

GENERAL PURPOSE STANDING COMMITTEE NO. 6

INQUIRY INTO CROWN LAND (SHOALHAVEN HEARING)

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE (from transcript)

(Aboriginal land claims)

The Hon. LOU AMATO: Are you aware of how many claims there are in each of your councils?

Response

Approximately 540 claims.

(Huntfest)

The Hon. MICK VEITCH: Is it possible to get a copy of the plan of management for that particular block of land just for the Committee?

Response

A copy of the POM is attached.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS – INQUIRY INTO CROWN LAND
(SHOALHAVEN HEARING)

QUESTIONS FOR EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

1. The report, *Code of Practice – Licensing of Public Reserves*, was received and noted at the Eurobodalla Shire Council meeting of 8 December 2015. It contains (3rd page) the statement:

“Crown Lands confirmed in July 2015 that Council’s proposed process as outlined in this report is acceptable to them, based on its interpretation of the ICAC guideline.”

Could you provide a copy of the Crown Lands confirmation advice?

Response

Following a Council resolution of 14 October 2014 that:

“A procedure be developed to satisfy the Crown Lands Division’s requirements regarding fairness and transparency in consenting to licences for terms in excess of twelve months.”,

Council staff, primarily Council’s Property Manager, engaged verbally with Crown Lands’ staff, primarily the Manager South Coast to establish a process which ensured fairness and transparency in consenting to licences for terms in excess of twelve months.

This culminated in a proposed ‘expression of interest’ (EOI) process in July 2015 which was ultimately adopted through Council’s Code of Practice *Licensing of Council controlled public reserves and associated buildings*.

Subsequently, a number of five-year licences, including the Huntfest licence, have been granted with consent of the Minister administering the Crown Lands Act, 1989 based on the Council’s Code of Practice.

A copy of an email exchange between Council’s Property Manager and the Crown Lands’ Manager South Coast is attached as Appendix A.

2. Having received an application from the South Coast Hunters Club in August 2015 for the use of the Narooma Sports and Leisure Centre and NATA Oval for a Huntfest event covering the years 2018-2022, why did the Council proceed to consider this application, even though the current licence, covering 2016 and 2017, was still in place? Why was the decision not considered to be more appropriately made by the new Council due for election in September 2016?

Response

In the 12 months prior to the formal adoption of Council's *Code of Practice Licencing of Council controlled public reserves and associated buildings*, there had been multiple requests for five-year licences other than for the extension of the Huntfest event including from some water based, commercial businesses that operate from public reserves (including jetski and kayak hire businesses), and for events such as the Caravan and Camping Show, Fridays on the Foreshore and the Narooma Forest Rally.

The administrative process of the adopted Code ensures Council grants licences for Council controlled public reserves and associated buildings in a timely manner that meets legislative requirements, and established a consistent and fair framework to deal with requests for the use of public land.

All applicants including the South Coast Hunters Club were seeking surety of tenure for their respective events. This surety would proffer the opportunity to secure sponsorship for a longer period than otherwise would be available for a one year licence. Note, if a decision on an event at NATA Reserve on the June long weekend was left to the new Council, the earliest meeting would have been October 2016, less than eight months from the expiry of the Huntfest licence.

3. Given the controversial history of the Huntfest event, why did the Council not undertake some type of community consultation before deciding to award the licence for an annual Huntfest to operate until 2022?

Response

Significant community consultation had been carried out previously in November 2014 in respect of a variation to the Huntfest licence following consideration of which Council resolved to consent to the variation subject to consent of the Minister administering the Crown Lands Act, 1989 which was subsequently granted.

4. After receiving the letter of 15 May 2015 from the Environmental Defenders' Office, which argued that a new Development Consent was needed for the Huntfest event to include gun sales, why did the Council not act on that advice?

Response

Council acted by obtaining legal advice in response to the letter from the Environmental Defenders' Office. That advice did not support the view expressed by the Environmental Defenders' Office.

5. In an exhibit tendered to the Committee at its hearing on 1 August, it is claimed that the Eurobodalla Shire Council has stated that it had received legal advice that the process for deciding the successful applicant for the hire of the venue in question from 2018 to 2022 had to be undertaken as a confidential tendering process. If it is correct that the Council did receive such legal advice, could you advise me whether, in seeking that advice, the Council had informed its advisor:
- a) that the applications in question related to a licence matter covered by paragraph (e) of subsection 55(3) of the *Local Government Act 1993* and therefore was not a matter that was required under subsection 55(1) to be subjected to the tendering processes contained in *Part 7- Tendering of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*,
 - b) that the two applicants were 'not for profit' organisations, and
 - c) that the annual fee, that would be paid by the successful applicant for the hire of the venue, would be determined by the Council?

Response

Council did not seek advice "*that the process for deciding the successful applicant for the hire of the venue in question from 2018 to 2022 had to be undertaken as a confidential tendering process*".

In accordance with Council's Code of Practice - *Licence for Use of Council controlled reserves and associated buildings* the selection of the successful applicant for the hire of NATA Reserve was to be undertaken by way of a selective tender.

The legal advice sought was in relation to the confidentiality of tender submissions in open Council.



EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Good Government, better living

Plan of Management



Bill Smyth Reserve
Narooma Leisure Centre
Narooma Swimming Pool
Nata Oval
Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserve
Ken Rose Park

Crown Reserve Nos 63051 & 80515
Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust
Crown Reserves for Public Recreation & Resting Place

Endorsed at Council's Works & Facilities Committee 8 May 2007 for endorsement to send to the Department of Lands for final adoption.

Plan of Management No 38.

This Plan of Management was prepared by Eurobodalla Shire Council in consultation with the Department of Lands and with the assistance of a Community Reference Group which comprised the following members:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mrs Lyn Field | East's Narooma Shores Holiday Park |
| Mr Neil Mumme | Instep Management Group |
| Mr Peter McCulloch | Narooma Australian Rules |
| Mr Graham Reeve | Narooma Sporting and Services Club |
| Mr Max Murray | Narooma Croquet Club |
| Mr Bob Burnside | Narooma Junior & Senior Rugby League |
| Ms Terese Aston | Narooma Netball |
| Mr Terry Moulang | Narooma Tennis Club Inc |
| Ms Patricia Eaton | Narooma Swimming Pool Users |
| Mr Ben Bate | Narooma Touch Football |
| Mrs Jenni Bourke | Narooma residents |
| Mr Rob O'Brien | Narooma residents |
| Mr Kevin Young | Narooma Sport & Leisure Centre |

Any requests for further information or questions regarding this Plan of Management can be addressed to:

Plans of Management Officer
Ref: 05.9616
Eurobodalla Shire Council
PO Box 99
MORUYA NSW 2537
Phone: (02) 4474 1000

Table of Amendments:

| No | Date | Endorsed by Council | Exhibition Period | Adopted by Minister for Lands | Details of Amendments |
|----|------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | |

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1. Introduction – Why a Plan of Management

All land included in this Plan of Management is Crown Land Reserve. Eurobodalla Shire Council is the appointed Trust Manager under Part 5 of the Crown Lands Act 1989 for the land included in this Plan of Management.

This Plan of Management guides the future use and development of these reserves. It outlines how Council, in consultation with the Department of Lands, intends to use, develop and manage the land; how leases, licences or other interests are granted on the reserve; and determines the scale and intensity of development on the land for today and the future.

As a planning tool, it provides objectives for the management of the land. This gives both Council, the Department of Lands and the community, goals to work towards in achieving desirable outcomes for the management of the land. A Plan of Management can be used to identify projects that could be achieved through community working groups as well as providing supporting documentation when applying for grants.

The Plan of Management is structured to firstly give an overview of the relevant legislation and policies that govern the development of the land included in the plan. This is followed by an assessment of the existing condition of the reserves' various features – both natural and constructed.

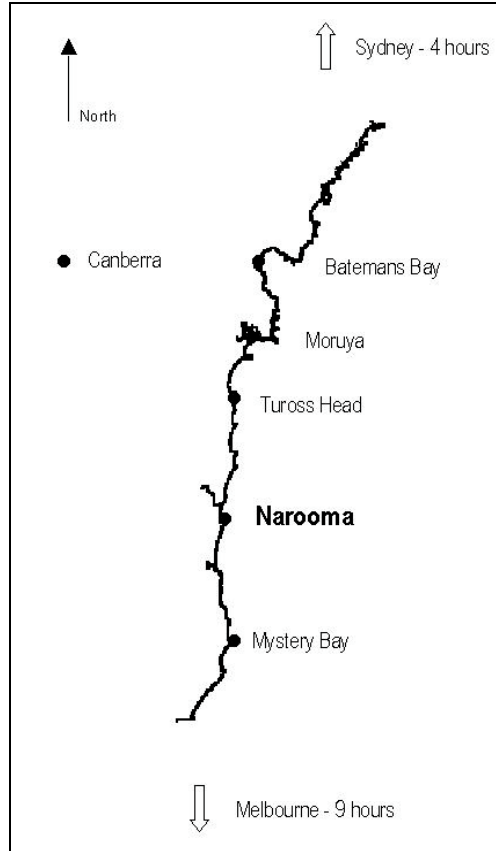
Throughout the consultation process, the community's values of the reserves have been identified. These values direct the strategies and actions which are illustrated in the Landscape Masterplan.

There are various Appendices that support the information in the plan and give more background information to its development.

2. Site Location

Narooma is the main township for the southern district of the Eurobodalla Shire, located approximately 350km south of Sydney. Narooma is set within a spectacular natural location surrounded by the Wagonga Inlet, forests and mountains on the west and the ocean and Montague Island to the east.

The reserves included in this Plan of Management are located at the southern end of the area known locally as “The Flat” in Narooma.



3. Executive Summary

This Plan of Management provides a guide for the future development of Bill Smyth Reserve, Narooma Leisure Centre, Narooma Swimming Pool, Nata Oval, Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserves and Ken Rose Park.

The reserves provide the community with access to passive and active recreational opportunities including sporting fields, cycleways, a swimming pool and a visitor information centre.

This Plan of Management provides for additional parking and future netball courts at Bill Smyth Oval as well as the widening of the rugby league practice field to accommodate a full sized field. Nata Oval will continue to be used for informal recreational activities, markets and carnivals. The plan also proposes to expand the cycleway network which connects the foreshore and Bill Smyth Oval.

The Plan of Management reflects Council's resolution of February 2007 to further consult on all of the options available for the redevelopment of the Narooma Swimming Pool. This would be incorporated in a new Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre which would include an indoor sports hall. Once this is developed it is proposed that the Sport and Leisure Centre be demolished and replaced with parkland or car parking to improve access to adjacent facilities and the foreshore. It may also be possible to keep the concrete pad of the building for other recreational activities.

The Wagonga Foreshore Reserve will continue to be managed as open parkland with shade trees through to Ken Rose Park which will continue to function as resting place for travellers and the local community with picnic and public toilet facilities. There is also an opportunity to provide a significant work of Public Art that could form part of the gateway/arrival to Narooma.

4. Consultation Process

4.1 Timeline

| | |
|---|--|
| <u>Public Meeting</u> | 5 December 2005 |
| <u>Community Reference Group Meetings</u> | 10 April 2006 8 March 2006 29 May 2006 10 July 2006 14 August 2006 20 September 2006 5 March 2007 |
| <u>Adoption of Draft</u> | 14 November 2006 Eurobodalla Shire Council's Works & Facilities Committee Meeting |
| <u>Exhibition & Submission Period</u> | 29 November 2006 to 23 February 2007 Refer to Attachment A for a summary of changes made as a result of issues raised in submissions received. |
| <u>Public Meeting</u> | Two public presentations of the Draft Plan of Management were held at the Narooma Sports & Services Club during the exhibition period on 31 January and 7 February 2007. Approximately 40-50 people attended each meeting. |
| <u>Council Endorsement</u> | Eurobodalla Shire Council's Works & Services Committee Meeting 8 May 2007 |
| <u>Final Adoption</u> | Referred to the Minister for Lands for final adoption in 10 May 2007. |

4.2 Supporting the Consultation Process

The consultation process was supported by the development of a web page on Council's website that provided up-to-date information on the development of this Plan of Management.

In addition, a folder containing information discussed at all Community Reference Group meetings, and other relevant information, was placed at the Narooma Library for public viewing.

Council staff were available to answer questions at any time throughout the consultation process.

