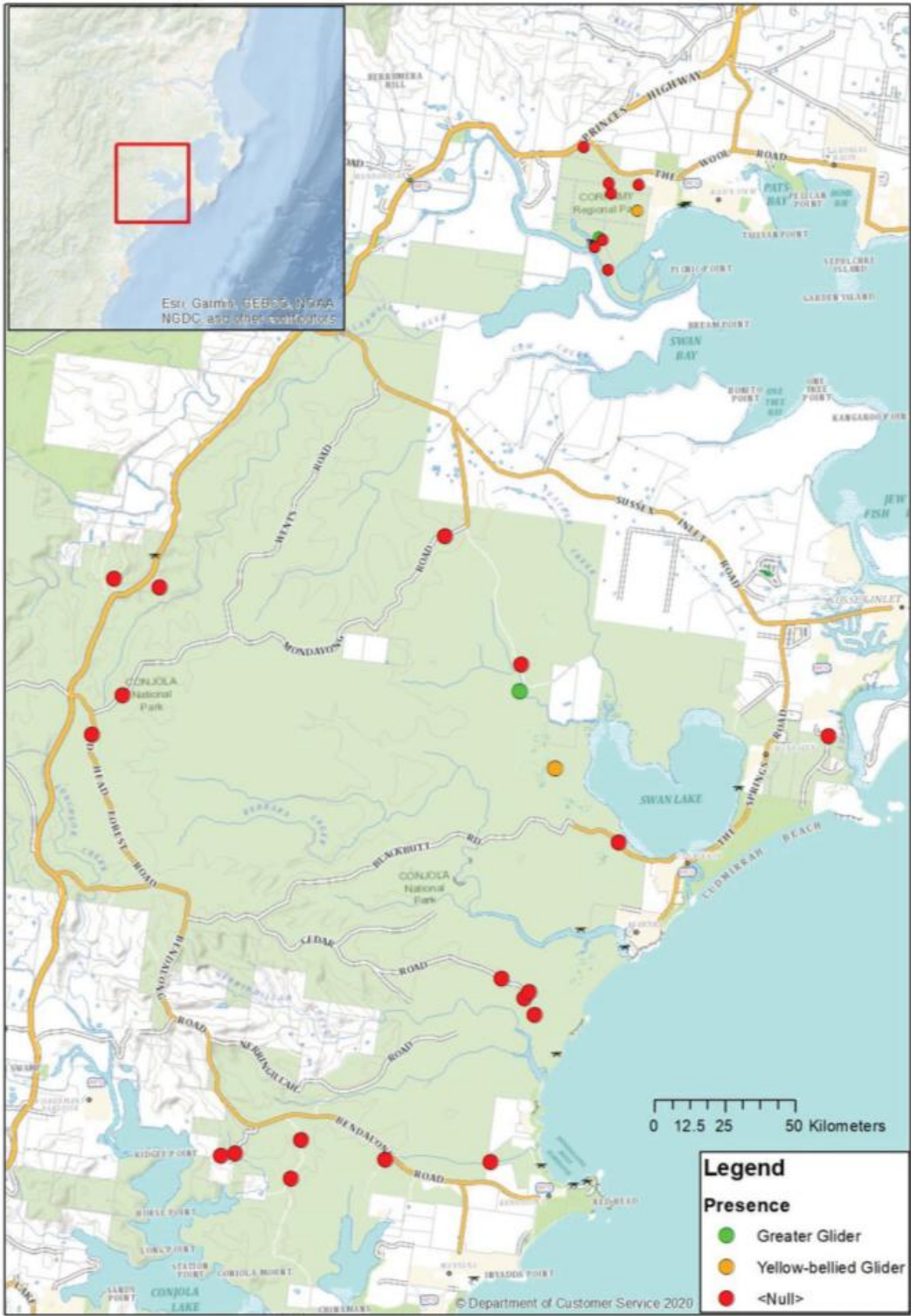


Figure 5 Location of survey sites in Corramy RP and Conjola NP and presence of focal species in 2023

Daly et al.

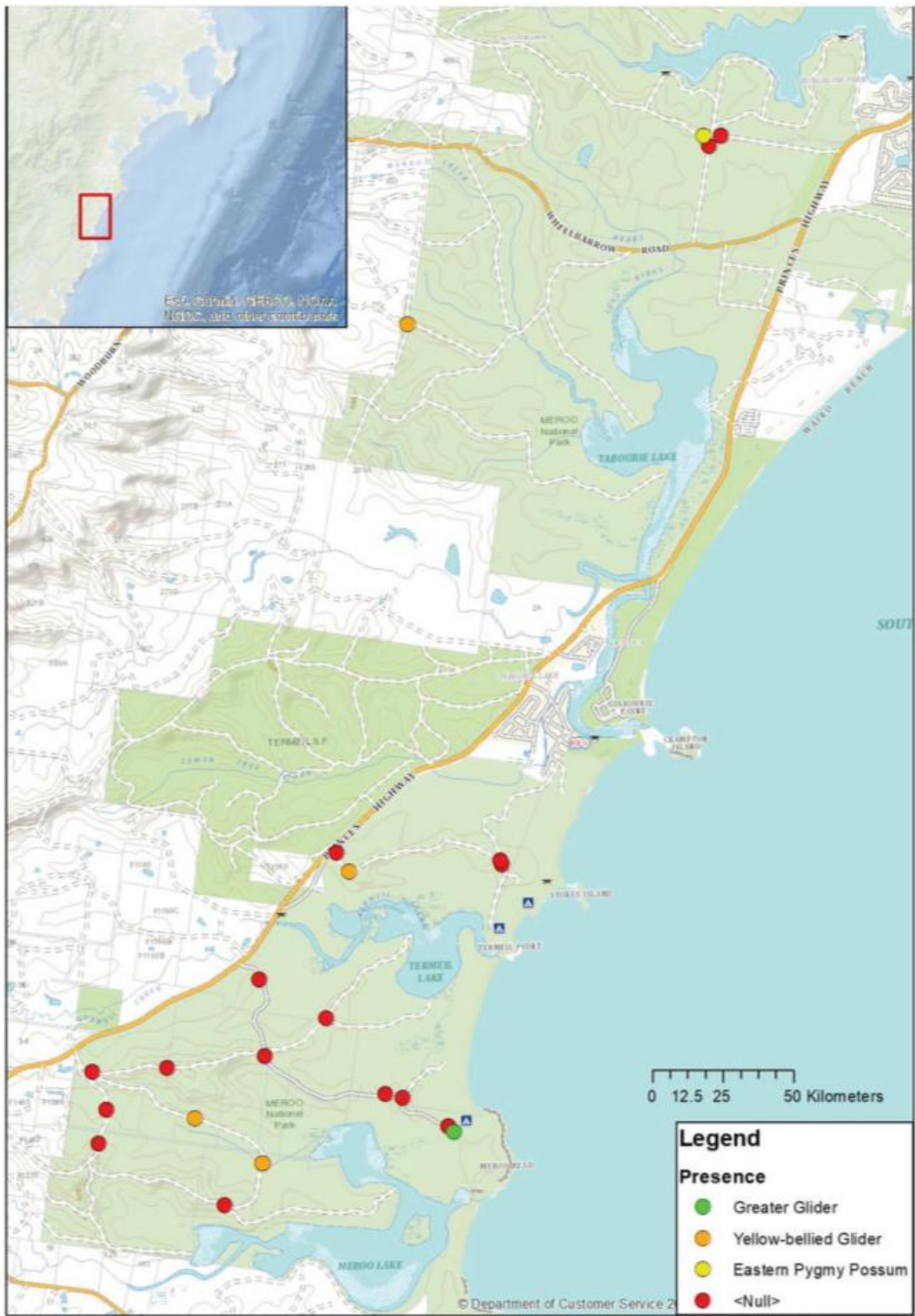


Figure 6 Location of survey sites in Merri NP and presence of threatened species in 2023

