



Kings Point Foreshore

Community Land
Plan of Management
No 2

August 2000

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Background

Kings Point nestles in a peaceful haven of natural vegetation and wildlife 2.5 kilometres to the south east of Ulladulla. It penetrates the eastern side of Burrill Lake.

The foreshore reserve consists of Lot 92a DP 28562, Lot 126 DP 792950 and Lot 11 DP 738457. It was 'created' through subdivision in 1957 following the sale of 103 acres of land by the King family (which had occupied the area continuously for 97 years).

The reserve is owned by Council and is 5.06 hectares in size. It provides opportunities for passive recreation and access to more active pursuits such as fishing, sailing, swimming and skiing.

The reserve is bounded on the north east by Tudor Road and vacant, unreserved Crown Land (DP821410) which encompasses the Ulladulla Ski Club complex and access road. Despite the lease to the Ski Club, the Crown Land is neither reserved for public recreation nor under Council's Trust Management and it is not, therefore, appropriate to include it in this plan of management. However, potential impacts of activities on this land need to be taken into account as part of the plan.

The reserve is bounded to the south east by Crown Reserve (R61) for public recreation.

This plan is one component of Council's requirement (under the Local Government Act, 1993) to establish plans of management for all Council owned, 'community' classified public open space.

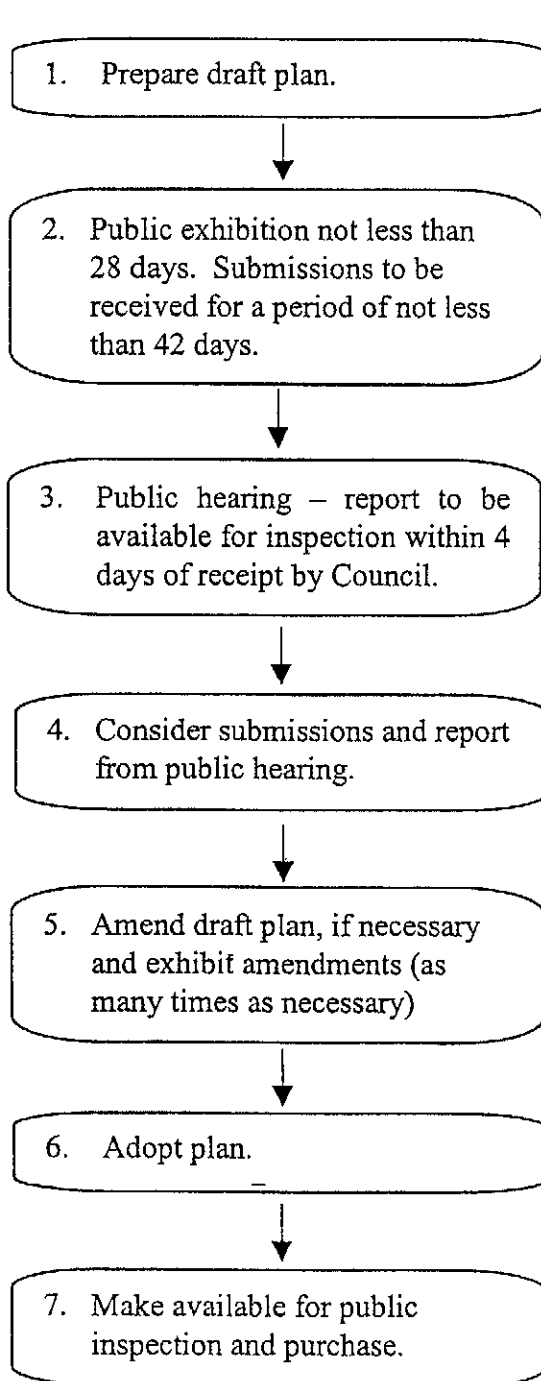
The Steering Committee's excellent work has been reviewed by Department of Land & Water Conservation and Council officers and, in some areas, has been revised to comply with environmental management and community land planning requirements.

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of this plan of management is to establish objectives and strategies for the foreshore reserve owned by Council which, while recognising its role in providing recreational opportunities, also recognises the fragility of the reserve's ecosystem. It is imperative that these ecosystems be conserved and protected so that future generations can also enjoy their diversity and scenic qualities. Council is required by the Local Government Act 1993 to properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

The process

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the process specified in the Local Government Act 1993. The process is summarised in the diagram below.



A draft plan of management was exhibited for public comment from 24th March 1999 and submissions were received for a period of 50 days from that date (step 2). A public hearing in respect of the proposed plan of management was held at the Ulladulla Civic Centre on 14th April 1999 (step 3). Based on consideration of comments received (step 4), Council resolved on 7th September 1999 to not adopt that version of the plan and to amend it in keeping with the submissions. Such amendments to include:

- i. Retention of the existing natural area foreshore and parklands categories
- ii. Establishment within the parklands category – core objectives of retention of all native vegetation in accord with good designated foreshore management practices.
- iii. The establishment of a protocol which gives “authority” to the community to undertake vegetation management in the reserve but in accordance with Council guidelines.
- iv. Retention of foreshore access points, including at select locations the retention of cleared family picnic areas.
- v. Identification and maintenance of an existing foreshore trail with the foreshore vegetation zone.
- vi. Identification of existing and proposed vegetation retention zones by a low visual impact methodology.

To progress the matter a meeting of stakeholders was held in the Harold Street part of the reserve in November 1999. The outcomes of that meeting are presented in Attachment E.

CHAPTER 2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Features of the Reserve

The reserve is a narrow riparian reserve ranging in width between approximately 20 and 70 metres. The area totals just over five (5) hectares and encompasses the whole of the foreshore of Kings Point. Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the existing conditions of the reserve.

While the reserve's purposes are primarily local, it plays a significant role in the maintenance of the Burrill Lake landscape - an important component of the region's natural heritage.

The reserve was set aside for several reasons - including to provide open space for local residents, to provide recreation space in a predominantly natural setting, to protect the lake foreshores, to protect scenic amenity and to protect lake water quality.