4.3 Community Reference Group

At the public meeting on 5 December 2005, expressions of interest were sought from the community to be included in a Community Reference Group. The Community Reference Group was established to work with Council in the development of this Plan of Management and comprises the following members:

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mrs Lyn Field | Easts Narooma Shores Holiday Park |
| Mr Neil Mumme | Instep Management Group |
| Mr Peter McCulloch | Narooma Australian Rules |
| Mr Graham Reeve | Narooma Sporting and Services Club |
| Mr Max Murray | Narooma Croquet Club |
| Mr Bob Burnside | Narooma Junior & Senior Rugby League |
| Ms Terese Aston | Narooma Netball |
| Mr Terry Moulang | Narooma Tennis Club Inc |
| Ms Patricia Eaton | Narooma Swimming Pool Users |
| Mr Ben Bate | Narooma Touch Football |
| Mrs Jenni Bourke | Narooma residents |
| Mr Rob O'Brien | Narooma residents |
| Mr Kevin Young | Narooma Sport & Leisure Centre |

4.4 Role of the Community Reference Group

The Role of the Community Reference Group was determined in consultation with the members of the Community Reference Group as follows:

- To represent the views of the community;
- to promote and raise the community awareness of the issues;
- to encourage interaction with the community;
- be involved in open discussion with Council;
- to ensure a transparent decision making process;
- to recognise that the redevelopment of the swimming pool is a separate issue;
- to protect, maintain and enhance the natural environment, scenic qualities, recreational and cultural activities;
- to encourage passive recreational activities; and
- to be involved in the development of a Plan of Management for Bill Smyth Reserve, the Narooma Leisure Centre, Narooma Swimming Pool, NATA Oval and Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserves;

5. **Desired Outcomes**

- To provide quality recreational facilities that meet the needs of the community
- To protect and enhance existing native vegetation.
- To ensure public access to foreshore reserves

6. Relevant Legislation and Policies

6.1 NSW Crown Lands Act 1989

Bill Smyth Reserve, the Narooma Leisure Centre, Narooma Swimming Pool, Nata Oval and the Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserve are all Crown Reserves and as such, this Plan of Management is prepared in accordance the provisions of the Crown Lands Act (in particular Division 6) which governs the management and use of Crown Reserves.

6.1.1 Crown Land, the Reserve System and Trust Management

The Crown Lands Act 1989 governs the planning, management and use of Crown Land. It includes provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for prescribed public purposes and facilitates leasing and licensing of Crown Land where appropriate. The collection of Crown land for which has been set aside for a public purpose is called the Crown Reserve System.

The Department of Lands, together with reserve trusts appointed by the Minister for Lands, is responsible for the administration and management of the Crown Reserve System. Eurobodalla Shire Council is the Reserve Trust Manager appointed by the Minister for Lands to care, control and these reserves.

6.1.2 How Crown Reserves and Dedications can be used

Uses and activities in land reserved for public purposes are broadly defined by the public purpose of the reservation or dedication, in conjunction with any conditions and provisions within the specific zoning in the Councils Local Environmental Plan.

In addition, case law judgements influence the policy and practice of the Department of Lands and the Trust Managers. The body of case law which helps define acceptable uses and activities on public recreation reserves provides the following guidance:

- Improvements and developments to land which is reserved or dedicated are confined to those which support, or are ancillary to, the public purpose of the reservation;
- Land reserved or dedicated for public recreation must be open to the public generally as a right. The public may only be restricted from access to parts of the reserve and buildings thereon, if it is necessary for the public's enjoyment of the reserve to be excluded, eg. a workshop, equipment storage or operational facilities;
- Right of access does not mean entirely free access. Reasonable entry fees and charges may be imposed as well as other legal constraints to entry, such as relate to health and safety;
- Use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved. This includes uses ancillary or supportive of the purpose, such as a kiosk on land dedicated for public recreation; and
- A lease or licence must be consistent with the reason or purpose of the land's reservation or dedication.

In order to change a reservation, a land assessment is required under the Crown Lands Act 1989. The Minister can waive an assessment if it is in the public interest, and if it is consistent with the principles of Crown Land management.

In July 2005 the NSW Parliament passed legislation amending to Crown Lands Act 1989 to give the Minister power to authorise additional uses of Crown reserves providing such uses are compatible with the existing gazetted public purpose, consistent with the principles of Clown land management and determined to be in the public interest.

6.1.3 Principles of Crown Land Management

Crown land must be used and managed in accordance with the principles of Crown land management as set out in Section 11 of the Act. These principles guide the development, use and management of Crown Land.

Principles of Crown Land Management:

- (a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land,
- (b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible,
- (c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged,
- (d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged,
- (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, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

Crown land may be reserved or dedicated for a variety of public purposes. There are currently many purposes for which Crown land can be reserved. Uses and activities on land reserved for public purposes are, firstly, broadly defined by the public purpose of the reservation, in conjunction with any conditions and provisions within the specific zoning in the local council's local environmental plan. The land uses are then more specifically defined by either a statutory mechanism (a Plan of Management), contractual agreement (lease or licences), or a combination of both.

In order to change a reservation, a land assessment is required under the Crown Lands Act 1989. The Minister can waive an assessment if it is in the public interest, and if it is consistent with the principles of Crown Land management.

Division 6 of the Crown Lands Act specifies that Draft Plans of Management must be exhibited for a minimum of 28 days and any person may make representations concerning the plan to the Minister. Once a Plan of Management is adopted for a Crown Reserve no operations may be undertaken on or in relation to the reserve unless they are in accordance with the plan.

6.1.4 Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves Policy 2004

This policy provides guidance for assessing food and beverage outlets which may be acceptable and those which may not be acceptable on Crown reserves. In determining whether a proposal is appropriate the following criteria should be applied:

- The facility should enhance the public use of the reserve and not become the main focus of the reserve;
- The integrity of the reserve in terms of its public purpose and environmental qualities should be preserved;
- The public's right of access to the reserve should be preserved.

6.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

All of the land included in this Plan of Management is zoned 6a1 under Council's Urban Local Environmental Plan (with the exception of Lot 476 DP 752155 which is partially unzoned).

6.2.1 Zoning Objectives

Any future uses of the reserve must be consistent the objectives for the 6a1 Public Open Space Zone which are as follows:

- (a) to recognise the importance of land in the zone as open space and allow a limited range of uses compatible with keeping the land as open space and in public ownership, and
- (b) to permit a range of uses, especially recreational uses, where those uses comply with the plan of management for the land, and
- (c) to allow development on foreshores where that development is water related and enhances the recreational use or natural environment of the foreshore, and
- (d) to reserve privately owned land that is essential for future public open space and provide for its acquisition by the Council, and
- (e) to ensure that development in areas of environmental significance does not reduce that significance.

6.2.2 Permissible Development in the Zone

The Urban Local Environmental Plan also defines what development may be carried out in the 6a1 Public Open Space Zone with or without development consent as follows.

Development for the purpose of the following is allowed without development consent within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone (development not included in the following list is prohibited within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone):

- on community land, development by or on behalf of a public authority that is consistent with an adopted plan of management for that community land and, if not so consistent, would be allowed by subclause (2) or otherwise by this subclause,
- utility installations,
- works (including land clearing) carried out by or on behalf of a public authority involved in landscaping, gardening, bushfire hazard reduction, erosion control or rehabilitation, or drainage.

Development for the purpose of the following is allowed only with development consent within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone (development not included in the above or below list is prohibited within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone):

- agriculture,
- aquaculture,
- caravan parks for short-term residents only,
- car parks,
- cemeteries,
- child care centres,
- community centres,
- development by a public authority,
- dwelling-houses required for the management of the reserve or facilities on the reserve,
- educational establishments,
- forestry,
- helipads for emergency use only,
- indoor recreation facilities,
- land clearing,
- marinas,
- places of assembly,
- racecourses,
- recreation areas,
- recreation establishments,
- restaurants,
- roads,
- showgrounds,
- telecommunications facilities,
- waste collection centres.

The proposals included in this Plan of Management are consistent with the above objectives for the use of land zoned Public Open Space.

This Plan of Management recommends that at the next review of the Urban Local Environmental Plan, all of Lot 476 DP 752155 be zoned as 6a1 Public Open Space.

The Narooma Structure Plan was adopted as a Development Control Plan (DCP) on 6 December 2005. The provisions of this DCP must be considered in the assessment of any new development applications for activities on the land included in this Plan of Management. Similarly, the provisions of this DCP must be considered when granting any lease or licence on any land included in this Plan of Management. The DCP includes a Style Guide that guides the development of all new buildings and structures.

The following issues are addressed in the Structure Plan for future consideration/implementation on the land included in this Plan of Management.

Public Open Space and Public Facilities (p40)

- The existing leisure centre site is suitable for re-development.
- Maintain golf courses, ovals and parks.
- Maintain caravan parks on Princes Highway and the beach.
- Existing public open spaces are to be maintained and enhanced.
- Public facilities are to be maintained in current locations. No schools or other public buildings outside the settlement boundary.
- New public open space protects vegetation and creates pedestrian and habitat corridors from East to West.
- Maintain existing sporting, cultural, health and social facilities in their present location.
- Area including Bill Smyth Oval, Bowling Club, Leisure Centre, Nata Oval and Swimming Pool to become the 'Sport and Recreation Precinct'. Any new sporting facilities should be located within this Precinct. A Plan of Management should be prepared for this area as a whole.

Urban Native Vegetation Retention (p42)

- Vegetation within the forested perimeter around Bill Smyth Oval shall be retained and appropriate controls for the retention included in the Plan of Management for the oval.

Access and Circulation (p50)

- Ensure foreshore streets are for recreation, water access and are pedestrian environments.
- Ensure public access is continuous along foreshore edges.
- Create pedestrian links from East to West through the town (ensure access from Bill Smyth Oval to Forsters Bay Road and through to the Princes Highway).

The Flat Desired Future Character (p68)

- Maintain existing sporting, cultural, health and social facilities in their present location
- Consider the two sites suitable for public facilities. The Bluewater Drive site is well situated for a sports centre.
- Maintain the existing foreshore caravan park. The park footprint is to be limited to the existing extent. Building scale and massing is to be similar to existing buildings.
- All public open spaces are to maintain or improve the current level of public access, particularly those spaces adjacent to a foreshore.
- Provide a pathway linking the main street to the foreshore.
- Potential to provide a new public pedestrian pathway through park.
- An intersection upgrade at the corner of McMillan Rd and highway is under investigation, as too is the location of future recreational uses (p69).

6.4 State Environmental Planning Policy No 71- Coastal Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 71 (SEPP 71) – Coastal Protection is a key element of the NSW Government’s Coastal Protection Package to protect the State’s beaches, headlands and other coastal features for future generations. The NSW Minister for Planning determined that the protection of the NSW coast is a matter of environmental planning significance for the State under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

SEPP 71 applies to all land located within the Coastal Zone, as defined in Section 7.3 above.

The policy has been made to ensure:

- development in the NSW coastal zone is appropriate and suitably located
- there is a consistent and strategic approach to coastal planning and management
- there is a clear development assessment framework for new development in the coastal zone.

All of the Crown Land included in this Plan of Management is included in the coastal zone. The provisions of SEPP 71 apply to all of this land.

Therefore, certain types of Development Applications (DA) may need to be referred to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR). DIPNR will then determine who will assess the DA (under Section 89A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act) – whether it be Council or DIPNR. The types of developments that would need to be referred to DIPNR includes, but is not limited to, two storey developments and tourist facilities (including camping grounds). Refer to Schedule 2 of SEPP 71 for more information.

The Coastal Policy responds to the fundamental challenge to provide for population growth and economic development without putting the natural, cultural and heritage values of the coastal environment at risk. To achieve this, the Policy has a strong integrating philosophy based on the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD).

The coastal zone is defined in section 4A of the Coastal Protection Act 1979 (as amended 2002). Generally it includes land that is one kilometre landward of the western boundary of the coastal waters of New South Wales, also, one kilometre landward around any bay, estuary, coastal lake or lagoon, also, follows the length of any coastal river inland generally at a distance of one kilometre from each bank of the river, also, to one kilometre beyond the limit of any recognised mangroves on or associated with the river, or, if there are no such recognised mangroves to one kilometre beyond the tidal limit of the river is shown to the nearest cadastral boundary or easily recognisable physical boundary.

Therefore, all of the land included in this Plan of Management is located in the Coastal Zone and is subject to the provisions of the NSW Coastal Policy 1997.

The nine goals of the Coastal Policy are:

1. Protecting, rehabilitating and improving the natural environment of the coastal zone.
2. Recognising and accommodating the natural processes of the coastal zone.
3. Protecting and enhancing the aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone.
4. Protecting and conserving the cultural heritage of the coastal zone.
5. Providing for ecologically sustainable development and use of resources.
6. Providing for ecologically sustainable human settlement in the coastal zone.
7. Providing for appropriate public access and use.
8. Providing information to enable effective management of the coastal zone.
9. Providing for integrated planning and management of the coastal zone.