Monitoring Arboreal Mammals

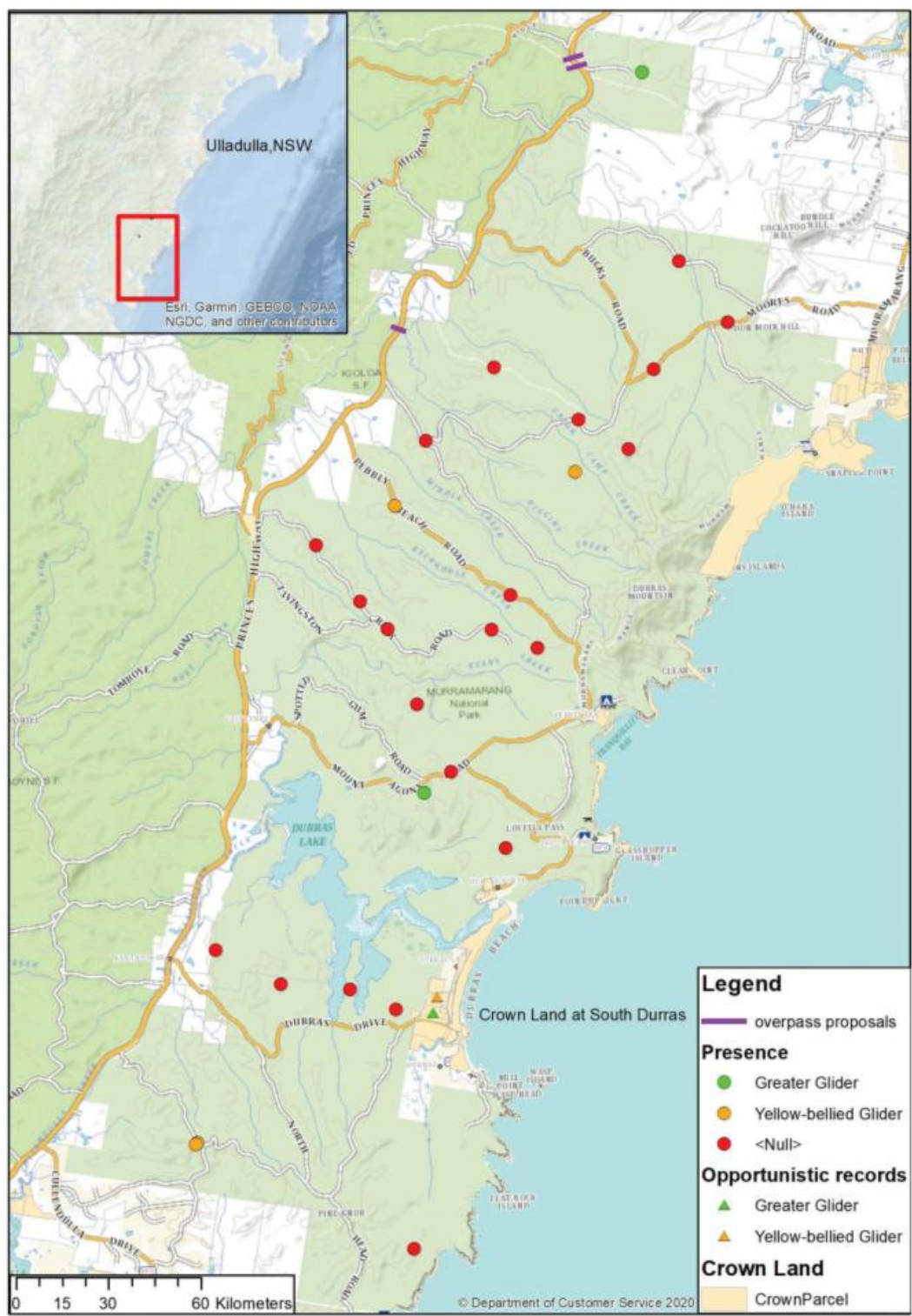


Figure 7 Location of survey sites in Murrumbidgee NP and presence of focal species in 2023

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Table 1 Reserve size and number of sites surveyed

Notes: *indicates reserves created under the Regional Forestry Agreement in 2001, # indicates reserves/areas burnt during the 2019-20 wildfire. Conjola sites include a few in the adjacent land (see Supplement)

Reserve/land	No. sites	Area (ha)
Conjola NP*#	27	11593
Corramy RP*#	9	291
Jervis Bay NP*	24	5,247
Meroo NP*#	21	3834
Murramarang NP*#	27	12329
Seven Mile Beach NP	13	953
South Durras crown land	1	18
Berry environs	5	800
Total	120	35,065

Plant Community Types. The names used here relate to OEH (2013) (Table 1) as we believe the descriptions in this document provide a clearer picture of canopy species than other classifications. Previous vegetation surveys within the reserves provide more detailed descriptions of associations and illustrate the evolution of vegetation classifications.

Since arboreal mammals primarily rely on canopy and shrubs the low understory species have been omitted from the descriptions. There was a bias to surveys being undertaken in tall open forest and open forest, particularly Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest and Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open forest as these communities had trees with larger hollows.

Seven Mile Beach NP

The community sampled was Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest. Some sites bordered Bangalay - Old-man Banksia open forest on coastal sands. In the hinterland, west of Seven Mile Beach NP, the main forest type surveyed was Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest but at one site along the escarpment the community was Brown Barrel - Mountain Grey Gum tall forest on volcanic soils.

Jervis Bay NP and environs

The main communities sampled were Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest, Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest on sheltered slopes and gullies in the southern Sydney Basin and Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open

forest, Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest and Swamp Mahogany swamp sclerophyll forest on coastal lowlands.

Corramy RP

EcoGIS (2002) identified six forest ecosystems within the park. These include Spotted Gum Herb/Grass/Shrub Forest, Red Bloodwood and Turpentine Dry Shrub Forest, Swamp Oak Forest, Coastal Woollybutt - *Melaleuca decora* Sedge Shrub Swamp Forest and Coastal Swamp Oak - Swamp Melaleuca Wet Heath Swamp Forest.

By OEH (2013) the communities sampled were Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest and Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open forest. The latter community occurs at altitudes below 100m AHD.

Conjola NP and environs

NGH (2004) used the classification (names) of forest types derived by Thomas, Gellie and Harrison (2000). The main communities sampled were Coastal Sands Blackbutt-Banksia Forest, Lowland Red Bloodwood-Turpentine Dry Scrub Forest, Spotted Gum-Blackbutt Moist Forest, Jervis Bay Lowlands Dry Forest and Coastal Sands Shrub/Fern Forest.

These equate to Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest, Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open forest and Bangalay - Old-man Banksia open forest on coastal sands (Nicholas Graham-Higgs 2002; OEH 2013).

Meroo NP

The main communities sampled (Nicholas Graham-Higgs 2002; OEH 2013) included Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest, Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest and Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open forest.

Murramarang NP and adjacent crown land

The main communities surveyed were Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest, Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay moist open forest on sheltered slopes and gullies in the southern Sydney Basin and Red Bloodwood - Blackbutt - Spotted Gum shrubby open forest (Nicholas Graham-Higgs 2000; OEH 2013).

Survey methods

Spotlight searches were conducted by either one or two people along narrow roads or trails. Each site covered a distance of approximately 250 x 40m (2ha) and were surveyed on foot for 20min per site in the above reserves. When two people conducted

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a survey the second person only contributed by pointing out safety-risk features. The exception to this search effort were surveys conducted in Conjola NP in 1998 and Murramarang in 2006 and 2007/8. The Conjola surveys in 1998 adhered to the methods devised by the NPWS southern Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) unit (NPWS 1999) being 40min/site. The Murramarang surveys in 2006 and 2007/8 varied in search effort and the results were adjusted to provide a common search effort for the analysis of data (also Figure 8). If sites abutted each other they were surveyed consecutively on the one night to avoid the possibility of double counting animals and maintain site independence for statistical analysis.