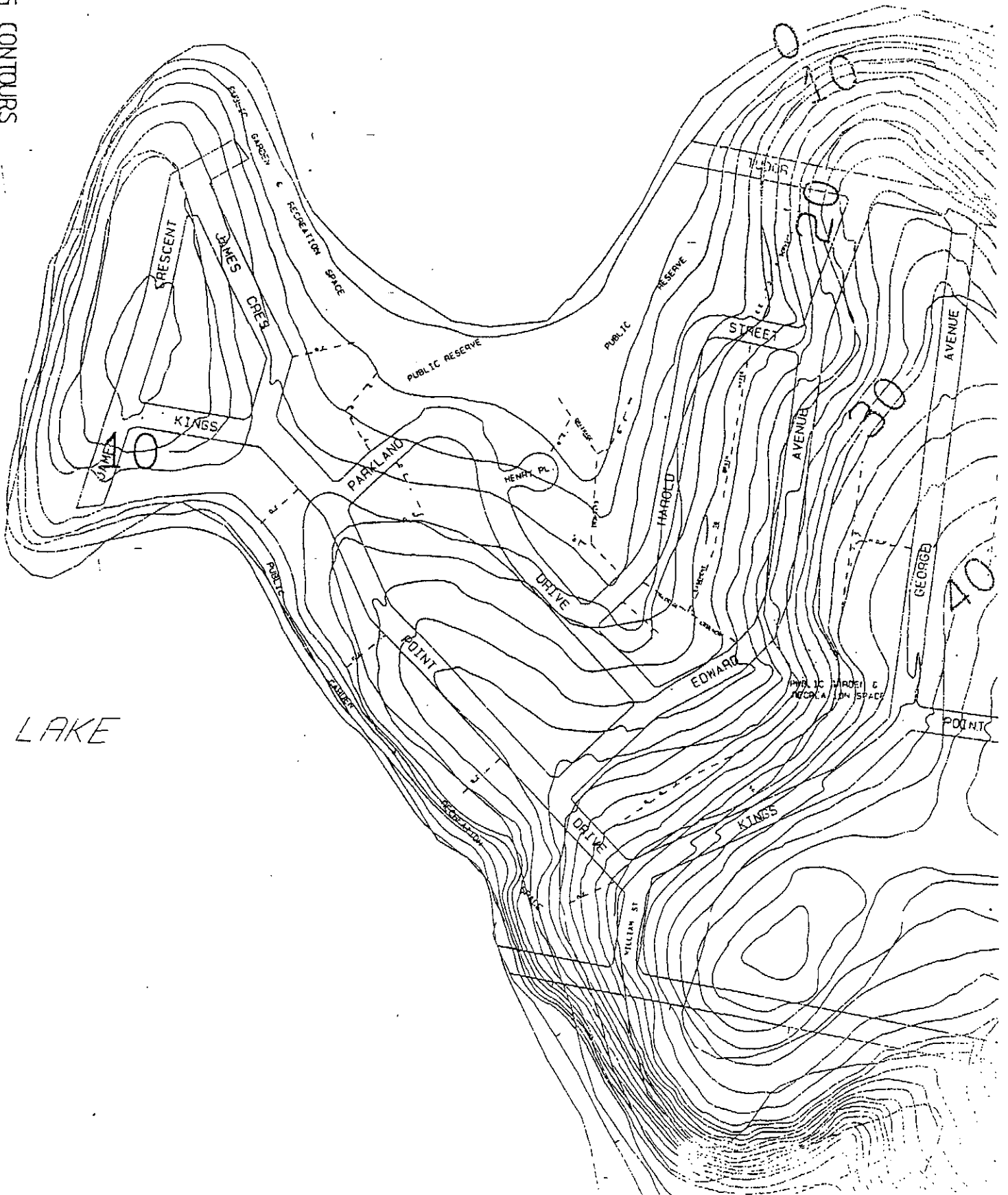
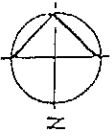
The reserve contains locally significant conservation values. Details on vegetation communities, native mammals, birds and water birds are contained in Attachment A. No threatened species have been recorded within the reserve itself. A list of threatened species that have been recorded within 5 kilometres of the reserve is contained in Attachment B. The reserve contains small amounts of habitat suitable for some of these species. The foreshores may be used by Pied Oystercatchers as feeding areas. A small number of suitable feeding trees (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) for Glossy Black Cockatoos are present on higher ground in the reserve.

One of the major features of the reserve is its location adjacent to Burrill Lake. The Lake provides for a variety of water based recreation activities and provides significant visual qualities from most areas within the reserve.

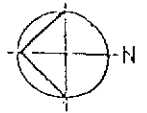
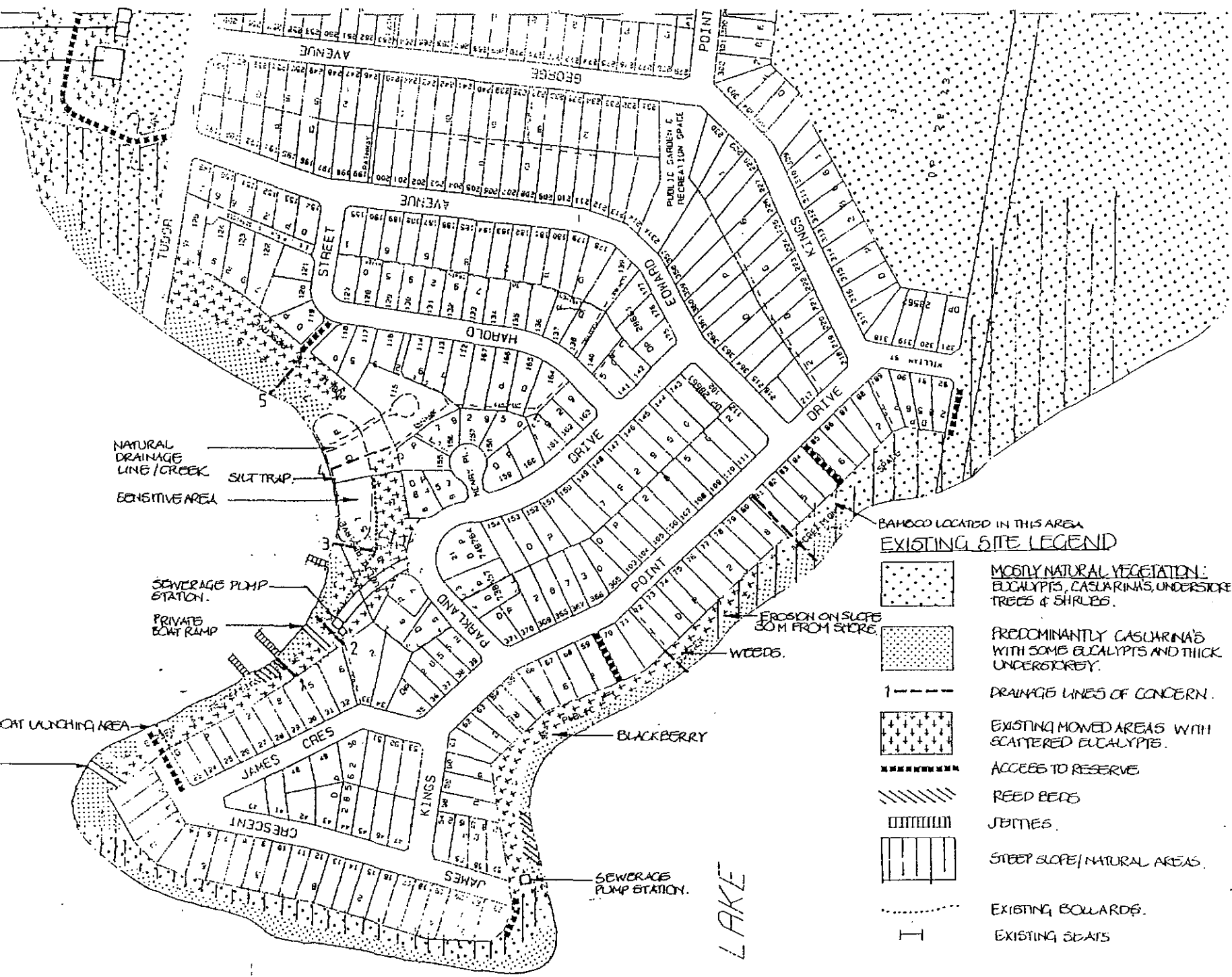
Landscape values in the reserve are high with a number of excellent vantage points.

Some recreation facilities and associated services are provided at the reserve including a children's playground, walking tracks and an informal boat ramp (adjacent Lot 92, James Crescent).