Some of the Key Actions of the Coastal Policy that are especially relevant to this Plan of Management include:

- Protection and restoration of important fisheries habitats, such as seagrasses and mangroves.
- SEPP 14 Coastal Wetlands and SEPP 26 Littoral Rainforests will be rigorously enforced and extended where appropriate in recognition that what remains of these valuable ecosystems needs to be fully protected from inappropriate development.
- Coastal lands and aquatic environments with conservation values will be assessed and appropriate tenures, reservations, zonings and/or regulations will be put in place to protect them, conserve biodiversity and to protect and ensure the recovery of threatened species.
- Water quality in coastal waters, estuaries and rivers will be maintained where it is currently adequate, or improved where it is currently inadequate. This will be addressed through a number of specific actions designed to control discharges from both point and non-point sources, including development and implementation of management and monitoring programs.
- Cultural heritage will be protected and conserved through a variety of planning and management programs.

As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management the 1997 Coastal Policy was under review.

The original broad guidance from Government when the Comprehensive Coastal Assessment (CCA) was initiated indicated that the CCA would:

- Acquire then utilise information on the values (and therefore opportunities) of the NSW coast to enable better and more certain economic, social and environmental decision-making.
- Provide data on, and an analysis of, the environmental, economic, social and cultural values of coastal land for use in planning and management with a focus on land use decision making at the regional scale.
- Ensure the standardisation and integration of existing data sets and to identify and fill significant data and information gaps, based on clearly defined policy objectives.
- Document a range of key data sets (for example, vegetation; tenure; economic resources such as minerals) which will be used to, for example:
 - Identify areas suitable for growth industries such as aquaculture development and boat building;
 - Identify areas suitable to support tourism development ranging from major new resorts to low key eco-tourism;
 - Define and delineate areas suitable for rural and residential development;
 - Identify and then protect key economic resources, for example, minerals and aggregate sands;
 - Identify highly sensitive coastal and estuarine habitats and catchments; and
 - Develop an inventory of areas with potential for public open space or conservation management.
 - Be consistent with Government objectives to sustain Indigenous coastal communities and their heritage.

The CCA will achieve these through the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources' Coastal Regional Strategies that are being developed for priority areas including the South Coast. These new regional strategies will direct how sustainable development will occur in the regions over the next 30 years (looking at growth, infrastructure to support economic development and creating regions that are better places to live and work). Each strategy will be informed by a strategic assessment to test the impacts of different development scenarios, and this is where the CCA will be important.

The CCAs have developed an integration framework plus tools, methods and data via CCA projects. The integration framework is being used to varying degrees across the different regional strategies to evaluate and rank development scenarios based on a suite of coastal values.

The regional strategies will not be legislative (like Regional Environmental Plans), but Local Environmental Plans up-dated over the next 3-5 years will be directed to take them into account.

Changes to Eurobodalla's LEPs may impact on the future development of the reserves, depending on how the various regional strategies from the CCA are incorporated into amended LEPs.

6.7 Eurobodalla Companion Animals Policy

The Eurobodalla Companion Animals Policy makes the following provisions for dogs on the land included in this Plan of Management:

- Dogs are allowed 24 hour off leash access to the southern end of Bill Smyth Oval below Canty Street.
- Dogs are allowed on all other areas of land included in this Plan of Management on leash only.

6.8 Naming of Parks, Reserves, Sports Fields

In July 2006 Council published a policy on the Naming of Parks, Reserves, Sports Fields. The policy states the following:

Council is occasionally asked to provide a suitable name to identify a new or existing park, reserve or sporting field, or is required to adopt a name for management purposes.

The Geographical Names Board of NSW (GNB) is the authority, under the Geographical Names Act 1966, responsible for the assignment of names to places and geographical features.

The GNB will only consider the adoption of a place name after the GNB has advertised it in the Government Gazette and local press for one month inviting public comment.

The formal adoption of names for reserves, parks and sporting fields should be restricted to major public facilities, areas for which a Plan of Management is required or when a specific request is received from the public.

1. Naming of Reserves, Parks and Sporting Fields for Council Purposes

Input should always be sought from local groups or organisations and the general public on a preferred name for the facility. A Council resolution should then be sought on a preferred name to be submitted to the GNB for advertising and adoption. The submission to the GNB should include reasons for adopting the name and any documentation supporting the proposal.

2. Naming of Reserves, Parks and Sporting Fields Following Requests from the Public

The proposed names are usually suggested by the public to perpetuate a longstanding resident or other notable person. The person(s) requesting the adoption of the name should be provided with the GNB guidelines for the determination of place names and asked to supply the required supporting documentation. When this documentation is received a report should be submitted to Council seeking concurrence or objection to the proposed name. Following a Council resolution all information on the proposal, including Council's resolution on the matter, should be forwarded to the GNB for consideration and advertising.

A name for the proposed Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre can be decided when the facility is complete to reflect the community of the day's vision for the centre.

Bill Smyth Reserve was named in 1958. Bill Smyth was a Eurobodalla Shire Councillor. Refer to Appendix C for more information. Any proposals to rename this reserve or the sports field will need to refer to Council's policy on naming Parks, Reserves, Sports Fields (as above).

6.9 Wagonga Inlet Estuary Management Study and Plan

Waterbased activities are guided by the Wagonga Inlet Estuary Management Study and Plan. The land included in this Plan of Management is not included in the Estuary Management Study and Plan, however its management may be guided by its goals and recommendations.

On 4 December 2001 the Wagonga Inlet Estuary Management Study and Plan was adopted by Council at the Environment, Planning And Administrative Services Committee.

The Estuary Management Study and Plan for Wagonga Inlet was prepared under the direction of the Wagonga Inlet Estuary Management Committee (EMC) and was jointly funded by Eurobodalla Shire Council (ESC) and the Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC) under the State Government's Estuary Management Program.

It was developed from existing background information; investigations carried out as part of the preceding Estuary Processes Study (MHL et al 2001a); investigations into entrance bar improvements (MHL et al 2000); and through community and stakeholder consultation.

This document was prepared by Nelson Consulting with input from the NSW Department of Public Works and Service's Manly Hydraulics Laboratory (MHL), Environmental Science and Engineering (ESE), The Ecology Lab (TEL) and Coastal and Marine Geosciences (CMS).

The goals of the Estuary Management Plan are to:

- protect water quality within the inlet for human health and to maintain a healthy ecosystem;
- ensure future development does not detract from the values of the inlet and is appropriately designed;
- conserve the natural ecological communities and their component flora and fauna;
- protect and increase recognition of Aboriginal and European heritage;
- improve boat navigation and safety; and
- in keeping with conservation values, ensure equitable use of the inlet's waterway and recreational resources.

Recommended actions to be taken to implement the Management Plan include:

- Developing a water quality monitoring program for Forsters Bay to assess ecosystem health and compliance with guidelines for recreational use.
- Reviewing Council plans and policies to increase protection of the environmental values of Wagonga Inlet.
- Managing reserves of ecological significance for low impact activities, environmental education activities etc and encouraging community involvement in weed control and bush regeneration.
- Establishing major interpretive signage at Rotary Park covering both Aboriginal and European cultural heritage and installing interpretive signs at other points of interest/walks around the inlet.
- Exploring opportunities to develop a 'Bar Watch' System to improve the dissemination of information on the bar conditions and hence improve boating safety.
- Ongoing monitoring of navigation channel depths and sand intrusion into Forsters Bay to assess impacts on boating and the need for dredging.
- Preparing a mooring plan for the inlet and reviewing boating controls and impacts of vessel operation with reference to areas of ecological significance.
- Preparing a Town Wharf Extension Design Report, including boat pumpout facility, and upgrading/providing additional

6.10 Other Relevant Legislation and Policies

- Coastal Protection Act 1979
- Local Government Act 1993
- Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997
- Noxious Weeds Act 1993
- New South Wales Biodiversity Strategy – NPWS
- Native Vegetation Conservation Strategy
- State Rivers & Estuaries Policies

7. Land Description and Analysis

7.1 Land included in this Plan of Management

All of the land included in this Plan of Management is Crown Land. Eurobodalla Shire Council has been Trust Manager of Reserve No. 63051 since 6 May 1938 and Trust Manager of Reserves No. 80515 since 1 August 1958.

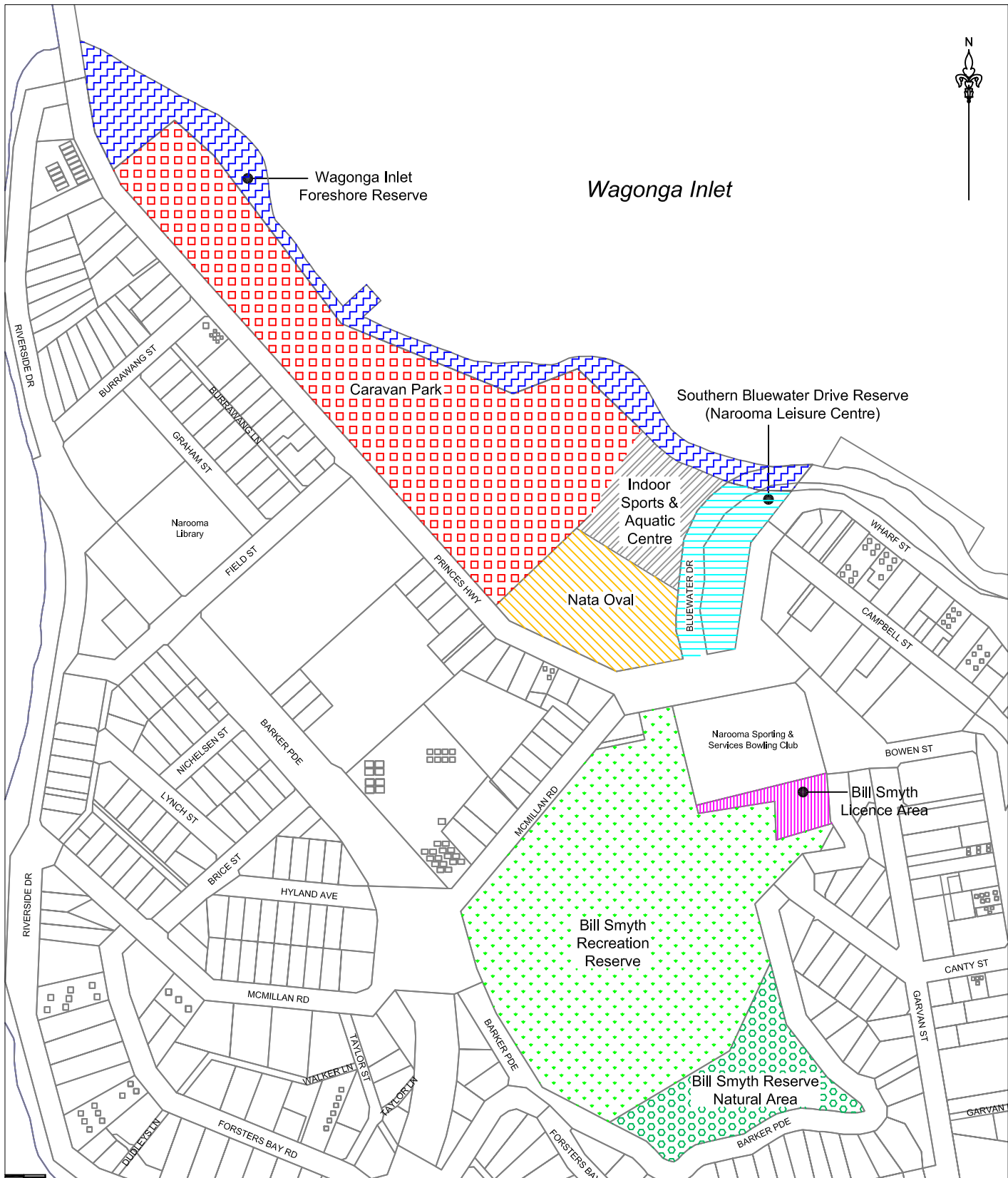
Table A provides a summary of the land included in this Plan of Management.

| Reserve Name | Crown Reserve Purpose | Crown Reserve Trust Name | Crown Reserve No | Lot & DP Number | Area | Address | Zoning |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Caravan Park (East's Narooma Shores Holiday Park) | Public Recreation & Resting Place | Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust | 63051 | Lot 916 DP 823230 | 5.694 ha | Princes Highway, Narooma | 6a1 |
| Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserve | | | | Part DP 1055108 & Lot 476 DP 752155 | 4.12ha | Princes Highway, Narooma | (Lot 476 DP 752155 uncoloured) |
| Existing Swimming Pool and site of proposed Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre | | | | DP 1055108 | | | |
| Nata Oval | | | | Lot 7011 DP 1055108 | | | |
| Southern Bluewater Reserve (Narooma Leisure Centre) | | | | Part DP 1055108 & Lot 1 Sec 17 DP 758754 | 5913m2 | Bluewater Drive, Narooma | 6a1 |
| Bill Smyth Reserve Natural Area | Public Recreation & Resting Place Recommend to the Department of Lands that the Purpose of "Environmental Protection" be added to this property. | Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust | 80515 | Lot 7026 DP 1020248 | 1.446ha | Barker Parade, Narooma | 6a1 |
| Bill Smyth Recreation Reserve | Public Recreation & Resting Place | Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust | 80515 | Lot 912 DP 729206 | 7.21ha | Princes Highway, Narooma | 6a1 |
| Narooma Sporting & Services Club – Bowling Club Carpark | | | | Lot 911 DP 729206 | 3244m2 | Princes Highway, Narooma | 6a1 |

Table A: Land included in this Plan of Management

Eurobodalla Shire Council has been Trust Manager of Reserve No. 63051 since 6 May 1938 and Trust Manager of Reserve No. 80515 since 1 August 1958.