The same sites were repeatedly surveyed in Corramy RP, Murramarang NP and Seven Mile Beach NP. For the other survey areas there were a set of sites that were repeatedly surveyed, but additional sites were surveyed over time.

A variety of spotlights were used during the surveys. Prior to 2013, hand-held 50 watt 12 volt halogen lights were used but thereafter hands free LED (450-1000 lumens) torches were employed. The variation of spotlight used reflected advances in technology. In general spotlights became brighter, lighter and the batteries longer lasting. Surveys of four sites in Meroo NP in 2023 were aided by one surveyor using a ZH50 thermal monocular. Animals were detected by visual encounters (identity verified by using

binoculars) and by recognition of species-specific calls. The surveys were conducted during conditions with little to no wind, no rain or fog and generally when the moon had a reduced brightness. These covariates were recorded as well as intensity of burn after the Currowan wildfire. The NSW Fire Extent and Severity Mapping Score (FEMSv3 Factsheet) was used to rank burn severity.

Analysis of systematic data

To test for differences in arboreal mammal counts among the sites a model test using a zero inflated POISSON regression was undertaken. We adopted this approach because there were numerous sites that had zero occupancy. Turkey-Kramer HSC one-way analysis was used to see if the number of Southern Greater Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider and total arboreal mammals detected in Murramarang NP differed in respect to age and vegetation type. A student's t test was used to compare the Southern Greater Glider, Sugar Glider and total arboreal mammals detected in Seven Mile Beach NP and Conjola NP over the years and the number of Sugar Glider before and after the 2020 wildfire. For several species the number detected were too few to quantify changes in populations over time.

RESULTS

A total of 836 individuals from nine species of arboreal mammal were detected during 185hrs of spotlighting (Supplement). The most abundant species was the

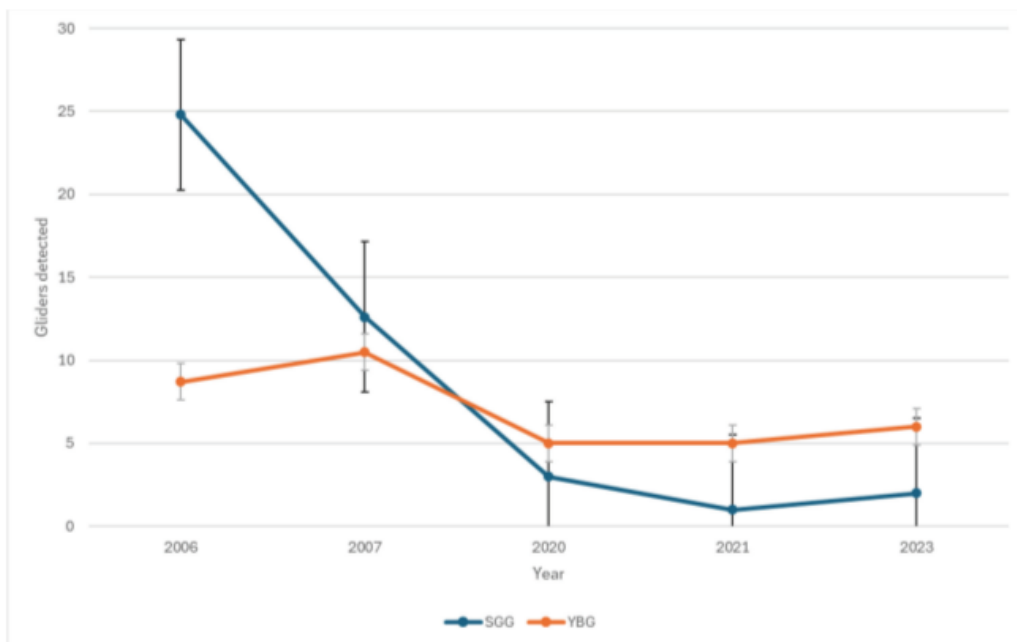


Figure 8. Declines of Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Gliders in Murramarang NP over the survey period

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Sugar Glider accounting for c. 38% of detections. The second most abundant species was the Southern Greater Glider accounting for c. 24% of mammals found, albeit the majority of these were observed in Seven Mile Beach NP. The Common Brushtail Possum *Trichosurus vulpecula*, Common Ringtail Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* accounted for c. 16% of detections apiece but many more (52%) Common Brushtail Possums were seen at Seven Mile Beach NP than other areas (Table 2). The Yellow-bellied Glider accounted for c. 6% of detections. The Short-eared Possum *Trichosurus caninus*, Eastern Pygmy Possum *Cercartetus nanus* and Feathertail Glider *Acrobates frontalis* (identity confirmed by examination of the distal end of an animal's tail, Appendix 1) were occasionally seen.

There were relatively few detections in vegetation communities that did not support large trees with hollows > 300mm dia. Approximately 67% percent of Sugar Gliders and 90% of Yellow-bellied Glider detections were by recognition of call. The location of threatened arboreal species in the Jervis Bay area in 2020 is presented in Figure 3, while the threatened arboreal species detected for the other reserves in 2023 is given in Figures 2, 4-7.

Species diversity and abundance within the various reserves

Seven Mile Beach NP and environs

In Seven Mile Beach NP a total of 179 animals were detected in 17.3hrs of survey. Five arboreal mammals were found including the Common Brushtail Possum, Common Ringtail Possum, Sugar Glider, Southern Greater Glider and Squirrel Glider (Supplement). The most abundant species was the Southern Greater

Glider accounting for 46% of all detections. Southern Greater Gliders were primarily observed within 400m of a picnic area (Figure 2) being highly associated with mature (hollow-bearing) Blackbutt forest. The second most abundant species was the Common Brushtail Possum. More Common Brushtail Possum were found here than any of the other reserves. This species was mostly seen near the picnic area taking advantage of food scraps left by humans.

In the surrounding hinterland no Southern Greater Gliders were found at Cullunghutti Aboriginal Area, Moeyan Hill Reserve, Harley Hill, Berry Hospital Reserve or freehold land adjacent to the Princes Highway and Berry refuse area indicating the population in the reserve is isolated because of previous clearing. One Southern Greater Glider was observed on freehold land five kilometres west of Berry in Brown Barrel - Mountain Grey Gum tall open forest. Seven Mile Beach NP was not burnt in 2019-20 and the reserve had not been subject to logging.

Jervis Bay NP, Council Reserves and Tomerong State Forest

In the Jervis Bay region species richness of arboreal mammals ranged from 3 to 5 per survey with a total of six species being detected. A total of 204 animals were detected over 46.3hrs survey. Species detected included the Common Brushtail Possum, Common Ringtail Possum, Sugar Glider, Southern Greater Glider, Yellow-bellied Glider and Feathertail Glider. The most abundant animal was the Common Ringtail Possum accounting for 39% of all detections. In contrast the Feathertail Glider was observed once. The Jervis Bay area was not burnt by the 2019-20 wildfire.

Table 2 Total number of arboreal mammals detected in various reserves during the surveys

Notes: YBG = Yellow-bellied Glider; SGG = Southern Greater Glider; SG = Sugar Glider; SqG = Squirrel Glider; CBP = Common Brushtail Possum; EPP = Eastern Pygmy Possum and FG = Feathertail Glider. 1995 data from Capararo and Murphy (1996).