MAP 1: EXISTING CONTOURS



TOILETS
SKI CLUB



MAP 2: SITE ANALYSIS

Reserve Values

Reserve values were identified at a public meeting of residents on 26th February, 1997 and comprise the following:

ENVIRONMENTAL	Natural vegetation Wildlife Clean water
AESTHETIC	Natural environment dominates
SOCIAL	Peace and quiet Safety (low fire risk)
RECREATIONAL	Boating Fishing Swimming Skiing Walking

These values have been incorporated in the objectives and strategies of this plan of management.

Importance of foreshore vegetation

Native plants growing along the foreshore of Burrill Lake at Kings Point make an important contribution to the ecology and fisheries of the lake. Some of the functions of foreshore vegetation include:

- foreshore vegetation provides shelter and a food source for crabs and other animals
- on very high tides fish such as bream and other carnivorous species move into the foreshore vegetation to feed
- some fish deposit their eggs in foreshore vegetation
- overhanging vegetation provides shade and can, by a dappling effect, camouflage fish from predators
- the various species of plants and animals that live on the foreshore are part of the world's biodiversity
- foreshore vegetation acts as a buffer and partially filters out sediments, pesticides, fertilisers and other pollutants.
- vegetation helps stabilise the foreshore and reduce erosion; the roots of plants bind the soil and the above-ground parts of plants absorb wave energy from wind chop and boat wakes.

Access and Circulation

Vehicle access points include the southern and northern ends of James Crescent and the playground area off Parkland Drive.

Pedestrian access is provided at various locations on Kings Point Road and Harold Street (see Map 2).

Within the reserve there are some sections of informal trail .

Existing Use

Because of its relatively small size and remote location, the reserve is mainly used by local residents. Uses include access to the lake, boat storage, boat launching, walking, nature appreciation, picnicking, fishing, prawning and children's play activities.

Two sewerage pumping stations and associated access roads are situated in the reserve.

CHAPTER 3 CLASSIFICATION, CATEGORISATION, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PERMITTED USES

Classification

The Local Government Act (1993) requires all Council land to be classified as either 'community' or 'operational'. The purpose of the classification is to identify clearly that land which should be kept for use by the general public (community) and that land which need not (operational). The Kings Point foreshore reserve is classified as community land.

Categorisation

Community land is required to be categorised as a natural area, a sportsground, a park, an area of cultural significance or as general community use. Community land categorised as a natural area is required to be further categorised as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.

The Kings Point foreshore reserve comprises three lots with varying categories and land use zones as indicated in Table 1. Council has resolved to retain the categories of Park and Natural Area Foreshore applied to the land in 1995 by Council's Generic Plan of Management Community Land Plan No. 1, which applied to all community land in the City of Shoalhaven. The land use zones result from the City of Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 1985.

Table 1. Land categorisation and zoning

LOT		COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES	LAND USE ZONE
Lot 92a	DP28562	Natural Area Foreshore	6 (a)
Lot 126	DP792950	Park	6 (c)
Lot 11	DP738457	Park	6 (c)
Note: The objective of 6 (a) (OPEN SPACE - RECREATION "A" (EXISTING) ZONE) is to identify land where existing recreation facilities for the general use of the community are provided. The objective of 6 (c) (OPEN SPACE - RECREATION "C" (PROPOSED) ZONE) is to identify land which will be required to be dedicated as public open space when the land is subdivided to provide for recreation for the general use of the community.			

The locations of the parts of the reserve that are in each of the above categories are shown on Map 3.

Management Objectives

For each category of community land the Local Government Act specifies core objectives that determine how the land is to be managed. These are also set out in Table 2.

In addition to the core objectives specified in the Local Government Act for each category of land (refer table 2), the future use and management of the Kings Point Foreshore Reserve will be guided by the following objectives:

- 1. ESTABLISH A MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN COUNCIL AND RESIDENTS**
- 2. PROTECT AND STRENGTHEN VISUAL AMENITY**
- 3. PROTECT AND ENHANCE NATIVE WILDLIFE HABITAT**
- 4. MINIMISE IMPACTS ON LAKE WATER QUALITY**
- 5. MINIMISE IMPACTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY**
- 6. FACILITATE APPROPRIATE RECREATION USE OF THE RESERVE**
- 7. MAINTAIN A QUIET AND PEACEFUL HAVEN**
- 8. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE OF THE RESERVE**

Permitted Uses

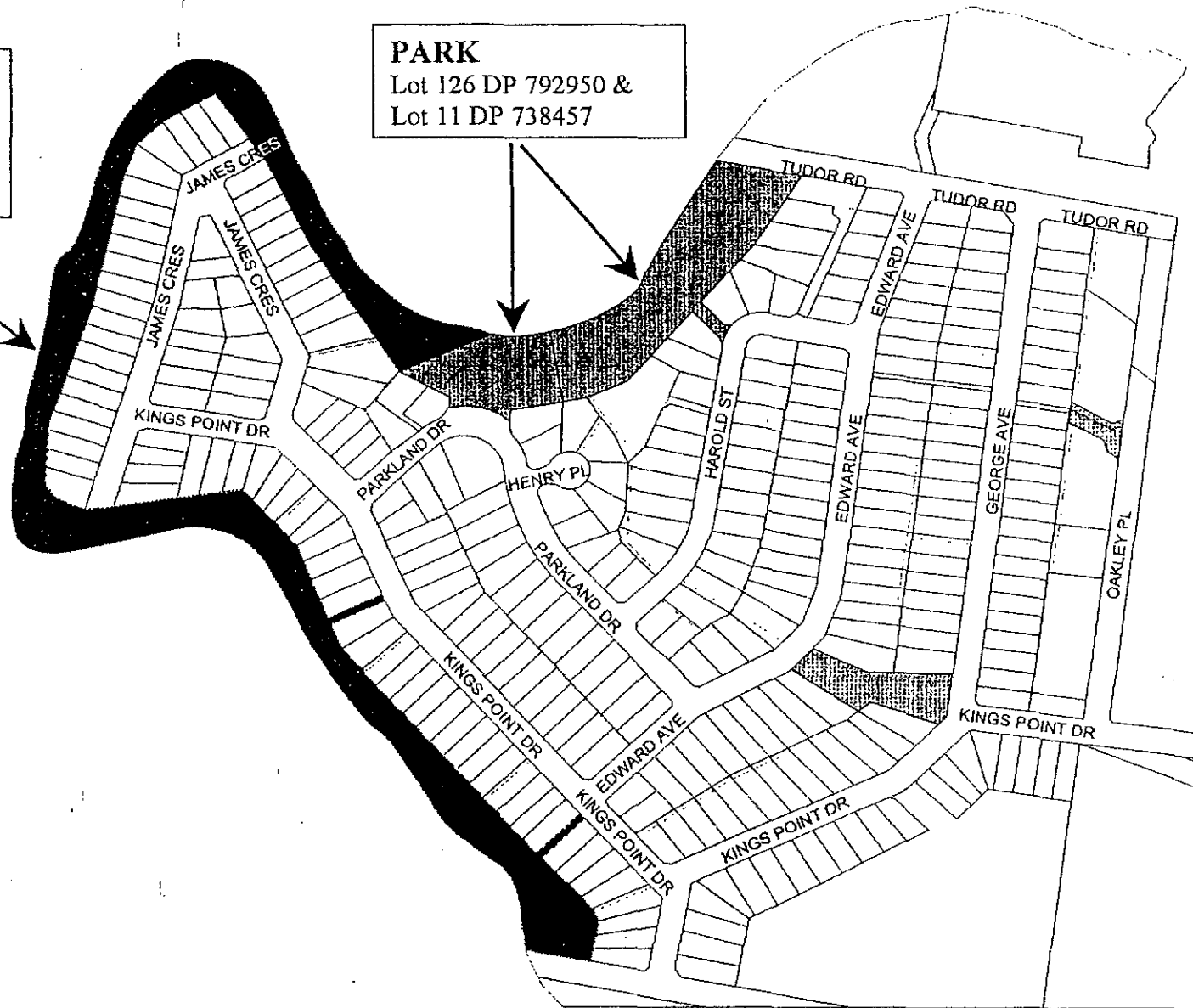
The Local Government Act also requires that this plan of management specify the purposes for which land is to be permitted to be used or developed. The permitted uses are set out in Table 2. Some of these permitted uses require a lease, licence or other estate under the Local Government Act 1993.