These are illustrated on the following map:



LEGEND

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
|  Caravan Park (East's Narooma Shores Holiday Park) Part Crown Reserve 630515 |  Nata Oval Part Crown Reserve 630515 |  Bill Smyth Reserve Natural Area Part Crown Reserve 80515 |
|  Wagonga Inlet Foreshore Reserve Part Crown Reserve 630515 |  Southern Bluewater Drive Reserve Part Crown Reserve 630515 |  Bill Smyth Reserve Lease Area Part Crown Reserve 80515 |
|  Narooma Indoor Sports & Aquatic Centre Part Crown Reserve 630515 |  Bill Smyth Recreational Reserve Part Crown Reserve 80515 | |

Council is Trust Manager for both Crown Reserve 63051 & 80515 - Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust



Approved On Behalf Of
EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Technical Services Manager

Date _____



EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Bill Smyth, Nata Oval & Adjacent Reserves
Princes Highway, Narooma

Plan of Management

Crown Land Status as at March 2007

2397 - A

Scale: 1:5000 @ A4
Drawn: DP
Date: March 2007
Files: 05.9616
Sheet: 1 of 1

7.2 History

During the development of this Plan of Management Ms Laurelle Pacey was engaged by Council to provide a historical review of the reserves included in this Plan of Management. This report provides a brief summary of the changing uses of the Crown Reserves on the flat and the contributions made by the Narooma community in establishing and maintaining the grounds and the facilities enjoyed by both locals and tourists over many years. It is a combination of anecdotal and limited primary source material, as well as limited time.

A copy of this report is included at Attachment C.

7.3 Vegetation Survey

In May 2006 the following Vegetation Survey was completed for Bill Smyth Reserve, Nata Oval, Narooma Visitor Information Centre, Wagonga Foreshore & Park and the Narooma Sports & Leisure Centre by the Friends of the Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens.

7.3.1 Bill Smyth Reserve

Bill Smyth Reserve covers two vegetation types. While these can be fitted into the Terrestrial Ecosystems of the Eurobodalla Local Government Area up to a point, the impact of introduced weeds and the surrounding domestic gardens has had a profound influence on the species makeup of each type.

The majority of the reserve is dominated by *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted gum) on the moist south east facing slopes. This fits approximately into the **Forest Ecosystem 9: Coastal lowlands Cycad dry shrub dry forest - *Corymbia maculata*/*Macrozamia communis***. *Macrozamia communis* specimens are present, as well as *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet pittosporum), *Notelaea venosa* (Smooth mock olive), several species of twiner and a few native grasses. However, the intrusion of weeds has severely degraded the integrity of this Forest Type.

The northern end of the Reserve, being somewhat drier (except for a watercourse draining into a small dam), could probably have once been likened to **Forest Ecosystem 171: Coastal shrub/Grass forest - *Eucalyptus tereticornis***. However, apart for a small portion still with a shrub and ground cover layer, in the majority of the *E. tereticornis* (Forest red gum) ecosystem much of the shrub and ground cover layers have been removed to make way for mown grass, leaving just the large trees in place.

The margins of the reserve, along the playing field, Barker Parade and bush pathways, contain a very large number of weeds, most of them environmentally problematic. These include escapees from the neighbouring gardens. Many of these species have spread into the forested areas and will present huge problems in control.

There were only two species of noxious weeds encountered (see below). The Lantana (*Lantana camara*) is widespread through the moist and dry areas of the forest, while the Blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) is mostly concentrated alongside bush tracks in high light situations.

| NOXIOUS WEEDS | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| Family | Genus | Species | Common name |
| VERBENACEAE | Lantana | camara | Lantana |
| ROSACEAE | Rubus | discolor | Blackberry |

There are at least nine environmental weeds present in the reserve, most of them on the margins, but others spread throughout. *Senna septemtrionalis* (Cassia), *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides* (Bridal veil creeper) and *Protosparagus plumosus* (Asparagus fern) appear to be the worst offenders in this regard. The vine *Delairea odorata* (Cape ivy) is unattractive and rampant along the watercourses, while there is a number of fully grown (huge) specimens of the escaped Canary Island Palm. There are also quite a few palm seedlings in the reserve. Given the number of adult specimens of this plant, it is likely that these are juveniles of the Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*).

| ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Family | Genus | Species | Common name |
| ARECACEAE | Phoenix | canariensis | Canary Island palm |
| LILIACEAE | Agapanthus | campanulatus | Agapanthus |
| ASTERACEAE | Delairea | odorata | Cape ivy |
| FABACEAE | Genista | monspessulana | Montpelier broom |
| LILIACEAE | Lilium | formosanum | Formosa lily |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Myrsiphyllum | asparagoides | Bridal veil creeper |
| POLYGALACEAE | Polygala | virgata | Broom milkwort |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Protosparagus | plumosus | Climbing asparagus |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Protosparagus | aethiopicus | Asparagus fern |
| CAESALPINACEAE | Senna | septemtrionalis | Cassia |

The hillside behind the playing fields appears to have a high diversity of species. However, this is almost entirely due to the number of introduced weedy species – 40 of the 105 total.

| HILLSIDE BEHIND OVAL | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Intro | Abundance |
| ASTERACEAE | | | blue/white daisy | * | 2 |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia | irrorata | Green wattle | | 3 |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia | longifolia | Golden wattle | | 2 |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia | floribunda | Gossamer wattle | | 3 |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia | implexa | Hickory | | 3 |
| MYRTACEAE | Acmena | smithii | Lilly pilly | | 2 |
| LILIACEAE | Agapanthus | campanulatus | Agapanthus | * | 2 |
| CUNONIACEAE | Aphanopetalum | resinosum | Gum vine | | 2 |
| LILIACEAE | Arum | italicum | Arum lily | * | 2 |
| ASPLENIACEAE | Asplenium | australasicum | Birds nest fern | | 2 |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | Beyeria | oblongifolia | | | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Bidens | pilosa | Cobblers pegs | * | 2 |
| PITTOSPORACEAE | Billardiera | scandens | Apple fine | | 2 |
| STERCULIACEAE | Brachychiton | acerifolius | Lacebark | | 1 |
| DICKSONIACEAE | Calochlaena | dubia | Ground fern | | 2 |
| CYPERACEAE | Carex | appressa | | | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Cassinia | longifolia | | | 3 |
| ANTHERICACEAE | Chlorophytum | comosum | Ribbon grass | * | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Conyza | albida | Fleabane | * | 2 |
| RUBIACEAE | Coprosma | repens | Mirror bush | * | 2 |
| MYRTACEAE | Corymbia | maculata | Spotted gum | | 5 |
| MALACEAE | Cotoneaster | lacteus | Cotoneaster | * | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Delairea | odorata | Cape ivy | * | 3 |
| CONVOLVULACEAE | Dichondra | repens | Kidney weed | | 3 |
| BLECHNACEAE | Doodia | aspera | Rough fern | | 2 |
| POACEAE | Ehrharta | erecta | Veld grass | * | 2 |
| MYRTACEAE | Eucalyptus | botryoides | Swamp mahogany | | 4 |
| MYRTACEAE | Eucalyptus | paniculata | Ironbark | | 2 |
| MYRTACEAE | Eucalyptus | tereticornis | Forest red gum | | 3 |
| LUZURIAGACEAE | Eustrephus | latifolius | Wombat berry | | 2 |
| SANTALACEAE | Exocarpos | cupressiformis | Native cherry | | 3 |
| CYPERACEAE | Gahnia | melanocarpa | Sword grass | | 2 |
| LUZURIAGACEAE | Geitonoplesium | cymosum | Scrambling lily | | 2 |
| FABACEAE | Genista | monspessulana | Montpelier broom | * | 2 |
| GERANIACEAE | Geranium | solanderi | Wild geranium | | 2 |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | Glochidion | ferdinandi | Cheese tree | | 1 |
| FABACEAE | Glycine | clandestina | | | 2 |
| GOODENIACEAE | Goodenia | ovata | | | 2 |
| FABACEAE | Hadenbergia | violacea | Happy wanderer | | 3 |
| DILLENIACEAE | Hibbertia | scandens | Guinea flower | | 2 |
| DILLENIACEAE | Hibbertia | dentata | Guinea vine | | 3 |
| APIACEAE | Hydrocotyle | bonariensis | Pennywort | * | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Hypochaeris | radicata | Dandelion | * | 2 |
| POACEAE | Imperata | cylindrical | Blady grass | | 2 |
| FABACEAE | Indigofera | australis | Indigo plant | | 2 |
| FABACEAE | Kennedia | rubicunda | Coral pea | | 1 |
| VERBENACEAE | Lantana | camara | Lantana | * | 4 |
| CYPERACEAE | Lepidosperma | laterale | | | 2 |
| OLEACEAE | Ligustrum | sinense | Small leaved privet | * | 3 |
| OLEACEAE | Ligustrum | lucidum | Large leafed privet | * | 1 |
| LILIACEAE | Lilium | formosanum | Formosa lily | * | 2 |
| LOMANDRACEAE | Lomandra | longifolia | Spiky matrush | | 2 |
| CAPRIFOLIACEAE | Lonicera | japonica | Honeysuckle | * | 2 |
| ZAMIACEAE | Macrozamia | communis | Burrawamg | | 2 |
| ASCLEPIADIACEAE | Marsdenia | rostrata | Common milk vine | | 3 |

| HILLSIDE BEHIND OVAL | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Intro | Abundance |
| LAMIACEAE | Melissa | offianalis | Balm | * | 2 |
| ARACEAE | Monstera | deliciosa | | * | 1 |
| RUBIACEAE | Morinda | jasminoides | | | 2 |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Myrsiphyllum | asparagoides | Bridal veil creeper | * | 3 |
| OLEACEAE | Notelaea | venosa | Smooth mock-olive | | 3 |
| OCHNACEAE | Ochna | serrulata | | * | 3 |
| EUPHORBIACEAE | Omalanthus | populifolius | Bleeding heart | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Oplismenus | imbecillis | | | 2 |
| RANUNCULACEAE | Pandora | pandorea | Wonga vile | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Paspalum | dilatatum | Paspalum | * | 3 |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | Passiflora | edulis | Passionfruit | * | 1 |
| PASSIFLORACEAE | Passiflora | mollissima | Banana passionfruit | * | 1 |
| PHORMIACEAE | Patersonia | sericea | Native iris | | 2 |
| SINOPTERIDACEAE | Pellaea | falcata | Sickle fern | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Pennisetum | clandestinum | Kikuyu | * | 2 |
| ARECACEAE | Phoenix | canariensis | Canary Island palm | * | 3 |
| SOLANACEAE | Physalis | peruviana` | Cape gooseberry | * | 3 |
| PITTOSPORACEAE | Pittosporum | undulatum | Pittosporum | | 3 |
| PITTOSPORACEAE | Pittosporum | revolutum | | | 1 |
| PLANTAGINACEAE | Plantago | lanceolata | Plantain | * | 2 |
| PLATANACEAE | Platanus | ?occidentalis | Plane tree | * | 2 |
| LAMIACEAE | Plectranthus | suaveolens | | | 2 |
| POACEAE | Poa | meionectes | | | 2 |
| POACEAE | Poa | labillardieri | | | 2 |
| POLYGALACEAE | Polygala | virgata | Broom milkwort | * | 2 |
| ARALIACEAE | Polyscias | sambucifolia | Elderberry panax | | 2 |
| RHAMNACEAE | Pomaderris | aspera | Hazel pomaderris | | 2 |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Protasparagus | plumosus | Climbing asparagus | * | 4 |
| ASPARAGACEAE | Protasparagus | aethiopicus | Asparagus fern | * | 2 |
| ACANTHACEAE | Pseuderanthemum | variable | Pastel flower | | 2 |
| DENNSTAEDTIACEAE | Pteridium | esculentum | Bracken | | 3 |
| MYRSINACEAE | Rapanea | howittiana | Muttonwood | | 2 |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | Rhaagodia | candolleana | Sea berry saltbush | | 1 |
| MALACEAE | Rhaphiolepis | indicus | Indian hawthorn | * | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Roldana | petasitis | | * | 2 |
| ROSACEAE | Rubus | discolor | Blackberry | * | 2 |
| ROSACEAE | Rubus | parvifolius | Native raspberry | | 2 |
| MENISPERMACEAE | Sarcopetalum | harveyanum | Pearl vine | | 1 |
| GOODENIACEAE | Scaevola | aemula | Fan flower | | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Senecio | hispidulus | Hill fireweed | | 2 |
| CAESALPINACEAE | Senna | septemtrionalis | Cassia | * | 4 |
| SMILACACEAE | Smilax | australis | Lawyer vine | | 2 |
| SOLANACEAE | Solanum | pseudocapsicum | Jerusalem cherry | * | 2 |
| POACEAE | Sporobolus | indicus | Parramatta grass | * | 2 |
| MENISPERMACEAE | Stephania | japonica | Snake vine | | 2 |
| MELIACEAE | Synoum | glandulosum | Rosewood | | 1 |
| POACEAE | Themeda | australis | Kangaroo grass | | 2 |
| COMMELINACEAE | Tradescantia | albiflora | Wandering jew | * | 3 |
| ASCLEPIDACEAE | Tylophora | barbata | Bearded tylophora | | 3 |
| TYPHACEAE | Typha | orientalis | Bullrush | | 2 |
| URTICACEAE | Urtica | incisa | Stinging nettle | | 2 |
| RUTACEAE | Zieria | smithii | Sandfly bush | | 3 |