Reserve	YBG	SGG	SG	SqG	CBP	SEP	CRP	EPP	FG	Search effort
										hrs
Corramy RP	5	3	33	0	4	0	1	0	0	7.6
Conjola NP	5	32	52	1	9	0	11	0	3	36
Jervis Bay	9	27	67	0	31	0	70	0	0	46.3
Meroo NP	9	11	25	0	5	0	0	2	3	18
Murramarang NP	48	65	68	0	10	4	0	0	7	56.6
Seven Mile Beach NP	0	80	15	1	69	0	14	0	0	17.3
South Durras crown land	5	5	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	1.6
Berry environs	0	1	9	0	3	0	6	0	0	1.6
Total	81	224	275	2	133	4	102	2	13	185

Monitoring Arboreal Mammals

Yellow-bellied Gliders were detected in Swamp Mahogany swamp sclerophyll forest, Red Bloodwood - Grey Gum shrubby forest and Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest. Southern Greater Gliders were found in a broader range of vegetation communities including Red Bloodwood - Grey Gum shrubby forest and Spotted Gum - Blackbutt shrubby open forest but were most frequently seen in Blackbutt - Turpentine - Bangalay forest. In the Jervis Bay area the Common Ringtail Possum, Common Brushtail Possum and Sugar Glider were frequently detected in all vegetation types. The detection rate of these species rose in 2013 and 2017. During the survey Tomerong State Forest was logged and Southern Greater Gliders and Yellow-bellied Gliders were not detected post logging. Southern Greater Gliders were detected less frequently from 2008 onwards even from some sites with mature forest where they were regularly seen (ie. Hyams Beach).

Corramy RP

The species richness of arboreal mammals ranged from 4 to 5 per survey with 46 animals covering five species being found over 7.6hrs survey. The most abundant species was the Sugar Glider accounting for 72% of total detections. The Yellow-bellied Glider, Southern Greater Glider and Common Brushtail Possum were found in roughly equal numbers but only one Common Ringtail Possum was seen.

One family group of Yellow-bellied Glider was found in Corramy RP (Figures 4 and 5). Initial surveys in 2014 detected one animal on a Grey Gum *Eucalyptus punctata*, being a sap feed tree (this was the only Grey Gum located in the reserve). Surveys after the wildfire in 2020 and 2023, detected Yellow-bellied Glider in Blackbutt/Spotted Gum forest some 4km to the south-east of that Grey Gum, which showed no fresh incisions. Southern Greater Gliders were also found in the Blackbutt/Spotted Gum forest in the south-east of the reserve. Sugar Gliders were mostly observed in Two-veined Hickory *Acacia binervata*, a wattle that was used as a sap feed tree by this species.

Conjola NP and environs

The species richness ranged from 3 to 6 per survey. A total of 113 animals from seven species were detected over 36hrs survey. The most abundant animal was the Sugar Glider accounting for 48% of total detections. Most of the Sugar Gliders were found after the 2019-20 wildfire with some observed foraging on flowering Red Bloodwood. The Southern Greater Glider accounted for 27% of mammals, however the majority of these (22% of the total counts) were seen in 1998. In 2013 and thereafter only one or two Southern Greater Gliders were found at one site. Common Brushtail Possums were only seen in the reserve after the 2019-20 wildfire

but not prior to that time.

One family group of Yellow-bellied Glider was found in Conjola NP (Figure 5). This group was known from the one area of the reserve being initially found in 1998 (Daly *et al.* 1998). The Yellow-bellied Gliders and remaining Southern Greater Gliders were associated with this patch of forest that supported a large hollow-bearing Blackbutt. The majority of Common Ringtail Possums were found in the eastern portion of the reserve in vine covered shrubs. Feathertail Gliders were observed once in 1998 and at two sites three years after the wildfire. One Squirrel Glider was seen, however the animal was high in the canopy and its identity was not assured.

Meroo NP

The species richness of arboreal mammals ranged from 3 to 6 per survey with a total of six being found. A total of 55 animals were found over 18hrs survey. The most abundant was the Sugar Glider accounting for 41% of detections. Most of the Sugar Gliders were found after the 2019-20 wildfire. The population of Southern Greater Glider had a marked decline from 2011 to 2020, with a single animal seen in 2023.

The portion of Meroo NP, east of the Princes Highway supports small populations of Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider (Figure 6). Canopy cover in this portion of the park is nearly broken by Termeil Lake and its associated creek. The Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider may disperse over the creek near the highway but the habitat linkage is weak.

To the south of Termeil Lake there may be one or two family groups of Yellow-bellied Glider associated with old growth Spotted Gum forest. This species was consistently detected in this area since the initial surveys in 1998. Historically, Yellow-bellied Gliders were present at Meroo Head (G. Daly pers. obs.) but not found after the 2019-20 wildfire. Yellow-bellied Gliders were detected north of Termeil Lake being found at one site after the 2019-20 wildfire. Southern Greater Gliders were seen in old growth Spotted Gum - Blackbutt forest. Several Sugar Gliders were observed feeding on Red Bloodwood sap and blossom in 2023.

In the north-western portion of Meroo NP the Eastern Pygmy Possum *Cercartetus nanus* and Feathertail Glider were seen with the aid of a ZH50 thermal monocular. All animals were in a dense *Acacia* shrublayer that had grown after the 2019-20 wildfire. The Feathertail Gliders did not move when illuminated and this permitted close inspections. One animal was captured by hand, and the distal end of its tail observed for identity (see Patterson 2012 and Appendix 1). One Eastern Pygmy Possum observed

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foraging on a *Banksia spinulosa* flower (identity verified by using binoculars) quickly dispersed when approached. The other animal was seen in stands of 3m tall wattles near flowering *Banksia spinulosa* (Appendix 2).

Murramarang NP and adjacent crown land

In Murramarang NP a total of 202 animals were detected over 56.6hrs survey. The species richness of arboreal mammals ranged from 3 to 6 per survey with a total of six species being found. The most abundant was the Sugar Glider accounting for 34% of detections. Most of the Sugar Gliders were found after the 2019-20 wildfire. The population of Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider had a marked decline from 2007 to 2020. The Short-eared Possum was only seen at two sites after the wildfire.

In 2023 we found small populations of Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider in Murramarang NP (Figure 7). Both species survived the 2020 wildfire but declined in abundance over the survey period (Figure 8). One family group of Yellow-bellied Glider was consistently detected over the survey period near the Gravel Pit Road - Carls Mountain Rd intersection (sites 25 and 26) in dry rough barked forest. This site is on the far southern portion of the park and the intensity of the 2020 wildfire was low in comparison with areas north of Durras Lake (Craven and Daly 2020; Daly 2021). A few Red Bloodwoods were located at this site that had been incised by Yellow-bellied Glider (see Appendix 1).

During the 2023 surveys several Yellow-bellied Gliders was heard calling after the cessation of the spotlight survey indicating additional family groups persist in the park post wildfire. These detections were not included in the statistical analysis being outside the designated survey period. Other species found in this reserve included the Feathertail Glider, Common Brushtail Possum and Short-eared Possum. No Common Ringtail Possums were detected in Murramarang NP but have been seen outside the park (Craven and Daly 2021).

Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider were found on crown land that adjoins Murramarang NP at South Durras (Figure 7). This area supports old growth Spotted Gum - Blackbutt forest. It is one of the few sites in the Durras area where these species have been regularly detected. Large Red Bloodwood and Spotted Gum were found to be incised by Yellow-bellied Glider at this site.

Statistical results

The number of animals detected and the number of repeat surveys at established survey sites enabled data from Murramarang NP and Seven Mile Beach

NP to be considered statistically to see if there was a change in abundance in the focal species of arboreal mammals after the 2019-20 Currowan wildfire.

The number of Sugar Gliders allowed a comparison of before and after the 2020 wildfire in Conjola NP, Corramy RP, Meroo NP and Murramarang NP. A higher number of Sugar Gliders were found in Corramy RP than in Meroo NP or Murramarang NP (Tukey HSD test, unequal group size, $t=1.97061^*$ $p=0.0017^*$ and 0.0004^* respectively).