Approvals, Leases and Licences

Leases, licences or other estates may be granted, if deemed appropriate by Council, but only where these are in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993, the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and/or any other acts as may be relevant. Exclusive occupation or exclusive use is prohibited, unless it is in accordance with such Council approval.

**NATURAL
AREA
FORESHORE**
Lot 92a DP 28562

PARK
Lot 126 DP 792950 &
Lot 11 DP 738457



Map 3. Community land categories. These were applied to the land in 1995 by Council's Generic Plan of Management. Council resolved in September 1999 that these categories would be retained by this Kings Point plan.

Table 2. Community land categories, definitions, core objectives and permitted uses.

Community Land Category	Community Land Subcategory	Definition (based on guidelines in Local Government (General) Regulation)	Core Objectives (from Local Government Act)	Permitted Uses
Park		land that is improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for uses that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the area by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utility installations, eg sewerage pumping station, and • purposes that are consistent with the core objectives for park, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recreation • access to foreshore • small boat storage • playgrounds • landscaping • mowing of grass outside protected native vegetation islands • drainage • bushfire hazard reduction • buildings or structures associated with any of the above uses

Community Land Category	Community Land Subcategory	Definition (based on guidelines in Local Government (General) Regulation)	Core Objectives (from Local Government Act)	Permitted Uses
Natural Area		land that possesses a significant geological feature, geomorphological feature, landform, representative system, or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land and b. To maintain the land 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 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994. 	see below

Community Land Category	Community Land Subcategory	Definition (based on guidelines in Local Government (General) Regulation)	Core Objectives (from Local Government Act)	Permitted Uses
	Foreshore	land on the water's edge that is transitional between aquatic and terrestrial environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility installations, eg sewerage pumping station, and • purposes that are consistent with the core objectives for natural area foreshore, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bush regeneration • erosion control • recreation • access to lake • small boat storage in designated areas • small boat launching and retrieval • drainage • bushfire hazard reduction • buildings or structures associated with any of the above uses

CHAPTER 4 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Adequacy of Facilities

The boat ramp off Lot 92a is not formalised and is in an extremely poor state of repair. A decision on whether it is closed or upgraded is required in the context of Council's Waterways Infrastructure Strategy.

The playground off Parkland Drive is adequate for Kings Point's existing five to twelve year population (66 persons at the 1996 Census).

Due to the conservation/passive recreation purpose of most of the reserve, new facilities are not required. Some rationalisation/improvement of walking tracks and the introduction of some interpretive signage and seating are exceptions to this.

Access

'De facto' parking is provided on the western side of the reserve adjacent to the pump station and within the road reserve adjacent to Lots 11 (Parkland Drive) and 126 (Harold Street). Parking areas within the reserve which are considered to be appropriate need to be formalised.

Pedestrian access to the reserve is available at the Parkland Drive playground. Other access points (along Kings Point Drive) are not obvious (narrow access strips between residential lots) and could be addressed by low-key, appropriately designed signage.

Urban Impacts

The reserve is zoned as open space and protected from future development. However, it is not protected from the small, incremental changes that inevitably happen on public lands adjacent to urban areas.

These changes are caused by recreational use, easements, fire hazard reduction and other activities and, cumulatively, they can act to destabilise natural processes and diminish the health and attractiveness of natural reserves.

Specific impacts of significance in the Kings Point foreshore reserve include vegetation removal, spread of exotic species from residential backyards, stormwater run off, the activities of domestic pets and fire hazard reduction activities.

Some impacts are inevitable and even necessary - such as those required for providing access to the lake and through the reserve, and to provide a safe buffer against bushfire threat. Other

impacts are not so necessary. The management and minimisation of unnecessary impacts is a core purpose of this plan of management.

Fire Hazard

Council's Fire Control Officer inspected the reserve in August, 1997 and provided comments on the level of risk and required actions. (Attachment C).

The Fire Control Officer considered that:

"The bushfire risk associated with Kings Point foreshore area is considered to be low, primarily because private properties and the immediate urban/bushland/reserve interface has been maintained to an appropriate level."

The one exception to this concerned the southern end of James Crescent which *"requires immediate action"*. This was attended to late in 1997.

The Officer also noted that the Kings Point foreshore inspection highlighted *"the need for some direction from Council relating to the extension of use of Section 13 notices"* and, in particular, that *"where private land is located adjacent to areas of natural bushland, it is important that Section 13 notices be issued to overgrown urban and rural residential sites to ensure that undue pressure is not placed on hazard reduction within reserve areas"*.

(Note: Section 13 notices under the Bush Fire Act 1949 have been replaced with section 64 notices under the Rural Fires Act 1997.)

Conclusion

It appears that the major issues surround the need to arrest the processes that are causing degradation of native vegetation in ways that are consistent with meeting the health and safety concerns of current residents.

It is clear that if the reserve is to assist Council in meeting its biodiversity and water quality goals whilst at the same time providing an attractive setting for passive recreation, the degradation processes, other than those essential for human safety, must be curtailed. This will require the implementation of physical strategies to conserve the remaining bushland and an educational campaign that has the support of the community.

CHAPTER 5 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Strategies have been developed to deal with the issues identified above. They spell out the **actions** (or performance targets) required to achieve the **objectives** and are detailed in the attached **Action Plan** together with responsibility for implementing each strategy and performance measures.

Map 4, Figures 1 and 2, and Attachment E illustrate and describe how the Harold Street area is to be developed as a pilot project. Detail for other areas will be developed once the Harold Street area has been established.

It is clear that Council has the ultimate responsibility for implementation of the plan. Council, however, has extensive natural areas to manage and is constrained by limited funding and staff resources.

These constraints can be largely overcome through an appropriate program of community education and involvement.

Community Education

Community education is aimed at lifting people's appreciation of the natural values of the reserve and at raising awareness of the impact of their actions. As people become informed there should be a reduction in the unwitting damage and a heightened appreciation of the natural beauty of the reserve.

On site interpretation (via appropriate signage) of the natural values of the reserve is essential if people are to become fully aware of its features.

Other interpretive initiatives would include brochures about natural resources in the region (including Kings Point), field days and a public launching of the plan of management.

Community Involvement

As indicated in the introduction, a community group prepared the first draft of this plan and has demonstrated a high level of commitment to and interest in the planning process.

A high degree of community involvement is now required in the **implementation** of the plan. This will drive Council's resources further and will have the added benefit of engendering community spirit and pride of place.