Recommendations for Bill Smyth Reserve

Recovering Bill Smyth Reserve from its present degraded state will pose an enormous challenge, but one well worth attempting. The reserve contains the nucleus of a healthy *Corymbia maculata*/*Macrozamia communis* forest; however, restoring the *Eucalyptus tereticornis* complex on the northern corner does not appear to be feasible. Far better to leave it a grassy woodland (with the Kikuyu kept under control) with space under the trees for children to play.

The first priority would be to persuade the residents of the houses in Barker Parade to cease throwing their garden waste into the bush. Council's new Green Waste removal system should help in this regard.

Control of the two noxious weed species (Lantana and Blackberry) is a matter of some urgency. This applies especially to the *Lantana camara* (Lantana), as at this stage there are few large dense thickets.

A strategy to cope with the environmental weeds is also an important management issue. The worst offenders such as the Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canarienses*), Bridal veil creeper (*Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*), the Asparagus ferns (*Protosparagus* species) and the Cassias (*Senna septemtrionalis*) demand immediate attention.

It appears that the best way to tackle the weeding problem would be hand weeding with regular follow up work, especially around the margins. While this method of vegetation restoration is tedious and slow going, it is thorough as it ensures the removal of underground tubers and bulbs. It also minimises the disturbance of existing desirable vegetation and keeps the soil seed bank intact (a most important aspect for future regeneration). If hand weeding is done well, there would probably be little need for any supplementary planting to be undertaken.

7.3.2 Nata Oval and Narooma Visitor Information Centre

The significant trees in this area were grouped according to their location as shown on the following map.

- A. The row of pines behind the Swimming Pool - *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea' (Golden Cypress)
- B. The trees in front of the Visitor Centre - *Eucalyptus cinerea* (Argyle apple) and *E. botryoides* (Swamp mahogany)
- C. Four or five trees in front of the Sport and Leisure Centre - *Corymbia ficifolia* (Western Australian red flowering gum)

Recommendations for Nata Oval and Narooma Visitor Information Centre

None of the above trees are irreplaceable. Some, such as the C. *Corymbia ficifolia* (Western Australian red flowering gum) have 'passed their use by date', and would not be missed.

If it was found to be necessary during the pool upgrade to remove the A. trees *Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Aurea' (Golden cypress), which at present provide a good shelter for the Swimming Pool from the summer western sun, it would not be difficult to plant a replacement row (not necessarily the same species) after construction work had ceased. But provided these pines do not pose any threat to the operation of the current pool, there does not seem any good reason to remove them.

Neither does there appear to be any reason to interfere with the trees in B. between the Visitor Centre and the Highway. At the same time, the planted gardens surrounding the Centre could do with some attention, including judicious pruning and removal of old specimens.

7.3.3 Wagonga Foreshore & Park

The vegetation along the inlet side of the stone wall is in reasonably good condition, given the high volume traffic during the summer months. There are few weeds of any description. Provided that there is minimal disturbance in this area, including the mangrove section, it should remain in its present healthy state. The beds of *Cyperus laevigatus* near the drainage channels prevent movement of the Inlet mud, and perform as an efficient filter for the waters of the Inlet as the tides flow in and out. The main two native grasses noted, *Sporobolus virginicus* and *Zoysia macrantha*, help bind the sand at the edge of the Inlet, and, together with the *Cyperus laevigatus*, act as water filters.

Most of the weeds listed appear in the mown 'lawn' in front of the Caravan Park; however constant mowing and the pressure of people apparently keeps them under control. Some of these weeds could cause problems if they were allowed to escape, but this is not considered likely. There were no noxious weeds surveyed along the foreshore and in the Park at the northern end.

| FORESHORE VEGETATION | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-----------|
| Family | Genus | Species | Common name | Intro | Abundance |
| MIMOSACEAE | Acacia | longifolia | Sydney wattle | | 1 |
| MYRSINACEAE | Aegiceras | corniculatum | River mangrove | | 4 |
| ARAUCARIACEAE | Araucaria | heterophylla | Norfolk Island pine | * | 3 |
| CYPERACEAE | Carex | pumila | | | 4 |
| AIZOACEAE | Carpobrotus | glaucescens | Pigs face | | 3 |
| CASUARINACEAE | Casuarina | glauca | Swamp oak | | 3 |
| ASTERACEAE | Conyza | albida | Fleabane | * | 2 |
| POACEAE | Cynodon | dactylon | Couch grass | * | 4 |
| CYPERACEAE | Cyperus | laevigatus | | | 4 |
| POACEAE | Errharta | erecta | Veldt grass | * | 2 |
| ASTERACEAE | Hypochaeris | radicata | Dandelion | * | 2 |
| JUNCACEAE | Juncus | krausii | Sea rush | | 2 |
| PLUMBAGINACEAE | Limonium | australe | Sea lavender | | 2 |
| MYRTACEAE | Melaleuca | armillaris | Honey myrtle | | 2 |
| OXALIDACEAE | Oxalis | pres-caprae | Soursob | * | 1 |
| OXALIDACEAE | Oxalis | corniculata | Creeping oxalis | * | 3 |
| POACEAE | Pennisetum | clandestinum | Kikuyu | * | 3 |
| PITTOSPORACEAE | Pittosporum | undulatum | Sweet pittosporum | | 1 |
| PLANTAGINACEAE | Plantago | lanceolata | Plantain | * | 2 |
| POACEAE | Poa | poiformis | | | 2 |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | Rhagodia | candolleana | Sea berry saltbush | | 1 |
| PRIMULACEAE | Samolus | repens | Creeping brookweed | | 3 |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | Sarcocornia | quinqueflora | Glasswort | | 1 |
| POACEAE | Spinifex | sericeus | Spinifex | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Sporobolus | virginicus | Sand couch | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Sporobolus | indicus | Parramatta grass | * | 2 |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | Suaeda | australis | | | 4 |
| AIZOACEAE | Tetragonia | tetragonioides | Warrigal | | 3 |
| POACEAE | Themeda | australis | Kangaroo grass | | 1 |
| POACEAE | Zoysia | macrantha | Prickly couch | | 2 |

Recommendations Wagonga Foreshore & Park

A vigilant watch should be kept along the foreshore in front of the retaining wall so that any problematic weeds can be removed as soon as they are seen. The general appearance of the water margin would be improved if the rubbish could be cleared regularly. So that the *Cyperus laevigatus* beds may remain intact and therefore function efficiently, it would be desirable to discourage users of the mudflats from making tracks through the reeds. It also might be advantageous to reduce the force of stormwater and the amount of rubbish entering the inlet by the careful placement of barriers.

7.3.4 Narooma Sports and Leisure Centre

Significant trees in the area behind the Sports & Leisure centre were grouped according to their location, as shown on the following map.

- D. Behind the Sport and Leisure Centre – *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Swamp mahogany), *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest red gum)
- E. On the eastern side of the Sport and Leisure Centre building - *Cupressus macrocarpa* ‘Aurea’ (Golden cypress), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast banksia), *Hakea sericea* (Prickly hakea), *Metrosideros excelsa* (NZ Christmas tree), *Acacia longifolia* (Golden wattle), *Acacia mearnsii* (Black wattle)

Recommendations Narooma Sports and Leisure Centre

Depending on the extent of the upgrade plans for the Swimming Pool and Sport & Leisure Centre, it would be worth drawing up a new ‘tree plan’, perhaps incorporating some of the apparent original *Eucalyptus* trees in D.

The trees in E. on the eastern side of the Sport building were obviously planted when the pathway up the hill was rebuilt. If any of these had to go, they could easily be replaced. The huge Golden cypress near the top of the hill is not attractive at all, having suffered greatly from the effects of wind and old age.



Key to Vegetation Survey

7.4 Fire Management

Council's Fire Mitigation Officer has provided the following advice on the fire risk associated with Bill Smyth Reserve.

The vegetation is defined as Coastal Lowlands Spotted Gum-Burrawang Cycad Dry Scrub Forest. This vegetation is identified as medium tall forest bushfire category 1, however the land is not currently mapped as fire prone. The vegetation is approx. 3.5ha in size. Any revegetation works surrounding the oval would not significantly increase the fire risk.

Barker Parade is a through road offering adequate defensible space for fire vehicles, also the road verge slashing which is required for site clearances increases the protection to the dwellings on the upper side of Barker Parade.

A potential fire path is from the north west, however this is unlikely as the vegetation at Bill Smyth Reserve is isolated with no real linkages to other bush land. The dwellings on the upper side of Barker Parade have at least 25m and often 35m of Asset Protection Zone.

8. Leases and Licences

8.2.1 Existing Leases and Licences

The following leases and licences were current as at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management (excluding short term licences):

Table B: Existing Leases and Licences

| PIN No | Lot & DP | Reserve Name or Use | Lease or Licence Description / Purpose | Status of Lease or licence | Address |
|--------|------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 15762 | Lot 916 DP 823230 | East's Narooma Shores Holiday Park | Lease for a Caravan Park and Camping Ground | Expires on 5 November 2012 | 41 Princes Highway, Narooma |
| 26392 | Lot 1, Sec 17 DP 758764 | Narooma Leisure Centre | n/a | n/a | Bluewater Drive, Narooma |
| 26391 | Lot 7011 DP 1055108 | Narooma Swimming Pool | Contract Agreement to manage the swimming pool | Expires on 30 June 2009 with a 2 year option. | Bluewater Drive, Narooma |
| 20787 | | Wagonga Inlet Foreshore | n/a | n/a | Bluewater Drive, Narooma |
| 20787 | | Nata Oval | Monthly Markets | Temporary licence | Princes Highway, Narooma |
| | Annual Christmas Carnival | | Temporary licence | Princes Highway, Narooma | |
| 17425 | Lot 476 DP 752155 | Wagonga Inlet Foreshore | n/a | n/a | Princes Highway, Narooma |
| 24870 | Lot 912 DP 729206 | Bill Smyth Oval | n/a | n/a | 86 Princes Highway, Narooma |
| 18388 | Lot 7026 DP 1020248 | Bill Smyth Reserve Bushland | n/a | n/a | Barker Parade, Narooma |
| 24871 | Lot 911 DP 729206 | Narooma Sporting & Services Club – Bowling Club Carpark | Licence for Carpark | Expires on 30 April 2012 | Princes Highway, Narooma |

8.2.2 Requirements for Future Leases and Licences

Leases or licences of Crown reserves may only be entered into by trustees of Crown reserves who have been appointed under the Crown Lands Act. Consent must be obtained from the Minister (Department of Lands) before the lease or licence is executed (with the exception of licences for a period of less than 12 months). The following issues must be considered when Council, as Trust Manager, is granting a lease or licence on Crown Reserves:

1. Broadly speaking, leases are executed where exclusive control of the whole or part of a reserve is proposed. A licence is executed where intermittent occupation or control of the whole or part of a reserve is proposed (eg Monthly markets on Nata Oval).
2. A lease may only be entered into by the Trust where it can be demonstrated that any Native Title interest in the land has been extinguished.
3. The term of any lease/licence should be as short as practicable, appropriate to all circumstances and commensurate with changing community needs. Generally terms in excess of 20 years are not favoured.
4. Generally options for renewal or holding over clauses are not favoured. Consideration can be given to the granting of a new lease/licence on expiry of the old lease/licence. Any "holding over" shall not exceed 12 months.
5. The Minister may not consent to the granting of a lease for a term exceeding 5 years (or a lease for a term that, by the exercise of an option, could exceed 5 years) unless at least 14 days have elapsed since notice of intention to give consent has been published in a newspaper circulating in the locality in which the land is situated or in a newspaper circulating generally in the State.
6. Clauses conferring a right to compensation for improvements are not acceptable, in appropriate cases the lessee should be required to clear and/or restore the land to the satisfaction of the Trust and the Minister. The lease should clearly reflect the intentions in respect of the improvements on expiry of the lease (ie lease area to be cleared and restored or improvements to remain and become the property of the trust).
7. Where the conditions require the lessee to undertake development works, the agreement should specify that no work is to be undertaken until plans have been approved by the Trust and the Minister and any necessary development or building consents are obtained from the local Council.
8. Rental should reflect a commercial approach of market rent having regard to purpose of the lease/licence, site value and ownership of existing improvements. Agreements for other than a short term should provide for regular periodic redetermination of rental (say every three to five years) as well as being linked to increases in the Consumer Price Index for intervening annual reviews. Where the parties cannot agree on the redetermination of the rent, clauses should provide for reference to an independent arbitrator (not the Department). Where a nominal rental is imposed because the lessee is a charitable or non-profit organisation, such rental should generally not be less than the statutory minimum rental (\$350-00 as at 1 July 2004 and linked to CPI) prescribed for tenures under the Crown Lands Act, 1989.
9. A diagram specifying the area involved must be annexed to and form part of the lease agreement.
10. In the case of sub-leases, reference should be made to the head lease in the preamble and the term of any sub-lease should not extend beyond the date of expiry of the head lease.
11. If the reserve has a Real Property title, then leases for more than three years must be registered at the Land and Property Information Office (formerly Land Titles Office).
12. Where applicable, the agreement should include clauses providing for use/access by the general public.
13. A clause requiring the lessee to bear the lessor's reasonable expenses involved with the lease (eg Trust's solicitors, advertising, stamp duty etc) should be considered for inclusion in the lease agreement.
14. The proceeds from a lease or licence granted by a reserve trust shall be applied in accordance with directions (if any) given by the Minister under Section 106 of the Crown Lands Act 1989. In the absence of any direction, the proceeds shall be applied for the general purposes of the reserve trust and may be invested or applied by the trust accordingly.

The following describes the general principles which a reserve trust manager must take into consideration when negotiating commercial lease or licence proposals on Crown reserves:

- Leases or licences for commercial purposes can only be granted where the commercial activity is consistent with the purpose for which the reserve was dedicated or reserved and should not overpower or dominate the reserve.
- Commercial leases/licences on Crown reserves should be established by a fair, open, impartial and transparent process and provide optimum environmental, social and economic returns from such use of the reserve for the people of NSW.
- Appointed Trust Managers must be able to demonstrate that they have met their responsibility to the people of NSW of ensuring that the best possible result will be realised from the lease arrangement.
- Other than where special circumstances exist, opportunities to lease/licence public reserves should be decided by a competitive process. The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) advises public sector organisations against entering into negotiations which bypass a competitive process on the basis that direct negotiations can lack openness, fairness and accountability, and may result in outcomes which deliver less than the best outcome for the community. Accordingly, the Department of Lands has a responsibility when considering the granting of consent under Sections 102 & 103 of the Crown Lands Act 1989 to ensure that the best possible outcome has been obtained by the reserve trust.
- Where public tendering is not to be used to identify a suitable lessee, then there needs to be a clear account of how alternative processes serve the public good. This account would need to demonstrate openness, fairness and accountability.
- NSW Treasury directions which require that any commercial use of State owned public lands realise the best possible financial return.

ICAC guidelines suggest that a public competition process would avoid the following problems:

- Any public perception that the trust is not getting the best possible deal for the public
- Opportunity for corruption in direct dealings with current lessee
- Reduced opportunity to discover new or innovative ideas
- Possible lack of transparency and accountability in the process
- Lack of opportunity to test value for money

In accordance with these guidelines the overall objectives of a Crown reserve trust when negotiating commercial lease/licence arrangements should be to:

- Obtain the best value for money through a fair and impartial process
- Minimise the level of risk for the trust
- Minimise the opportunity for corrupt conduct
- Obtain the best environmental, social and economic outcome for the public

8.2.3 Temporary Licences

Temporary licences allow the trust to permit short-term and generally low impact activities on the reserve without the Minister's consent. Under section 108 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* (the Act), a reserve trust can grant temporary licences for purposes which may not always fall strictly within the permitted purposes for that reserve.

However, the use of the reserve through these temporary licences should not diminish the availability and use of the reserve for the purpose for which it was set aside. The purposes for which a temporary licence may be issued, in addition to those temporary licences whose purposes are consistent with the Reserves' Crown Reserve Purpose of Public Recreation and Resting Place, are as follows (S 32 Crown Lands Regulation):

- grazing
- advertising
- camping using a tent, caravan or otherwise
- catering
- entertainment
- equestrian events
- exhibitions
- filming (this term is defined in detail in the *Local Government Act 1993*)
- functions
- hiring of equipment
- holiday accommodation
- markets
- meetings
- mooring of boats to wharves or structures
- sales
- shows
- sporting and organised recreational activities
- stabling of horses

8.2.4 Future Activities

This Plan of Management supports the issuing of new leases, licenses or temporary licenses for the following activities on the Crown Land included in this Plan of Management:

- Café/Restaurant/s
- Short Term Camping (in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds & Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005)
- Carnivals
- Circuses
- Cultural activities and uses ancillary to cultural activities
- Festivals
- Great Southern Blues & Rockabilly Festival
- Markets
- Outdoor eating
- Sporting activities and uses ancillary to sporting activities
- Any other related commercial activity
- Any other future activity that is consistent with the requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989 and the Crown Lands Regulation 2000. In particular, any future lease or licence must be for a purpose/activity that is consistent with the Crown Reserve Purpose of Public Recreation and Resting Place.

This Plan of Management supports re-leasing or directly managing the following activities:

- Caravan Park
- Narooma Swimming Pool and associated infrastructure (contract management)
- Narooma Leisure Centre
- Any other future activity that is consistent with the requirements of the Crown Lands Act 1989 and the Crown Lands Regulation 2000.

8.2.5 Lease/licence boundaries

The boundary of any lease or licence may be reviewed prior to granting any new agreement

9. Values of the Reserve

Ascertaining the community values of land means identifying what the community finds important and special about it. These values also identify what people most enjoy or appreciate about a place.

Land management issues change over time, depending on the needs of the community; and communities change – what may be important in the present may be more or less important in the future. Values, however tend to transcend the everyday issues of land management and set a more strategic vision for the management of the land. Values coexist, augment and support each other. Where singular issues may be really important in the short term, the overriding values attached to the land will tend to be relevant for a longer period.

How can values be implemented in land management? Once values and their level of significance are determined, land maintenance and development practices that recognise, manage and conserve these values may then be implemented. Refer to the Operational Plan and Landscape Masterplans for more information on how the values are reflected in strategies for land management.

At the public meeting held on 5 November, 2005 at the Narooma Sports & Services Club those in attendance identified what they appreciate and value about the reserves included in this Plan of Management. The Community Reference Group also provided input. The following table includes these values as they relate to State Government legislation and Council policy:

| Value & description | Neighbourhood - Local | Suburb | District | Shire | Regional | State |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| Access | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Accommodation | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Cultural Opportunities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Community Cohesion | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Natural Environment | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Recreational Opportunities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Scenic Qualities | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |

Where:

Neighbourhood – Local: the street and surrounding streets
 Suburb: within the suburb area (ie. within Moruya
 District: the suburb area and adjacent suburbs (eg. Moruya Heads, Broulee and Tuross Head)
 Shire: within the Eurobodalla Shire Local Government Area
 Regional: within the far south coast of NSW
 State: within the state of NSW

These values have assisted with the identification of the appropriate Community Land categories for the land and provide a guide for identifying the objectives and actions in the Operational Plan.:

10. Operational Plan

The Operational Plan identifies the principal land management issues. A set of management strategies and actions accompany each issue providing an ongoing framework for the management of the reserve. These management issues relate to the values of the reserve and are reflected in the Landscape Masterplan. Each action is given a implementation category.

The following terminology is used in the Operational Plan.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Management Issue | The issue that requires a detailed approach to future management |
| Strategy | The broad management strategies required to address management issue of concern |
| Action | Specific actions that address the strategies |
| Implementation Priority | <p><u>Category 1:</u> These actions are those that can be implemented immediately or very soon after the adoption of the Plan. They are policy or procedural matters and require minimal or no funding.</p> <p><u>Category 2:</u> These actions are those that require funding and are principally concerned with improving public safety, maintenance and improvement matters and protecting or conserving the values of the community land. The timing of their implementation would be dependent upon the availability of funds from Council.</p> <p><u>Category 3:</u> These actions are capital improvement items or items requiring a significant injection of funds. The timing of their implementation would be dependent upon the availability of funds from Council and other sources.</p> |

Council has adopted many policies and procedures that govern the management and maintenance of Community Land. The issues raised in this section need to be considered in parallel with these other policies and procedures.

The Operational Plan provides a summary of the proposed developments and improvements along with an implementation priority for their completion. Many of these items are illustrated in the Landscape Masterplans. Note: The scheme does not propose one action to be more important than the next, but presents categories of timing for implementation.

| Management Issue | Strategy | Action | Implementation Category |
|--|---|---|-------------------------|
| 9.1 <u>Access – Generally</u> | To provide for public access. | 1. Provide access to the reserves consistent with Occupational Health and Safety requirements. | 1 |
| | | 2. Restrict public access to buildings, workshops, buildings, storage areas, operational facilities and any other facility as deemed required on the reserves. There may be a fee associated with the use of such facilities. | 1 |
| | | 3. Allow for the levying of reasonable entry fees and charges to the reserves. | 1 |
| 9.2 <u>Access – Pedestrian</u> | To provide linkages with other pedestrian pathways. | 1. Develop cycleways and footpaths consistent with the intent of the Concept Landscape Masterplan | 2/3 |
| 9.3 <u>Access – Vehicular</u> | To facilitate vehicular access and parking on the reserves. | 1. Develop vehicular access and parking areas consistent with the intent of the Concept Landscape Masterplan. | 2/3 |
| 9.4 <u>Fire Management</u> | Manage the risk of fire accordance with the Rural Fires Act 1997. | 1. Council's Bush Fire Mitigation Officer to monitor the vegetation in the reserves and take action as required | 1 |
| 9.5 <u>Leases, Licences, Contract Management & Casual Hiring</u> | Provide for the use and management of the reserves in accordance with the Crown Lands Act and consistent with Section 8 Leases and Licences (refer to page 29) of this Plan of management in order to raise funds for the ongoing management and maintenance of reserves included in the Eurobodalla (South) Reserve Trust. | 1. Fees charged in accordance with Council's adopted Fees & Charges. | 1 |
| | | 2. Leases, licences, contracts and other estates managed in accordance with Crown Lands Policy. Refer to Section 8. Exception may apply to non-profit groups. | 1 |
| | | 3. Lease or licence boundaries may be reviewed when granting new agreements. | 1 |
| | | 4. Where a lease or licence boundary is adjacent to the Princes Highway, consideration will be given to requiring additional landscaping in order to create a vegetated buffer/screen to the highway. | 1 |
| 9.6 <u>Naming of Reserves, Sports Fields and Facilities</u> | To provide appropriate names for reserves, sports fields and/or facilities. | 1. Council's policy on Naming Parks, Reserves and Sports Fields be used to guide the naming process. Refer to Section 6.8 of this Plan of Management (page 17). | 1 |