At Murramarang NP there were significantly more arboreal mammals detected in old growth and mature forest compared to young forest (Tukey's HSD test, 2 d.f., $q=2.37048^*$, $p=0.028^*$) but there was no significant difference between the number of arboreal mammals detected in old growth and mature forest. There was no significant difference in the number of Southern Greater or Yellow-bellied Glider's detected within sites over the survey period.

A significantly greater number of Southern Greater Glider were seen in old growth and mature forests than in young forests (Tukey's HSD test, 2 d.f., $q=2.37048^*$, $p=0.0007^*$ and 0.0233^* respectively) compared to young forest and a greater number were seen in dry forests than moist forest (Tukey's HSD test, 2 d.f., $q=2.37048^*$ $p=0.04^*$). A significantly greater number of Southern Greater Glider were seen in 2006 than 2020, 2021 and 2023 (Tukey's HSD test, 4 d.f., $q=2.766$, $p<0.0001^*$, 0.002^* and 0.005^* respectively).

There was no significant difference in the number of Yellow-bellied Gliders in forest age-classes, in forest vegetation type or among sites over time. Even though the number of Yellow-bellied Gliders detected declined over time (Figure 8) the result was not significant.

Significantly more Sugar Gliders found after the wildfire in Murramarang NP with the greatest number found three years after the fire (Tukey's HSD test, 4 d.f., $t=1.97081^*$ $p=0.0008^*$), and this was also the case when all observations of arboreal mammals were combined and compared over time, with more animals detected in 2023 than 2021 (Tukey's HSD test, 4 d.f., $t=2.76644$ $p=0.0170^*$).

At Seven Mile Beach NP there were no significant differences in the number of Southern Greater Gliders or all arboreal mammal observed combined over time. There was an observed higher abundance at sites around the picnic area and along the track south of the picnic area (Tukey's HSD test, 12 d.f., $P<0.0017^*$). Figure 9 shows the number of Southern Greater Gliders and Common Brushtail Possum seen over the survey period.

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Significantly more Southern Greater Glider were seen in Conjola NP in the first year of survey (1998) compared to any other years (Turkey-Kramer HSD test, 4d.f., $p < 0.0001^*$ for all years). Figure 10 shows the decline of Southern Greater Glider in this reserve over time.

Discussion

Population status

The number of Southern Greater Gliders seen in Seven Mile Beach NP and Corramy RP remained fairly constant over the survey but in most other reserves populations declined. Populations of Yellow-bellied Glider in the Jervis Bay area and Murramarang NP declined during the survey period. The decline of these focal species may be a result of two years of drought preceding the wildfire in 2020. The number of Sugar Glider and Feathertail Glider increased after this wildfire, probably because of an increase in *Acacia* spp. post fire, providing an abundant food resource being pollen and sap. The Short-eared Possum was only found in Murramarang NP the year after the wildfire but not before or after that period. No Common Ringtail Possum were found in Murramarang yet this species had previously been recorded in the reserve (Davey 1984) and seen in coastal dunal shrubland at South Durras in 2022 (J. Perkins pers. comm.).

Threats to Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider populations in the Shoalhaven

An emerging threat to populations of Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider in the Shoalhaven is fragmentation of habitat from urban developments and the widening of roads leading to isolation of populations that are of an inadequate size to be viable. This impact is magnified by drought and wildfires that result in a loss of den trees and food resources. The increase in intensity and frequency of wildfire is a result of anthropogenic climate change (CSIRO 2022). Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider suffer mortality because of collisions with moving vehicles as evidenced by a Southern Greater Glider being found beside Seven Mile Beach Rd (M. Smith pers. obs.) and a Yellow-bellied Glider being found beside the Princes Highway, south Nowra (N. Hunter pers. comm.). The impacts of these threats are considered for each population in each reserve.

We found a robust but isolated population of Southern Greater Glider at Seven Mile Beach NP, a finding documented by other researchers (Murphy 1998; Vinson *et al.* 2020). Norton and Possingham (1991) suggest the minimum size of habitat required for a sustainable population of Southern Greater Glider is 1000ha. Although the reserve is slightly less than the minimum patch size required for sustainability there is adjoining freehold and council managed lands (c. 427ha) that in combination exceeds the calculated



Figure 9. Number of Southern Greater Glider and Common Brushtail Possum found in Seven Mile Beach NP over the survey period

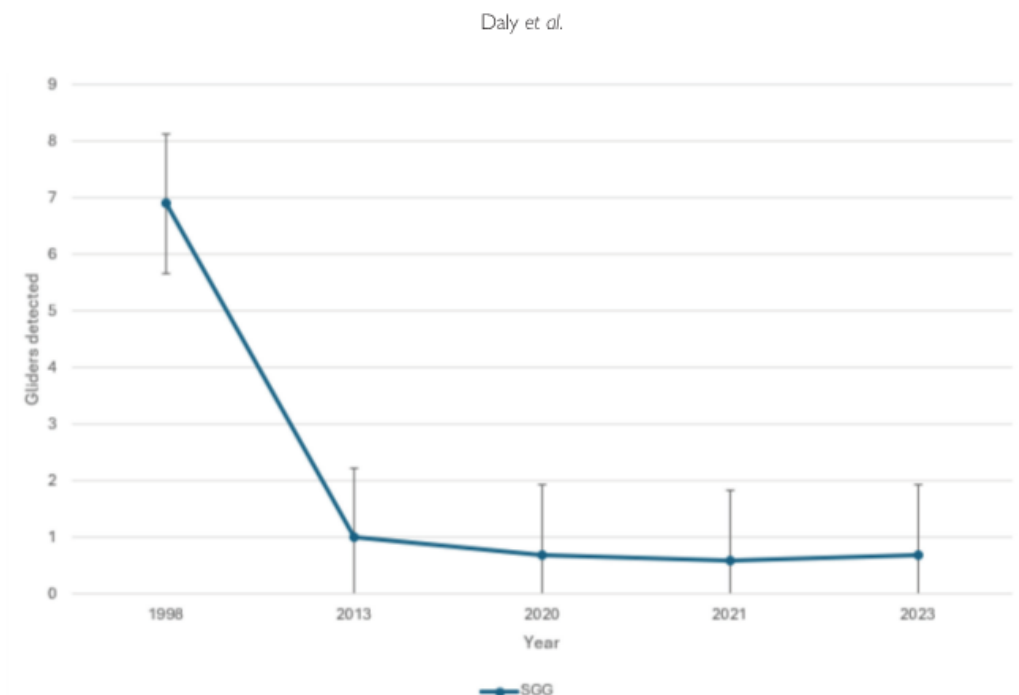


Figure 10. Number of Southern Greater Glider in Conjola NP over the survey period

minimum size for viability. However, Mulley (2022) found the Southern Greater Glider population in Seven Mile Beach NP has a poor viability and high extinction risk, exhibiting minimal chance (1%) of persistence for the next fifty years.

The forest west of the park was cleared for agriculture in the 1820s (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Berry and <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/berry-alexander-1773>), which has isolated the population for about 200 years. The road (Gerroa) through the reserve was upgraded from a sand track in 1977 and widened in 2014 and 2018. This road has created a narrow (c. 20m) break in canopy and this interruption would not inhibit the movement of Southern Greater Glider.

Over the last decade there has been several actions adjacent to the reserve that have reduced the size of the remnant. These include extensions to a sand mine, creation of a golf course and road widening (including the removal of the *bum tree*). In addition cyclonic force winds in February 2013 destroyed a swathe of canopy some 200m wide across the park.