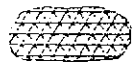
A logical objective of the plan is to promote support for a locally based Foreshore Care Group. The purpose of the group is to organise volunteer assistance in the management of the park. Weed removal, track maintenance and revegetation are all areas where the group could be usefully involved. Registration is required in order to ensure that the work that community members undertake is authorised and that they are covered for insurance purposes.

Further, the group could undertake a public education role and monitor the impact of management activities on the vegetation.

LEGEND



Foreshore Vegetation



Vegetation Islands



Bollard fence



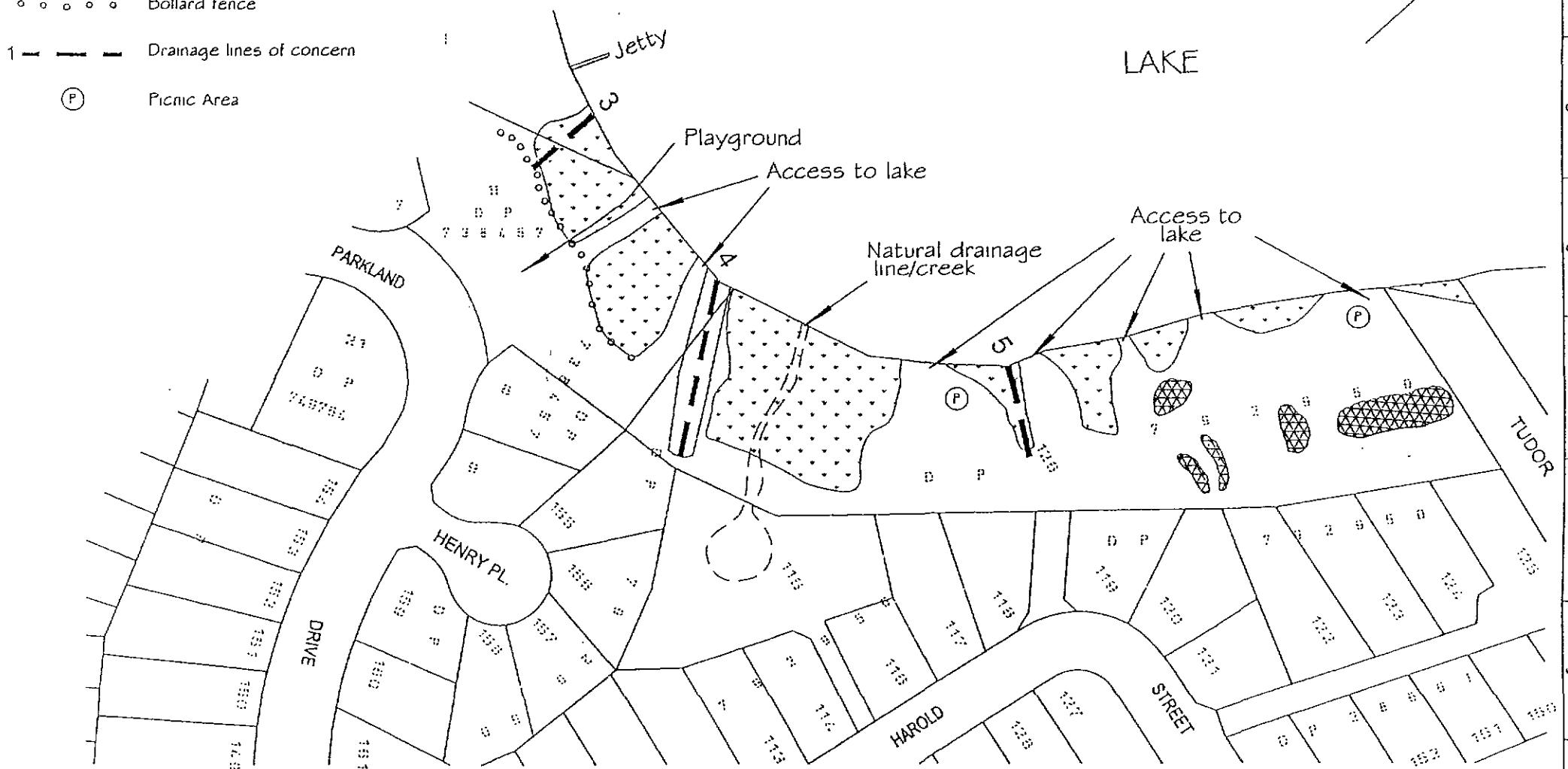
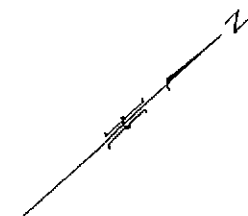
Drainage lines of concern



Picnic Area

BURRILL

LAKE



DRAWN: P DALIAZZO	SURVEYED: S.ROBINSON
BY: S.ROBINSON	FIELD BOOK:
REV:	LEVEL BOOK:
WHS FILE:	ORIGIN OF LEVELS:
CAD FILE:	DATUM:



CITY OF SHOALHAVEN

KINGS POINT : PLAN OF MANAGEMENT
MAP 4 : PROPOSED ACTIONS IN HAROLD STREET AREA

REDUCTION RATIO

1:1200
FOR A3 SHEET

CITY SERVICES MANAGER

DATE

PLAN REFERENCE -
SR 2/99 - 02



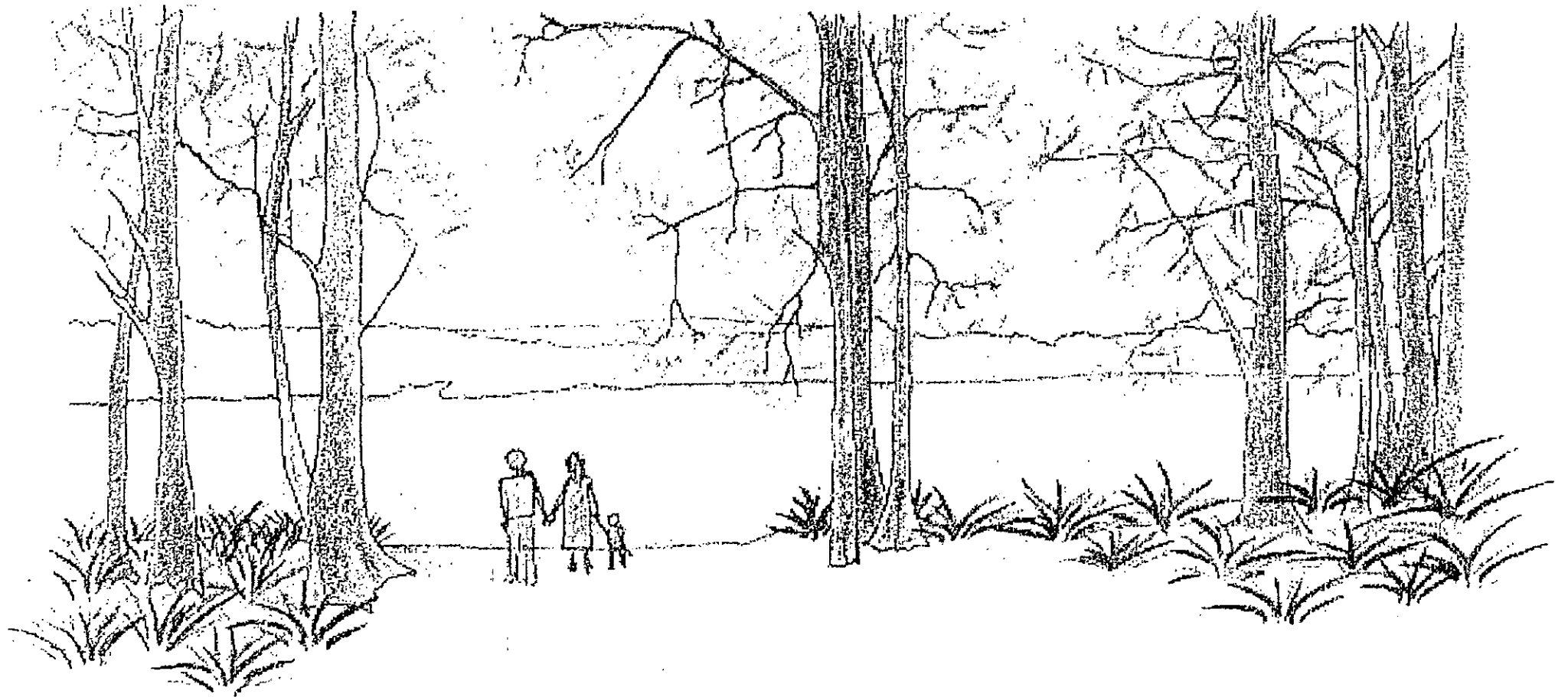


Figure 1. Illustration of Accessway to Burrill Lake



Figure 2. Illustration of Foreshore Picnic Area

ACTION PLAN

Objective 1 - To establish a management partnership between Council and residents					
Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Form a Kings Point Foreshore Care Group to work on improvement/maintenance tasks under Council guidelines	Formation of group	SCC and community	2000		Formation of group by end July, 2000.
	Completion of at least one activity each year	SCC and community	Ongoing		Completion of activities

Objective 2 - To protect and strengthen visual amenity					
Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Maintain existing vegetation islands	Protect these existing areas by the installation of appropriate markers in the Harold Street area.	SCC	1999/2000		Markers in place by end December, 1999
	Protect these existing areas by the installation of appropriate markers in other parts of the reserve.	SCC	2000/2001		Markers in place by end December, 2001
Establish new islands of native vegetation	Plant islands of native vegetation in the Harold Street area using attractive low-growing native plants (map 4)	Foreshore Care Group/ SCC	As required		Completion of islands by December 2000
Establish new islands of native vegetation	Plant islands of native vegetation in other parts of the reserve	Foreshore Care Group SCC	As required		Completion of islands by December 2002
Remove inappropriate weeds from the reserve	Hand clearing and/or chemical removal (Roundup) via the cut and paint method or backpack spraying.	SCC and Foreshore Care Group	Ongoing		Significant improvement in the reduction of weed species
Tree replacement	Replace all native trees that die	SCC and Foreshore Care Group	Ongoing		Maintenance of numbers of live trees
	Replace exotic trees with native trees	SCC and Foreshore Care Group	Ongoing		Reduction in number of exotic species

	Revegetate areas that have been overcleared. (See map 4)	SCC and Foreshore Care Group	Ongoing		Significant regrowth of native vegetation
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Objective 3 - To protect and enhance native wildlife habitat					
Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Control of domestic animals in the reserve	Install signage prohibiting cats from the reserve and requiring dogs to be on leads at all times	SCC	2000/2001		Signage installed by end December, 2000 and no evidence of cats on reserve
Enhance and extend wildlife habitat	As in "Establish new islands of native vegetation" strategy Objective 2				

Objective 4 - To minimise impacts on lake water quality

Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Prevent sediment and litter from entering the lake	Encourage owner of residence in James Crescent to rectify discharge of roof water directly into Burrill Lake (Drain 1 - Attachment D)	SCC/Resident	Immediate		Rectification of problem by end June, 2000
	Upgrade drainage channel between Lots 32 and 33 James Crescent (Drain 2 - Attachment D)	SCC	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan	\$3000	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan
	Upgrade drainage channel adjacent to playground in Parkland Drive (Drain 3 - Attachment D)	SCC	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan	\$3000	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan
	Upgrade drainage channel at western end of Lot 126 (Drain 4 - Attachment D)	SCC	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan	\$1000	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan
	Design drainage solution and upgrade drainage channel towards centre of Lot 126 (Drain 5 - Attachment D)	SCC	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan	\$2000	refer to Council's Urban Stormwater Management Plan
Protect riparian native vegetation including reed beds	Avoid disturbance by restricting/formalising access	Community	Ongoing		No evidence of vegetation disturbance

Objective 5 - To minimise impacts on human health and safety

Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Reduce fuel load fire hazards on public land to acceptable levels	Slashing of under-growth at the southern end of James Crescent	SCC	As required		Slashing of undergrowth/ absence of hazard
	Review hazards every 12 months	SCC	Prior to annual hazard reduction program		Review completed
Reduce fuel load fire hazards on private land adjoining the reserve	Issue of Section 64 Notices (prev. Section 13) where deemed necessary by the SCC Fire Control Officer	SCC	As required		Absence of fire hazards on private land
Minimise health risks associated with stormwater drainage facilities	Maintain drainage easements to an appropriate standard	SCC	Ongoing		Reduced complaints re drainage maintenance

Objective 6 - To facilitate the appropriate recreation use of the Reserve

Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Rationalise vehicular access for boating activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage speedboats to use boat ramp at the Ski Club, by way of informative signage at James Crescent ramp 2. Restore access road 	SCC	2000/2001		Installation of signs
Improve boat launching facilities	Maintain the "low key" public boat launching area at the end of James Crescent and upgrade the access road to make it attractive for the launching of small boats (such as roof top dinghies, runabouts under 4 metres), canoes, etc	SCC	Depends on evaluation and prioritising within Council's Waterways Infrastructure Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road upgrading completed within 3 years • Maintain low key use
Provide a network of recreational walkways consistent with the environmental and recreational objectives of the plan	Maintain existing foreshore trail	SCC in conjunction with the Foreshore Care Group	Over next 3 years		Walkway upgraded by end June, 2002.
	Erect low key improvements over sensitive and/or wet areas to protect the vegetation	SCC	Over next 3 years		Walkway upgraded by end June, 2003

Objective 7 - To maintain a quiet and peaceful haven					
Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Create public awareness on issues relating to the environment	Install an informative map in the playground reserve identifying the entire reserve and recreational walkways, and to include areas of sensitivity	SCC / Foreshore Care Group	2000/2001		Map installed by end June, 2001
Restrict unauthorised vehicular access to the Reserve	Install vehicle barriers	SCC	Immediate		Vehicle barriers installed by end June, 2001

Objective 8 - Provide appropriate and effective maintenance of the Reserve

Strategy	Performance Targets	Responsibility	Timing	Est. Cost	Performance Measures
Identify and implement an appropriate mowing regime	Determine mowing zones in the Harold Street area and identify with appropriate markers	SCC and Community	Immediate		Installation of markers by December 1999
	Mow the zoned areas in accordance with Council guidelines	Community	Ongoing	Nil	Areas mown to acceptable standards
Maintain recreation facilities	Maintain the playground reserve and associated facilities (seating, signage)	SCC	Ongoing		Reduced complaints about playground maintenance
Maintain walkways in good condition	Provide adequate maintenance when necessary	SCC	Ongoing		Walkways maintained in good condition

KINGS POINT FORESHORE RESERVE - Natural Vegetation

Kings Point Foreshore Reserve land may be divided into three zones of natural/remnant vegetation as follows:

- 1 Casuarina Forest, *Casuarina glauca*, adjacent to the water with an understorey of sedges.
- 2 Blackbutt and Bangalay Forest, *Eucalyptus pilularis* and *Eucalyptus botryoides*, behind the Casuarina Forest, from the Water ski club to the 'bend' in Parkland drive.
- 3 Spotted Gum Forest, *Eucalyptus maculata*, behind the Casuarina Forest, from the 'bend' in Parkland Drive to William Street.