| Management Issue | Strategy | Action | Implementation Category |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|
| 9.7 <u>Recreational & Cultural Activities</u> | Encourage, promote and facilitate recreational activities on the reserve. | 1. Recreation activities developed in accordance with the strategies of Council's Sports Liaison Committee. | 1 |
| | Develop and maintain facilities on the reserves. | 2. Provide for future needs consistent with the intent of the Concept Landscape Masterplan and the strategies of Council's Sports Liaison Committee. | 2/3 |
| | Encourage, promote and facilitate cultural, social, passive recreational and educational activities on the reserves. | 3. Allow for the casual hire and use of the reserves. Refer to Events policy & casual hirers. | 1 |
| | | 4. Temporary camping accommodated as per the requirements of the Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds & Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005. | 1 |
| | Allow for events on the reserves that are consistent with Council's Events Policy. | 5. All events held on the reserve must be consistent with Council's adopted Events Policy. | 1 |
| 9.8 <u>Signage</u> | To ensure signage in the reserves is uniform in its style and form. | 1. Prepare a Signage Style Guide and Plan that provides a guide for installing signs in appropriate locations that are consistent in the use of materials, colour, fonts etc. This guide should reflect the style of the signs installed in 2007 as part of the Wagonga Estuary Management Plan. | 1 |
| | | 2. Signs installed as per the Signage Style Guide and Plan. | 2 |
| 9.9 <u>Vegetation Management</u> | Restore and rehabilitate natural areas. | 1. Seek funds to implement restoration and rehabilitation works. | 1 |
| | | 2. Encourage the formation and involvement of a local Landcare Group to participate in environmental projects. | 2 |
| | | 3. Ensure Crown Reserve Purposes reflect land use values and activities. | 1 |
| | Remove all weed species that are either declared Noxious Weeds (Noxious Weeds Act 1993) or are identified as Environmental Weeds of the NSW South Coast. | 4. Council's Noxious Weeds Officer notified of noxious weeds and provides for their removal. | 1 |
| | | 5. Seek funds and remove environmental weeds. | 2 |
| | Reduce the spread of plants identified as environmental weeds from private gardens into the reserve. | 6. Raise local community awareness of environmental weeds. This may be in the form of letterbox drops, media releases, public meeting on site, workshops etc. | 1 |
| | | 7. Give nearby residents assistance with planting appropriate species on their properties. | 1 |

11. Landscape Masterplans









The Concept Landscape Masterplans illustrate the proposed developments, uses and management actions for the reserves. They have been developed to reflect the Council's direction and community expectations for the land while complying with Eurobodalla Shire Council and State Government policies and guidelines.

While Landscape Masterplans guide the future improvements and developments in the reserves, further detailed construction documentation to finalise the designs will be required. While the overall concept and intent will remain, the plan may be amended to reflect new information, funding or construction issues. As long as the changes are consistent with the overall intent of the Plan of Management, this will not require the re-exhibition of this Plan of Management.

This Plan of Management includes the following plans:

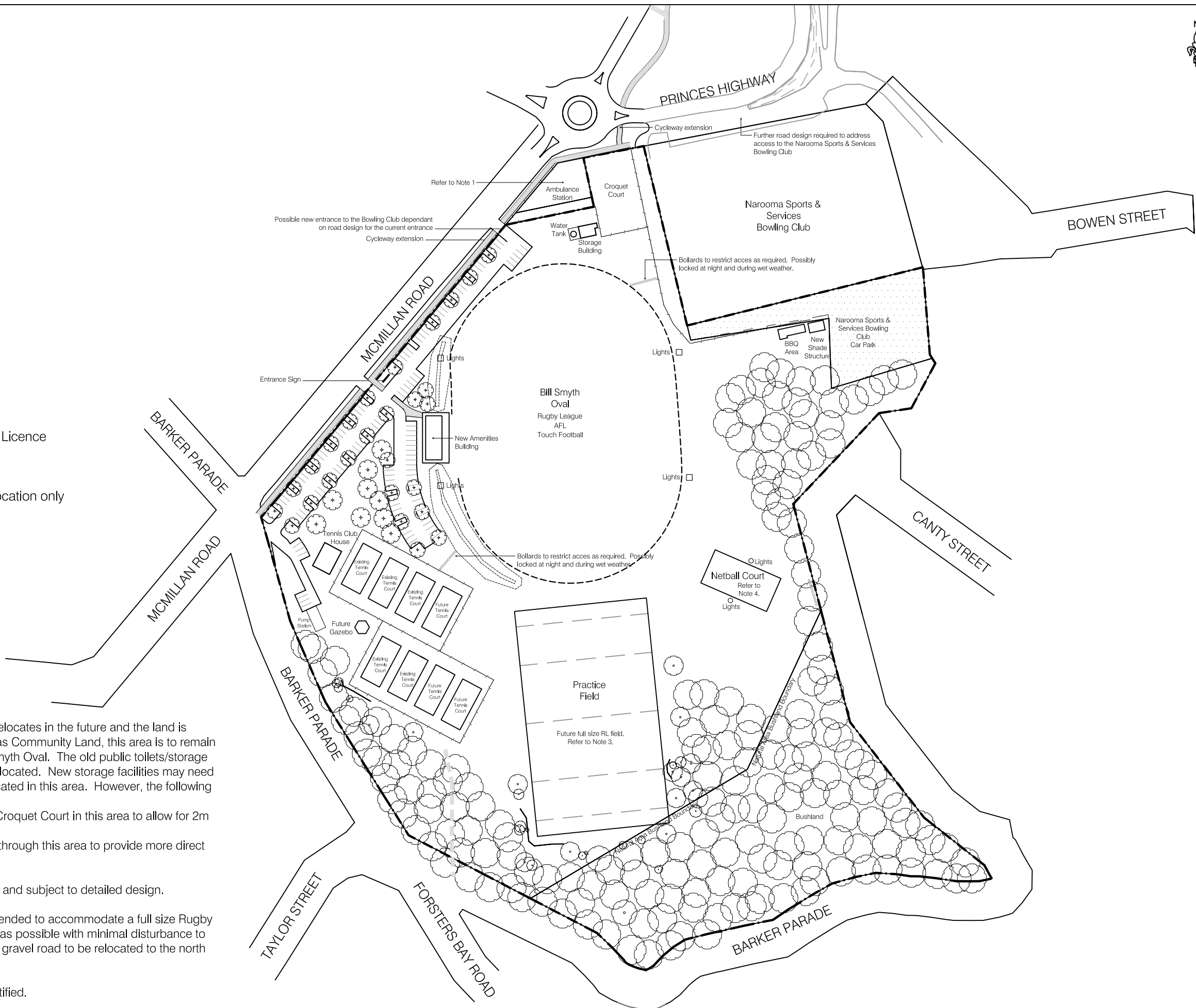
1. Bill Smyth Oval – Landscape Concept Plan
2. Nata Oval and adjacent Reserves – Landscape Concept Plan
3. Ken Rose Park – Site Analysis Plan to guide future detailed design

LEGEND





-  Fence
-  Existing vegetation
-  Proposed Trees
-  Reserve Boundary
-  Bush Track
-  Bill Smyth Oval Fence
-  Narooma Sports & Services Club Licence Area (part of Bill Smyth Reserve)
-  Proposed Cycleway - Indicative location only

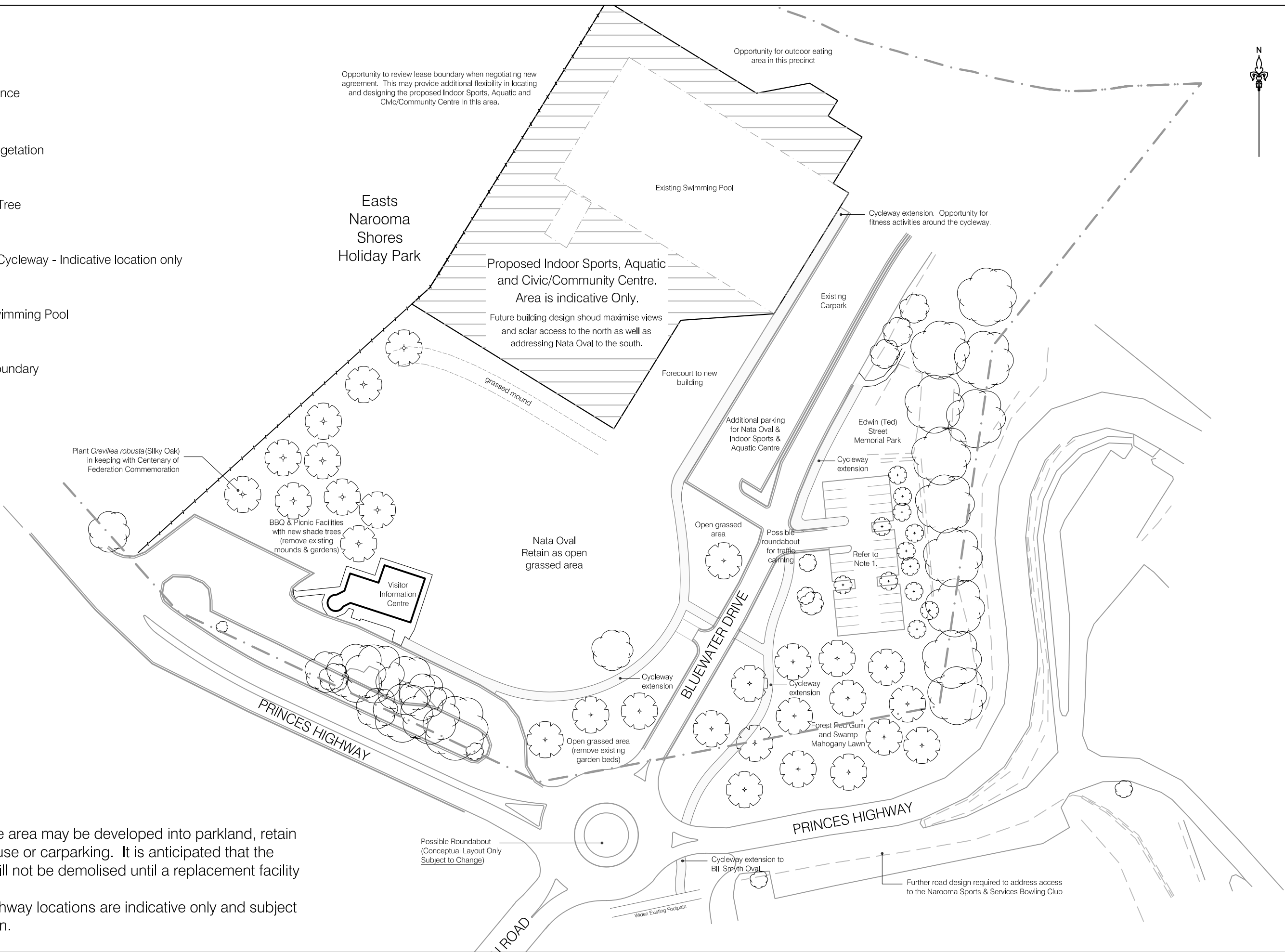
NOTES

1. Ambulance Station: If the Ambulance Station relocates in the future and the land is added to the Crown Reserve Trust or is acquired as Community Land, this area is to remain as open space to facilitate views through to Bill Smyth Oval. The old public toilets/storage building is to be demolished and the water tank relocated. New storage facilities may need to be considered. No new structures are to be located in this area. However, the following opportunities may be further investigated:
 - * There is an opportunity to relocate the existing Croquet Court in this area to allow for 2m offset from the court boundary.
 - * There is an opportunity to extend the Cycleway through this area to provide more direct access to Bill Smyth Oval.
2. Cycleway/pathway locations are indicative only and subject to detailed design.
3. Future full size RL field: Practice field to be extended to accommodate a full size Rugby League field. Width of field to be as close to 68m as possible with minimal disturbance to the adjacent bushland. Drainage to be improved, gravel road to be relocated to the north and lights installed.
4. Future 2nd netball court may be provided if justified.