The absence of Southern Greater Glider in small remnants west of Seven Mile Beach was expected as these patches had few trees with hollows large enough (71-193cm diameter see Kavanagh and Wheeler 2004) to cater for the denning requirements of the glider. There has been some revegetation work undertaken by a local Landcare group to connect currently isolated fragments. The Roads and Maritime Service (RMS)

offset the loss of Blackbutt forest resulting from the construction of the Berry bypass by entering into conservation agreements with nearby landowners and there are canopy bridges over the Princes Highway that link one parcel of conservation offset land with forest to the east but the glider was not found in these areas of isolated bush. A study found these canopy bridges were only used by Sugar Glider and Common Ringtail Possum (Gracania and Mikac 2023).

The Southern Greater Glider population in the Jervis Bay area, south of Currumbene Creek has declined over the period of our monitoring. We found the species declined in 2004 and other researchers (Lindenmayer et al. 2011) have not seen animals in Booderee NP since 2006. Knipler et al. (2023) state isolation is the main cause of this local extinction, which was exacerbated by a wildfire that burnt 50% of the park in 2003. Lindenmayer et al. (2018) state fox baiting, fire management and weed control were not considered as independent causes of the loss and extinction. They suggest the decline and local extinction may be a result of multiple causes.

In recent years the Jervis Bay area (south of Currumbene Creek) has been subject to several urban developments. These have led to further fragmentation and in some cases the loss of entire patches of forest (Gaia Research 2002). A study by Shoalhaven City Council (2004) found fragmentation of the Yellow-bellied Glider habitat in the St Georges Basin area reached a point where development applications for even small-scale proposals were likely to result in a significant effect on

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the species (as per the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*). A further study found five sites that supported Yellow-bellied Glider were cleared between 2003 and 2006 and predicted if all forest was cleared on freehold land only five of the 42 family groups would survive (Grarock 2006). Some 17 years later several additional patches of bush in the St Georges Basin/Sanctuary Point area where the Yellow-bellied Glider was known to exist have been cleared impacting another five family groups. The impacts of urbanisation on Yellow-bellied Glider in the Jervis Bay area was suggested to extend 300m beyond the development boundary (Villaseñor *et al.* 2014). The Shoalhaven City Council, Yellow-bellied Glider policy (2004) for the Jervis Bay area is still a draft document.

The Princes Highway has been widened to dual carriageway to the Jervis Bay turnoff effectively isolating populations of Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider, east and west of this road (in 2024 several additional hectares were cleared for an overpass). The RMS is planning a Nowra bypass being another major transport corridor that may further fragment populations of arboreal mammals. When complete the proposed highway upgrade south of Jervis Bay will be a dispersal barrier for Southern Greater Gliders and Yellow-bellied Gliders in Corramy RP, Meroo NP and Murrumbidgee NP unless flyway, overpass structures and land acquisition for conservation are undertaken.

The Southern Greater Glider population in Corramy RP is small, isolated because of urban development, electricity easements and roads. The size of the reserve is inadequate to cater for the long-term survival of Southern Greater Gliders and Yellow-bellied Gliders.

The Southern Greater Glider population in Conjola NP collapsed sometime after 1998 being confined to a solitary site. The driver of this decline may have been the wildfires (Lindenmayer *et al.* 2008; Andrew *et al.* 2014; Woinarski *et al.* 2014) that burnt 92% of the park (DECC 2007) in 2001-2 and again in 2020. In addition, tree canopy within the park has been fragmented by a wide (c. 50m) power easement and the Princes Highway. Yellow-bellied Gliders were only found at one site in this reserve and this population is not sustainable.

Only one Southern Greater Glider and three Yellow-bellied Gliders were detected in Meroo NP in 2023. Meroo NP is composed of two separate blocks (Figures 1 and 6), one east and the other west of the Princes Highway. No Southern Greater Gliders were seen in the park west of the highway. Widening the Princes Highway would further isolate the populations of Southern Greater Glider and Yellow-bellied Glider, in the portion of reserve east of the highway. There has been an attempt to link the southern portion of

Meroo NP to Termeil SF, west of the Princes Highway via rope bridges and glider poles. The efficacy of these structures is unknown and we recommend the RMS commence monitoring to inform future undertakings at other Princes Highway locations.

There has been a decline in distribution and abundance of Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider in Murrumbidgee NP since 2004. There was some recovery post 2019-20 wildfire with animals persisting in unburnt old-growth forest or in areas where the burn intensity was low (Craven and Daly 2020). The most recent surveys detected four family groups of Yellow-bellied Glider in the park and one in the adjoining crown land at South Durras.

Most of Murrumbidgee NP was managed by Forests NSW (previously known as Kioloa and Benandarah State Forests) until 2001 when it was gazetted National Park. Although the forest was not subject to intense logging a practice termed *timber stand improvement* was undertaken (removal of non-commercial species). Red Bloodwood is a species used by the Yellow-bellied Glider for sap feeding in this reserve (Appendix 1) and this tree was removed during this process. There were also a number of trees removed beside roads after the 2019-20 wildfire as they were deemed a risk to human safety (Appendix 1).

Population viability analysis by Goldingay and Possingham (1995) suggest a minimum of 150 Yellow-bellied Glider family groups is required for a population to be viable. This minimum viable population equates to between 18,000 and 35,000ha of unfragmented forest. On this basis none of the reserves considered here are large enough to support the Yellow-bellied Glider in perpetuity.

Other species of arboreal mammals

The Common Ringtail Possum, Common Brushtail Possum and Sugar Glider were detected in a range of vegetation communities. Common Ringtail Possums were mostly found in dense shrubs, that were often covered in vines. Sugar Gliders were frequently observed in *Acacia binervata* and *Acacia mearnsii* foraging on sap. These wattles often grew beside easements that had been burnt and this accounts for the significant increase in Sugar Glider populations post fire.

There was a difference in the number of Common Ringtail Possum and Common Brushtail Possum detected in the various national parks. The Common Brushtail Possum was more abundant in Seven Mile Beach NP than other reserves as several of the survey sites bordered a picnic area where artificially high levels of food may be present. There was no obvious reason for the absence of Common Ringtail Possum in Murrumbidgee. The increase in the number of

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Common Ringtail Possum and Sugar Glider found in the Jervis Bay area in the last two surveys is probably a reflection of natural variability within populations over time. Observing the Squirrel Glider in Seven Mile Beach NP was a significant addition to the mammal diversity for that reserve. Squirrel Gliders were rarely detected in the study area and previous surveys found they forage mostly in the upper canopy (Davey 1984).

Mechanisms to facilitate connectivity of forests in the Shoalhaven

To maintain biodiversity in landscapes subject to rapid urban development there is a need for functional connectivity of remnant habitat (Taylor et al. 1993; Tischendorf and Fahrig 2000; Fitzgibbon et al. 2007; Taylor 2023). For the Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider the disruption to dispersal will depend on tree height, inter-tree distance and the gliding ability of the species (Jackson 1999).

The use of canopy (rope) bridges or gliding poles (with fixed cross beams for gliders to launch) to connect habitat is of benefit for the Yellow-bellied Glider (Taylor and Rohweder 2020), Squirrel Glider, Sugar Glider, Feathertail Glider, Common Ringtail Possum, Common Brushtail Possum and Brush-tailed Phascogales *Phascogale tapoatafa* (Soanes et al. 2015; Goldingay et al. 2012; 2013 and 2018). There is no evidence Southern Greater Gliders use canopy bridges or poles (Taylor and Goldingay 2009). Taylor (2023) states enabling Southern Greater Gliders to cross road corridors is a work in progress. We propose the use of vegetated fauna overpasses (land bridges) and vegetated median strips to accommodate the movement of this species over highways.