Understorey species:

Following is an indication, but be no means a complete list, of the understorey plants occurring on Kings Point foreshore reserve land:

Trees & Shrubs:

Acacia binervata	Two-veined Hickory
Acacia mernsii	Black Wattle
Acacia obtusifolia	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black She-Oak
Callistemon citrinus	Lemon Scented Bottlebrush
Cassinia longifolia	Long-leaved Cassinia
Dodonaea triquetra	Hop Bush
Exocarpos cupressiformis	Native Cherry
Gahnia sp.	Tall Sedge
Glochidion ferdinandi	Cheese Tree
Goodenia ovata	Hop Goodenia
Indigofera australis	
Kunzea ambigua	Tick Bush
Notelaea ovata	Mock Olive
Persoonia linearis	Narrow-leaved Geebung
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum
Pittosporum revolutum	Rough-fruited Pittosporum
Zieria smittii	Sandfly Zieria

Climbers & Ground Covers.

Adiantum aethiopicum	Common Maidenhair
Blechnum cantilagineum	Gristle fern Cheny
Eustrephus latifolius	Wombat Berry
Gleichenia dicarpa	Coral Fern
Hardenbergia violacea	Happy Wanderer
Hibbertia scandens	Golden Guinea Flower
Lomandra sp.	Lomandra
Parsonia stansia	Common Silkpod
Viola hederacea	Native Violet



Atlas of NSW Wildlife Database Search Record Sheet

Threatened Species and Rare or Threatened Plant records within 5km of the Kings Point Foreshore Reserve.

NAME	STATUS	NEAREST DISTANCE TO RESERVE (km)	NUMBER OF RECORDS
Hooded Plover	Endangered	3	1
Little Tern	Endangered	3	1
Glossy Black Cockatoo	Vulnerable	3	2
Sooty Oyster Catcher	Vulnerable	1	3
Pied Oyster Catcher	Vulnerable	1	6
Masked Owl	Vulnerable	3	3
Superb Fruit Dove	Vulnerable	3	1
Powerful Owl	Vulnerable	4	1
Common Bent Wing Bat	Vulnerable	5	1
<i>Thesium australe</i>	Vulnerable	5	1
<i>Cryptostylis hunteriana</i>	Vulnerable	3	2
<i>Grevillea barkleyana</i> <i>ssp macleayana</i>	ROTAP	2	2

Development Services Division January 1999

Site Report - Kings Point Foreshore

Date: 11th August 1997

Subject: Hazard Reduction - Kings Point Foreshore

File: 71/2540

Background

At the request of the Natural Areas Officer, a site inspection of the Kings Point Foreshore was carried out with Council staff and the Chairperson and Members of the Kings Point Foreshore Management Committee.

As I understand, the inspection was requested to assist the Foreshore Management Committee in the preparation of a draft plan of management for the foreshore area and to allow for the issue of bushfire threat to be addressed in the plan.

During the course of the inspection, three foreshore areas were visited. The purpose of this report is to provide comments from a bushfire perspective on the identified foreshore area.

General Fire History - Kings Point

There is no history of Kings Point Urban Area experiencing a major fire situation. Despite this, anecdotal evidence suggests that in previous major bushfires in the Milton/Ulladulla, there has been spotting occur from the western shore over Burrill Lake to Kings Point. This does not show on our records but residents have previously raised this point with Fire Control staff.

More recently, a bushfire is known to have burnt through the old reserve near Harold Street, prior to development, in which a dwelling was lost. It is noted that since the development of the fire history for the area, additional development has been undertaken in the Parkland Drive/Harold St area which has significantly reduced the fire hazard by breaking up a large tract of bushland.

In addition to this, several fires, believed to be deliberately lit, have occurred at the reserve on the southern end of James Crescent. The major fire threat would appear to come from the urban/bushland interface with land to the east of the Kings Point Urban area, which is not a part of the matter currently under consideration.

Area One - Foreshore area located on the northern end of Harold Street

This area has experienced the breaking up of fuel both within private property boundaries, but also spilling over onto the adjacent reserve. There is no need for further fuel reduction within this area, however, the existing level of fuel reduction both within the public reserve and within private property boundaries should be maintained. Within the reserves, fuel should be minimised within a distance of 5m of the adjacent private property boundaries.

It is noted that the most northern property in this area experiences has the largest interface with the adjacent reserve. Hazard reduction has been undertaken to a distance of approximately 20m within the reserve and it is appropriate for this existing clearing to be maintained in the future.

Area Two - Point located at the Southern End of James Crescent

The point currently contains a high ground fuel loading, primarily made up of buffalo grass and compacted leaves and bark. The rapid combustibility of this material, primarily due to the lack of maintenance of the buffalo grass over a significant period of time, poses an immediate threat to both the existing trees and the houses located in James Crescent directly to the north of the point.

Given this, it is recommended that fuel reduction be undertaken within this area. Burning the ground fuel in this case is considered inappropriate given that the heat generated by carrying out such activity may result in the loss of all of the existing vegetation on the point, including the existing trees. It is recommended that the undergrowth in this area be slashed. Furthermore, it is recommended that the slashed state be maintained if such action is consistent with the planned use of the site.

It is worth noting that a suggestion was made during the site inspection that the buffalo grass could be poisoned and the area revegetated. I would take this opportunity to raise three concerns in regard to this course of action which can be summarised as follows:

- a) Concern regarding the impact on the water quality in the lake through use of chemical poisoning. It would require at least two applications
- b) Difficulties for ongoing maintenance/fuel reduction if slashing is not carried out
- c) Difficulties for ongoing maintenance/fuel reduction management if the area is regenerated. Burning would not be an option until shrubs and trees were well established leaving slashing as the only cost/effective alternative

At the time of the inspection there were a couple of burnt areas where some attempts had been made to burn the reserve. This of course poses a very real concern to people living near or adjacent to the reserve.

During the course of the inspection, questions were also raised regarding properties located to the west of James Cres. Although this area was not inspected on this occasion, it was noted that the distance from the water to the rear private property boundaries is insufficient for a fire to generate to such a level that it becomes a major incident. If private gardens and buildings are correctly maintained along this strip, there should not be a need for hazard reduction burning to be undertaken in the adjacent reserve.

In addition to this, the fuel configuration on the western side of Bunill Lake has changed to such an extent that it is less likely now than before that any fire generated from the west would cause spotting over the lake to the western shore of Kings Point.

Area Three - Southern Foreshore between Edward Avenue through to William Street.

Along this section of the southern shore it is noted that the vegetation immediately adjacent to the high water mark is broken up by rocky outcrops, however, from the edge of the escarpment through to the properties, there is a need for the area to be monitored and any overgrown vacant blocks need to be dealt with by the issuing of Section 13 Notices.