LEGEND

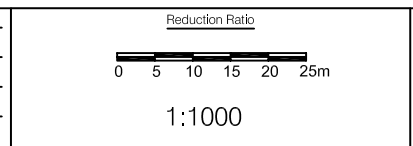
-  Existing Fence
-  Existing Vegetation
-  Proposed Tree
-  Proposed Cycleway - Indicative location only
-  Existing Swimming Pool
-  Reserve Boundary



NOTES

1. Leisure Centre area may be developed into parkland, retain slab for general use or carparking. It is anticipated that the Leisure Centre will not be demolished until a replacement facility is available.
2. Cycleway/pathway locations are indicative only and subject to detailed design.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| File No(s). 05.9616 | Datum AHD / ISG | Designed For Urban | |
| Cad Reference | Surveyed | Road Width | |
| Job Number | Survey No(s) | Lane Width | |
| Checked | Drawn DP - September 2006 | Pavement Depth | |
| | Designed DP - September 2006 | | |



Approved On Behalf Of
EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Technical Services Manager

Date

| No. | Amendment Details | A B C D | | | | By | Appd | Date |
|-----|-------------------|---------|--|--|--|----|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | |
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Development Approval NOT Required








EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

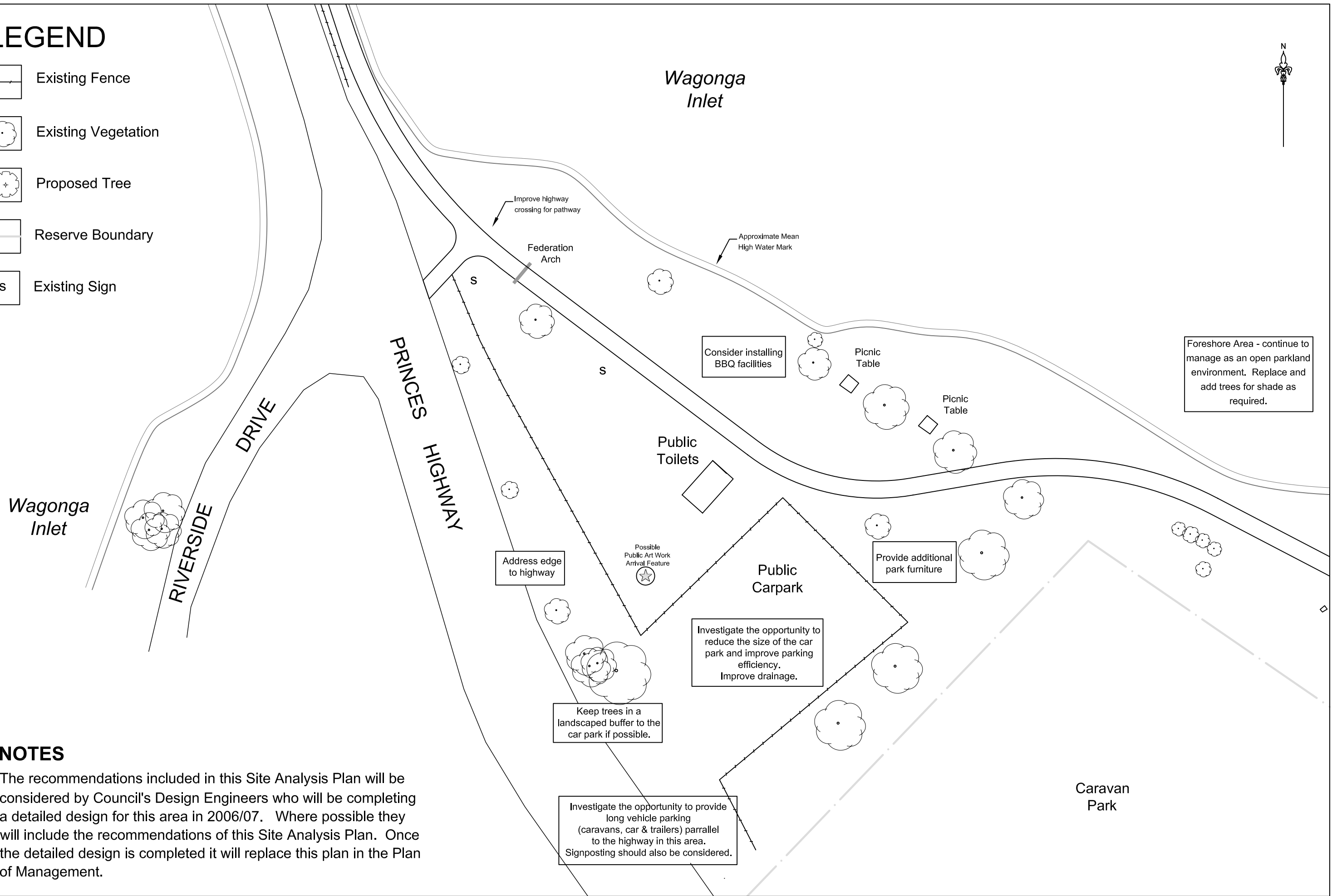
Nata Oval, Sport & Leisure Centre, Tourist Information Centre
Princes Hwy, McMillan & Bluewater Drives

Plan of Management
Concept Landscape Masterplan

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Project No. | |
| 3742 | |
| Set | Sheet |
| B | 2 of 3 |
| Archived | |

LEGEND

-  Existing Fence
-  Existing Vegetation
-  Proposed Tree
-  Reserve Boundary
-  Existing Sign

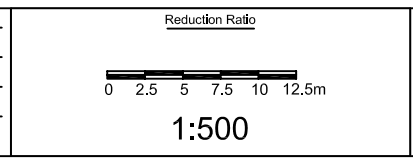


Foreshore Area - continue to manage as an open parkland environment. Replace and add trees for shade as required.

NOTES

The recommendations included in this Site Analysis Plan will be considered by Council's Design Engineers who will be completing a detailed design for this area in 2006/07. Where possible they will include the recommendations of this Site Analysis Plan. Once the detailed design is completed it will replace this plan in the Plan of Management.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|
| File No(s) | 05.9616 | Datum | AHD / ISG | Designed For | Urban |
| Cad Reference | Q2\TechData\2000\3742\B Plan of Management 2006\3 Ken Rose Park Masterplan | Surveyed | | Road Width | |
| Job Number | | Survey No(s) | | Lane Width | |
| Checked | | Drawn | DP - September 2006 | Pavement Depth | |
| | | Designed | DP - September 2006 | | |

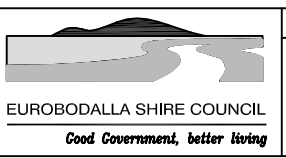


Approved On Behalf Of
EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Technical Services Manager
Date

| No. | Amendment Details | A | B | C | D | By | Appd | Date |
|-----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|----|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Development Approval NOT Required



EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Ken Rose Park
Princes Highway, Narooma
Plan of Management
Site Analysis Plan to guide future detailed design

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Project No. | 3742 |
| Set | Sheet |
| B | 3 of 3 |
| Archived | |

12. Stakeholders & Interest Groups

Easts Narooma Shores Holiday Park

Euroswims Pty Ltd

Instep Management Group

Narooma Aquafit

Narooma Australian Rules – Juniors & Seniors

Narooma Sporting and Services Club

Narooma Croquet Club

Narooma High School

Narooma Hydrotherapy

Narooma Junior Rugby League

Narooma Netball

Narooma Primary School

Narooma Senior Rugby League

Narooma Swimming Club

Narooma Tennis Club Inc

Narooma Veterans Touch Football

Residents

Rotary Club of Narooma Inc

YMCA

13. Attachment A – Submissions received on the Draft Plan of Management

22 submissions were received during the exhibition of the Draft Plan of Management.

In response to these submissions on the draft Plan of Management, the following issues were addressed and changes incorporated into this document.

- McMillan Crescent was renamed to McMillan Road on plans. [Section 10.1].
- The plan allows for a 2nd netball court if justified by in the future. [Section 10.1].
- The proposed Aquatic Centre is referred to as the Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre. However, a new name can be given the facility when it is completed to reflect the community of the day's vision for the centre. [Section 11.2, 7 & 3].
- The footprint of the proposed Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre has been expanded. [Section 11.2].
- Provision for consideration to be made to allow for the extension of the facility into the current Easts' lease area when the lease expires has been included. [Section 11.2, 8.2.5].
- The proposed Village Green Picket fence has been removed from the plan for Nata Oval. [Section 11.2].
- The plan allows for flexible use of site of Leisure Centre. [Section 11.2].
- The plan includes a provision such that where lease boundaries are adjacent to the Princes Highway, the lease should consider requiring more landscaping to provide a vegetated buffer/screen. [Section 9.5.4].
- The plan includes more park furniture at Ken Rose Park. [Section 11.3].
- The plan includes signposting for large vehicles at Ken Rose Park as a consideration when these plans are reviewed by engineers. [Section 11.3].
- The Plan includes a section on the correct procedure for naming parks and reserves. Council policy states that the Geographical Names Board is the responsible authority for assigning names to places and geographical features. Council can make a recommendation to formally assign a name through the GNB process. [Section 6.8].
- Council's most recent direction on the swimming pool has been included and replaces the old resolution in the Plan of Management. [Attachment B & Executive Summary].
- An additional item was included in "Future Activities" to include "any other related commercial activity" that can be leased or licensed. [Section 8.2.4].
- Possible Public Art work relocated to Ken Rose Park. [Section 11.3].
- Future interpretive signage to be designed and developed in accordance with existing and/or in accordance with Signage Style Guide. [Section 9.8].
- The Plan includes a section on the Wagonga Inlet Estuary Management Study and Plan. [Section 6.9].
- The proposed Indoor Sports, Aquatic and Civic/Community Centre should be designed to address the views of the Wagonga Inlet and address Nata Oval. [Section 11.2].
- Consideration for additional BBQs at Ken Rose Park has been added to the plan for consideration. [Section 11.3].
- Trees will be kept to the perimeter on the masterplan for Nata Oval. [Section 11.2].
- The practice field will be made as close as possible to 68m wide by: (a) upgrading the drainage and moving the track as first priority; and (b) installation of lights as second priority. [Section 11.1].
- The plan recommends that the Crown Reserve Purpose of "Environmental Protection" be added to the existing Crown Reserve Purposes of Public Recreation and Resting Place for Lot 7026 DP 1020248 (the land at the eastern end of Bill Smyth which is already vegetated). [Section 7.1 and 9.9.3].

14. Attachment B – Council’s Direction for the redevelopment of the Narooma Swimming Pool

At the Works & Facilities Committee Meeting on 13 February 2007, the following Mayoral report was presented:

M07/01 NAROOMA SWIMMING POOL 98.2412

SYNOPSIS

Following the current Plan of Management review process underway in Narooma regarding the Crown reserves of Bill Smyth Oval, NATA Oval and the Wagonga Inlet foreshore precincts, Council will shortly review the Draft Plan with a view to its adoption.

It would be fair to say that whilst there has been some debate surrounding other aspects of the Draft Plan, the overwhelming amount of comment revolves around the future of the Narooma Pool.

Councillors are only too well aware of the issues surrounding Narooma Pool regarding the costs of keeping the facility open and the subsequent drain on Council funds.

In December 2005 Council resolved its ‘preferred option’ (W05/168 Part 1 c) that ‘Narooma Pool be converted to a 25m x 6 lane pool and program pool within the existing structure’.

Part 2 of that recommendation also indicates that ‘Public Consultation be undertaken on the preferred options’.

The estimated costing in December 2005 for Council’s preferred option was approximately \$6 million.

Since that time there has been a groundswell of public dissatisfaction and concern at this preferred option.

Council has recently spent some \$750,000 on major maintenance works at the pool, which has hopefully addressed most of the major issues.

Given that, it would seem extremely remote that Council will be in any position to commit the millions of dollars needed to undertake a redevelopment of Narooma Pool in the next 10 – 15 years.

Keeping this in mind it is not in the best interest of the Council to allow this anxiety to continue in the community when it is obvious that the redevelopment of the pool, if any, is many years away.

I believe that the Council needs to reconsider the options surrounding the Narooma Pool component of the proposed integrated Indoor Sports and Aquatic Centre.

The decisions on Narooma Pool should become the decisions of the Council of the day when funds permit.

I therefore recommend:

THAT:

1. Council confirm to the Narooma community that in recognition of Council’s long term financial strategy, funds cannot be allocated to the redevelopment of the Narooma pool in the short or medium term;
2. When funds do become available in the longer term the Council of the day will reopen discussions with the Narooma community on all the options available for the redevelopment of the pool including pool lengths, sizes and configurations;
3. Broad public consultation will be undertaken before any decisions are made.

NEIL MUMME
MAYOR

Council subsequently resolved at the same meeting the following:

M07/01 NAROOMA SWIMMING POOL 98.2412

WM07/04 **MOTION** Councillor Mumme/Morton

THAT under delegated authority dated 28 November 2006 (Minute No 427) the Committee resolved the following:

THAT:

4. Council confirm to the Narooma community that in recognition of Council's long term financial strategy, funds cannot be allocated to the redevelopment of the Narooma pool in the short or medium term;
5. When funds do become available in the longer term the Council of the day will reopen discussions with the Narooma community on all the options available for the redevelopment of the pool including pool lengths, sizes and configurations;
6. Broad public consultation will be undertaken before any decisions are made.

(The Motion on being put was declared **CARRIED.**)

15. Attachment C – Historical Review of the Reserves