It is necessary to locate the natural habitat corridors of the Yellow-bellied Glider and Southern Greater Glider prior to the erection of canopy bridges or gliding poles so that artificial corridors follow pre-existing ones. We recommend glider poles and land-bridge overpasses be constructed at select sites in Murrumbidgee NP (see Figure 7) and vegetated median

strips in at least one area. The northern two sites supports hollow-bearing tall open forest on either side of the Princes Highway and the other southern site had Red Bloodwood incised by Yellow-bellied Glider. The land-bridge overpasses (including cut and cover tunnels see van der Ree et al. 2007) should be planted with gums and have a shrublayer including Hair-pin Banksia and Sunshine Wattle to encourage Eastern Pygmy Possum and Feathertail Glider to disperse over the road. Vegetated median strips should also be retained in at least one area of Murrumbidgee NP that supports tall open forest.

For habitat corridors to be functional in the long term the tenure of land either side of fauna crossings is critical for the retention of habitat. Within our study area three canopy bridges (two crossings) have been erected north of Berry to permit arboreal mammals to cross the highway. One crossing links one 30ha patch of freehold land to much smaller areas of regrowth forest. Even if Southern Greater Glider used these structures to cross the highway the connecting forests are relatively small and on freehold land that may be subject to clearing (offset agreements can be bought and sold and are not in perpetuity). Similarly, the existing rope bridge and glider poles that connect Meroo NP to a State Forest that is subject to logging. To overcome this problem, we suggest portions of (or entire) state forests be gazetted to be within the reservation system to provide in-perpetuity retention of habitat.

Even if additional fauna links are built over the Princes Highway there are several wide (c. 50m) electricity easements that effectively separate canopy dependent species on either side of cleared land. We recommend a detailed appraisal of the regional wildlife corridors mooted by NSW Department of Planning and Environment (or whatever future entity is responsible for the environment) so that actions to consolidate them can be implemented and to rectify existing habitat bottlenecks and discontinuities prior to further major transport corridor upgrades in the coming decades.

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APPENDIX I

Appendix 1. Images of arboreal mammals seen during the survey



A dark and pale colour
phase Southern Greater
Glider, Seven Mile Beach NP.
Image by N. Jones.



Common Ringtail Possum
found hiding under a vine
that covered a Coastal
Banksia *B. integrifolia* in
Conjola NP. Image courtesy
K. Touzel

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Eastern Pygmy Possum found in Meroo NP. This species had not been recorded for this park before our surveys. Image by G. Daly.



Feathertail Glider found in a flowering Sunshine Wattle *Acacia terminalis* in Meroo NP. Image by G. Daly.



Underside of the tail a Feathertail Glider found in Meroo NP showing the naked skin at the distal end of *Acrobates frontalis*. Image by G. Daly.

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Gliders can become entangled in barbed wire fences and die as illustrated by the remains of this Southern Greater Glider in the Jervis Bay area. Subdivision of rural land leads to more fences and reduced canopy cover. Image by G. Daly.



Yellow-bellied Gliders can be killed while dispersing across fragmented landscapes. This preserved specimen was found dead beside the Prices Highway, south Nowra. No canopy bridges or gliding poles were provided for this species as part of the highway upgrade in this area. Image by G. Daly.

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APPENDIX 2

Appendix 2. Images of significant trees and animals



In 2014, as part of a program to increase the safety of the roads an old growth Blackbutt was removed from adjacent to Seven Mile Beach NP. The Blackbutt was affectionately known as the Bum Tree. Southern Greater Gliders were found in the hollows of this tree when it was felled. Image courtesy D. Moore.



One of two Southern Greater Gliders rescued from the Bum tree cut down in 2014. Image by P. Craven.

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This Southern Greater Glider was found shortly after the Bum tree was removed. Image courtesy H. Jones.



The Bum tree's butt was relocated to a park at Shoalhaven Heads, adorned with a bikini and officially opened by the mayor in 2015. Image courtesy D. Moore.

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APPENDIX 2



Red Bloodwood incised for
sap feeding by Yellow-bellied
Gliders in Murrumbidgee NP.
Note the large area of bark
the gliders have removed to
access the phloem. Image by
G. Daly.

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APPENDIX 2



Hollow bearing tree with solid bole removed from beside a road in Murrumbidgee NP after the 2020 wildfire. In context with the surrounding relatively young forest this stag provided one of the few possum/owl roosts in the locality. Image by P. Craven.



Southern Greater Glider in Murrumbidgee NP after the 2020 wildfire. Image by G. Lemann. This animal had a pouch young. Both animals survived after being taken into care (M. Jarman pers. comm.)

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- As required by the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act), Kiama Municipal Council submitted their initial categories for community land Crown reserves that they manage.
- Discussions were held with Council on some of these categories in 2020. Under section 3.23(5) of the CLM Act, the department required the council to alter the assigned category of General Community Use for Seven Mile Beach reserve (R83972) above the beach's foreshore line to 'Park' and the area below the foreshore line as 'Natural Area – Foreshore'.
- Categories assigned to this reserve (R83972) are based on the reserve purpose (public recreation) and consideration of the current uses (surf schools, beach haul fishing, café/kiosk as referenced in the draft PoM) on Seven Mile Beach reserve by the community.
- Council are able to issue leases and licences on land categorised as Park. The Generic Draft PoM expressly authorises leases and licences for all Crown reserves managed by Council.
- Leases and licences on Seven Mile Beach reserve (R83972) are detailed on p.104 of the Generic Draft Plan of Management.
- Following completion of the initial categorisations, Council prepared their Generic Draft PoM which includes Seven Mile Beach reserve. The department provided landowner provisions as required under section 39 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act).
- Council has now placed their draft plan on public exhibition. Following the exhibition period, council will need to consider the submissions and resubmit their draft plan to the department seeking Minister's consent to adopt the final plan of management, along with a copy of the submissions summary report.
- There is no standard approach to categorisation of NSW coastal reserves managed by councils, it is case by case and is based on the reserve purpose and current uses of a coastal reserve.
- Council are responsible for the care, control and management of these Crown reserves and are considered to be the appropriate body to make a range of decisions on the management and use of public land.
- Councils also have to abide by other NSW legislation in managing public land including:
 - *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) provides the framework for planning and development across NSW and guides environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control. The EP&A Act ensures that effects on the natural environment, along with social and economic factors, are considered by the council when granting approval for or undertaking works, developments or activities.
 - *Coastal Management Act 2016* (the Act) establishes a strategic framework and objectives for managing coastal issues in NSW. The Act promotes strategic and integrated management, use and development of the coast for the social, cultural, and economic wellbeing of the people of NSW.
 - *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* covers conservation of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, the protection of native flora and fauna. This Act primarily relates to community land categorised as natural area. However, other categories may also be affected.

I hope this information is helpful in providing your submission to Council on their Generic Draft Plan of Management.

Kind regards

Jane Adam
A/ Principal Policy and Project Manager
Crown Lands | Department of Planning and Environment
T 02 4920 5048 | E jane.adam@crowland.nsw.gov.au
6 Stewart Avenue, Newcastle NSW 2302
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March 30, 2023

The Department of Planning and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.



Phone enquiries:
(02) 4232 0444

Reference:
24/76312

29 July 2024

The Hon. Stephen Kamper MP
Minister for Lands and Property
GPO Box 5341
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Via online portal

Dear Minister

Kiama Municipal Council Managed Crown Land Plan of Management

At its meeting of 21 May 2024 Council adopted the *Council Managed Crown Land Plan of Management 2024*, following the endorsement of the draft by the Minister's delegate dated 4 April 2024. Council has formally advised the Department of the adoption and provided a copy of the final document under a separate letter.