Some people are maintaining the full width of the reserve in front of their properties whilst others are maintaining a reasonable buffer of 5-10m from their property boundary.

Most fires are likely to run in a south east or easterly direction. Given this the extended breaks provide a natural staggered buffer, however, there is no need for all properties to be cleared to this

extent. It is noted that where property owners maintain their own yard and buildings to a good standard, fire risk is further minimised.

Towards the end of William Street, a similar situation is evident and residents are generally clearing for approximately 5m beyond the rear boundaries of their properties. This is regarded as being satisfactory, however, the remaining vacant land in this vicinity needs to be monitored and may require serving of s13 notices if the maintenance is not continued.

Whilst the inspection did not continue through to Kings Point Road, the committee members were advised that there is a need for a break to be maintained from the eastern extremity of properties in William Street through to properties in Kings Point Road so as to ensure that the properties in this area are protected.

Conclusion

The bushfire risk associated with the Kings Point foreshore area is considered to be low, primarily because private properties and the immediate urban /bushland/reserve interface has been maintained to an appropriate level. Despite this, the southern end of James Crescent requires immediate attention, and the entire foreshore area, including private properties abutting the foreshore, requires ongoing monitoring in order to ensure that the bushfire risk remains manageable.

It is worth noting that the Kings Point foreshore area highlights the need for some direction from Council relating to the extension of the use of Section 13 notices. In this case, where private land is located adjacent to areas of natural bushland, it is important that Section 13 notices be issued to overgrown urban and rural residential sites so as to ensure that undue pressure is not placed on hazard reduction within reserve areas.

This advice provided in this report has been tendered from a bush fire perspective. The intention is that it is considered for adoption and incorporation into an overall management plan for the Kings Point foreshore area. Given this, the comments provided should not be read or interpreted in isolation without consideration being given to other issues which may also impact on the area.

Brian Parry
Fire Control Officer

KINGS POINT, ULLAPULLA DRAINAGE ISSUES

A site inspection was carried out on the 06th August 1997 to identify the existing erosion problems associated with the drainage outlets in the lake foreshore of Burrill Lake. This inspection was organised by Ms Pieta Laing of Parks and Recreation section in view of addressing these issues in the proposed Management Plan.

During this inspection, large silt deposits in the lake in the vicinity of drainage outlets were noticed. Inadequate sediment control during the construction stage along with subsequent erosion of the open channels have contributed to this situation.

Five drainage outlet points were identified to investigate as they create erosion and contribute to sedimentation at the Lake. The suggested solutions for these problems and indicative costs (where appropriate) to rectify the problems are as follows.

Drain 1 - Roof water discharge into the lake

It was noticed that one house in James Crescent has its roof water discharge pipe extended across the reserve, right up to the edge of the bank of Burrill Lake. This practice is undesirable as these outlets could create some erosion at the lake. According to Council's Development and Building section there is no set policy to address the issue of roof water discharge from buildings which are located closer to a lake and below street level. The current practice in relation to new buildings in such locations is that the builder/owner is required to discharge all roof runoff either into absorption trenches or to the ground surface within the property with adequate erosion control measures.

Solution

Make the property owners aware of the problem and advise them to rectify it voluntarily.

Council may be required to provide some incentive to encourage them if this was not an issue during the construction of these buildings.

Drain 2 - Existing open channel between lots 32 and 33 James Crescent

Part of this channel is located within a 3.0 m wide easement in lot 33 James Crescent and the other part is in the public reserve. The channel surface at the upstream end is fairly stable due to good grass cover. There is no surface protection for the channel within the reserve resulting continuous erosion in the channel.

Solution

As the expected flow velocity in this channel is moderate a proper channel section with well established grass surface would be sufficient for the section which is not subject to lengthy inundations and waterlogging. A bio-mat shall be used to hold the surface together until the grass cover is established. The sections close to the lake (the area subject to waterlogging) shall be protected with a rock filled mattress.

Budget estimate = \$ 3,000

Drain 3 - Existing open channel near children's park in Parkland Drive

The condition of the channel within the reserve is similar to drain 2. The same solution is suggested for this drain.

Budget estimate = \$ 3,000

Drain 4 - 3 Cell pipe culvert outlet with an energy dissipater located in the public reserve, lot 126 DP 792950

Major concern at this location is silt deposits and stagnated water within the basin. The construction drawings of the basin are not available in the subdivision folder and were unable to locate elsewhere.

During the site inspection a letter box type opening on the drainage line was observed in the reserve. Necessity of this opening needs to be investigated as it is a cause for collection of leaves, grass clippings and silt etc. into the drainage system.

The Maintenance Engineer (Ulladulla) informed that council has a programme to clean all sediment traps in a regular basis and also after a heavy rainfall event.

The following minor works are suggested to alleviate the existing unsightly condition at the dissipater.

- Subject to water level difference between the lake and the dissipater, provide a drain pipe (min. 150mm dia.) from the basin of the dissipater to drain it after rainfall events.
- Replace the existing rock mattress at the down stream end of the dissipater.

Budget estimate = \$ 1,000

Regular cleaning of the basin is required to remove any silt collected and to make sure the drain pipe is clean.

Drain 5 - Outlet of a drainage pipe off Harold Street

This outlet is located closer to the water edge and no erosion control measures had been provided. Erosion has occurred in the area just outside the outlet and in the open channel.

Solution

Construct an energy dissipater (rock filled mattress type) at the pipe outlet.

Budget estimate = \$ 2,000

Total estimated cost = \$ 9,000

Meeting to discuss foreshore management with residents of Harold Street Kings Point – File 3335

30th November 1999

Present: Councillor Josi Young, Declan McDonald (SCC), Peter Dalmazzo (SCC), John King (Coastcare), Lisa Evans, Danelle Lipman, John Lipman, Christine Grimaldi, Eugene Grimaldi, Angela Higham

Apologies: Peggy Lee, Jim Casey, Joan Barnsley

Purpose of meeting: to resolve local foreshore management issues in front of Harold Street. The area dealt with extended from Tudor Road to the drain that comes out of the vacant lot 115.

This was not a meeting of the Kings Point Plan of Management Working Party nor of the Burrill Lake Foreshore Management Committee, although representatives of both groups were present.

Outcomes

1. Areas that are to be managed in a manner other than by regular mowing were identified by discussion amongst all present. Consensus was reached as to the locations where markers should be placed to delineate those areas. Two types of areas were identified: a fringe of vegetation along the water's edge and vegetation islands further up in the reserve. The location that permanent markers are to be placed was marked using yellow paint. The permanent markers will be installed in the near future and will be small concrete 'pegs' set below mowing level so that they can be mowed over. The boundaries between mowed areas and areas of native vegetation are to follow flowing curves rather than straight lines.
2. The locations of lake access ways and foreshore picnic areas was also agreed and marked with paint.
3. The locations of the vegetation islands, the foreshore vegetation to be retained, the accessways to the lake and the picnic areas will also be shown on a map that is in preparation.
4. The unmade section of Tudor Street to the east of the Caseys' house (No38, lot 125) should continue to be managed in the same manner as it is now – a fuel-free area beside the house and fuel reduced area further into the road reserve.
5. The steep bank between the Caseys' house (No38, lot 125) and the flatter part of the reserve closer to the water may be considered for creation of a vegetation island, but this is first to be discussed with Mr Casey. Councillor Young, John King and council staff will return to discuss the matter with him.