At the same meeting Council also resolved to seek clarity from the Minister on some matters in the Crown Land Plan of Management (PoM). At that meeting Council resolved, in part:

3. *Delegate to the CEO to prepare correspondence to the Minister for Lands and Property seeking clarity on the application of the designation of the category of Park specifically for the reserves at Seven Mile Beach, Werri Beach, Easts Beach and Bombo, as well as noting one potential anomaly relating to Reserve Purpose at Minnamurra Headland so that Council can understand the process for any future amendment.*

Council received correspondence from the Department dated 26 April 2021 which outlined Council's application of "park" to the beach areas as consistent with the direction from the Minister. The draft PoM was prepared based on those directions and, following public exhibition and community consultation, Council narrowed the strips/areas of "park" to a small area along the beaches, which was subsequently endorsed by the Minister.

It would be appreciated if the Minister could provide clarity on the application of categorisation of "park" for the reserves at Seven Mile, Werri, Easts and Bombo Beaches in the endorsed PoM.

Our Councillors would also appreciate some guidance and advice from the Minister on whether it is possible to maintain the adjacent natural area categories instead of "park". Perhaps by utilising S46 subsections (1)(b)(i) and (4) of the *NSW Local Government Act, 1993* to accommodate leases for existing surf schools and other commercial activities on these beaches.

Additionally, Council seeks clarification on Reserve 90992 (Minnamurra Headland – Lot 68 DP 243062) purpose. Our research during preparation of the draft PoM found that the reserve has two purposes; the first - Reserve 90992 Public Recreation (notified in Government Gazette 16 December 1977) and the second - Reserve 90992 for Filming Event (notified in Government Gazette 17 November 2017).

All correspondence Chief Executive Officer PO Box 75 Kiama NSW 2533

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24/76312

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It would also be appreciated if the Minister could advise are currency and validity of these purposes.

If you need additional information to provide clarity on these issues, please contact Council's Manager Property & Recreation, Donna Flanagan on 4232 0444.

Yours faithfully



Jane Stroud
Chief Executive Officer

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



Ref: LMF24/379
Your Ref: DOC24/179344

**Ms Jane Stroud
Chief Executive Officer
Kiama Municipal Council**

Via email council@kiama.nsw.gov.au

2 September 2024

Subject: optional **Crown Land Plan of Management**

Dear Ms Stroud

Thank you for your correspondence of 29 July 2024 about Kiama Municipal Council's Crown Land Plan of Management (PoM). The Minister has asked I respond on his behalf.

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure – Crown Lands (the department) advises that Crown reserve R90992 was gazetted for Public Recreation on 16-Dec-1977 and Filming Event on 17-Nov-2017. Both reserve purposes are current and valid.

The categorisation of Community Land is the responsibility of councils under the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) and the *Crown Land Management Act 2018* (CLM Act). Crown Lands may provide direction to alter the category under section 2.23(5) CLM Act, which is done in consultation with a council.

Council can re-categorise land at any time by amending its adopted PoM under the provisions of section 41 of the LG Act. Ministerial consent under section 70B of the Crown Land Management Regulation 2018 is required.

In relation to council issuing leases under section 46 of the LG Act, council should seek its own legal advice. However, it is the department's view that categorisation of Natural Area Foreshore would not preclude leases for existing surf schools and other commercial activities on these beaches.

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



The Department's Reserves Programs Team will be happy to work with Council to clarify any issues or concerns. I have asked that Ms Janelle Pearson, Director, Programs & Partnerships at the Department, be available should you have any further questions. Ms Pearson can be contacted on 0407 586 174 or via email at janelle.pearson@crownland.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michelle Wood".

Michelle Wood
Executive Director, Strategy, Policy and Transformation
Crown Lands



File number: LBN21/657

Mr Kerry McMurray
Kiama Municipal Council
PO Box 75
KIAMA NSW 2533

Attn: Brooke Ramekers

Dear Mr McMurray

Subject: Kiama Municipal Council confirmation of directed categories for Crown reserves

Thank you for sending us your proposed four revised maps covering six reserves in relation to the Minister's direction to alter the categories assigned to the six reserves as per our letter dated 3 December 2020 (LBN 20/2233).

As requested, we have reviewed the maps to confirm their consistency with the Minister's direction. The revised maps address many of the issues raised, particularly as to categorisation of beaches as natural areas or park. However, there are some instances where the maps are not consistent with the direction given. We have provided specific comments in table 1 below as well as comments applicable to all maps. We have also included annotations on your maps to assist in understanding the direction.

Where you don't consider the direction to be appropriate you can request to alter the categories as part of the plan of management approval process.

We note you believe that Crown Lands had agreed to the categorisation of the central part of the reserve R87397 Blow Hole Point, in the vicinity of the information centre and kiosk as General Community Use (GCU). This is not the case. As identified in the table below the bulk of this part of the reserve should be categorised as Park excepting only the footprint of those and similar buildings. We apologise for any inconvenience and confusion this misunderstanding may have caused.

In reviewing the maps provided and from our conversations it is clear that the category of GCU should not be applied to Gerringong Boat Harbour. The purpose of the reserve is for public recreation and its current uses are consistent with the objectives of the park and natural area categories. Therefore, the Minister varies the direction of 3 December 2020 and instead directs that the land be categorised as park and natural area – foreshore. The management of the land by reference to the GCU category is likely to materially harm the use of the land for any of the purposes for which it is dedicated or reserved.

Comments on all maps:

- The maps include a label for "holiday park" as if it were a category. While this is informative the assigned or proposed categories must be clear. Please revise the map labelling so there is no suggestion that holiday parks are themselves a category or a sub category of GCU.

- The notes below are provided on the basis that holiday parks have been categorised as GCU.
- The maps all include a heading "Crown Land Classifications". This is likely to cause confusion and should be removed.
- Where a map covers two reserves it would be helpful to identify the different reserves boundaries. Some councils have outlined different reserves in yellow.

Table 1 comments on specific reserves

Map	Reserve number and name	Purpose(s)	Directed category	Notes re consistency with direction
A	R76339 (Cooke Park – Gerringong Boat Harbour)	Public Recreation	Park Natural Area (foreshore) Note – the previous direction for General Community Use is withdrawn.	• Natural Area (foreshore) identified correctly • Remainder should be park • See annotation on figure A
A	R80816 (Ourie Park, Werri Beach Holiday Park)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• Consistent with direction
B	R83972 Seven Mile Beach	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area (bushland) Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• Natural Area (foreshore) and (bushland) identified correctly • Area of park adjacent to foreshore identified correctly • Holiday Park categorised as GCU identified correctly • Small area of GCU near the holiday park is not consistent with direction. Should be park where it is not part of the holiday park.
C	R87397 (Blowhole Point Reserves)	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Natural Area (foreshore)	• large area GCU around blowhole and along pathway should be predominantly park. Footprint of buildings such as information centre and kiosk only should be GCU • See annotations on map C
D	R131 Coronation Park	Public Recreation	General Community Use Park Sportsground Natural Area (escarpment) Natural Area (foreshore)	• GCU should only apply to Kiama surf club • Other areas currently mapped as GCU should be Park • Remainder of map is consistent with Minister's direction.
D	R580000 Kiama Showground	Public Recreation Showground	General Community Use Sportsground	• mapping is consistent with direction

If you have any further questions or need assistance, please contact the Council Crown Land Management Team at council.clm@crowland.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Janelle Pearson
Principal Policy and Project Manager
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands
26/04/2021

Encl:
Attachment 1: Maps

Attachment 1: Maps showing directed category and feedback

Map A Reserve R76339 (Cooke Park – Gerringong Boat Harbour)
And R80816 (Ourie Park, Werri Beach Holiday Park)



Extract Map A



Extract of Map B R83972 (Seven Mile Beach)



Map C R87397 (Blowhole Point Reserves)



Map D - R131 (Coronation Park) and R580000 (Kiama Showground)



Simplified map

