



## PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Area of Cultural Significance & Natural Areas Wetlands – North  
Cronulla Heritage Dune



**Adopted by**        **Sutherland Shire Council**  
**Date:**  
**Minutes:**  
**Reference:**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The land management provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993 NSW* (LG Act) provide councils with the opportunity to establish more positive land management practices, with definite objectives and improved environmental and social outcomes for all council owned land.

The LG Act requires councils to prepare plans of management (PoM) for all community land. PoMs provide councils with an important tool to effectively control the present and future use of public land within their local government area. Until a PoM for community land is approved and adopted by council, under s 44 of the LG Act the nature and use of the land must not be changed.

A PoM is not the only document which governs the use and management of community land. Under s 35 of the LG Act, community land is managed in accordance with the following:

- The PoM applying to the land and
- Any law which permits the use of the land for a specific purpose, or otherwise regulates the use of the land.

Sutherland Shire Council (Council) has resolved to prepare this site specific PoM to categorise the area of land known as the North Cronulla Heritage Dune (subject site). This site was transferred to Council in December 2009 from Australand Holdings Limited (Australand) as part of a progressive transfer of certain parcels of land into public ownership.

Council has prepared generic PoM for sportsgrounds, parks and general community use areas. This PoM is for an area of cultural significance, and one of only a number of site specific PoM for natural areas prepared by Council.

## 1.2 LAND TO WHICH THIS PLAN APPLIES

This PoM applies to an area in the Cronulla Sand Dune and Wanda Beach Coastal Landscape which is located at Kurnell in the Sutherland Shire. A locality plan is provided in Figure 1.

The subject site comprises only a single parcel of land being Lot 1055 DP1140838 which is zoned 7(b) (Special Development Zone) under the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 17 Kurnell Peninsula 1989.

### 1.3 CONSULTATION PROCESS

No specific consultation has been undertaken in relation to this draft PoM. However in December 2008 the Cronulla Precinct Resident's Association was sent plans and a letter outlining the proposal to stabilise part of the dune. No comments were received. Jock Athletic, who are training consultants and who use the dune area were also consulted. They provided input into how the dunes are used for running and training.

### 1.4 COMMUNITY VALUES AND INVOLVEMENT

*Our Shire Our Future – Our Guide for Shaping the Shire to 2030* (SSC 2007) was the result of extensive community consultation to assist Council's decision making towards achieving the type of Sutherland Shire that we all want for the future. In the 2006 Shape the Shire Survey, 97% of respondents agreed that the Sutherland Shire needs to value its history and preserve its cultural significance.

Kurnell is an obvious centrepiece and presents an opportunity to explore ways to recognise the full spectrum of the area's historical and cultural significance.

The high value placed on this area by the community and their desire to conserve and appropriately manage the site has been demonstrated during recent Land and Environmental Court cases involving developments on this land and more recently in public submissions to the rezoning of this land.

Although this PoM only covers a very small part of this area it will ensure that the historical and cultural significance of the site is maintained for future generations.

Figure 1 Locality Plan



## 1.5 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

Section 2 provides an overview of the legislative requirements for preparing a PoM.

Section 3 specifies the objectives associated with the categorisation of the subject site.

Section 4 describes the site, its categorisation under this PoM and the reasoning behind the categorisation.

Section 5 focuses on the allowable and prohibited uses on the subject site.

Section 6 presents management strategies for the subject site, particularly focusing on managing the dune, the habitat of the green and golden bell frog and the Sydney freshwater wetlands.

Section 7 describes the restrictions in relation to leases, licences and estates that apply to the subject site.

Section 8 discusses the future management of the subject site and the procedure for moving forward with this PoM.

## 2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The minimum requirements for a PoM under the LG Act are that they must:

- categorise the land in accordance with s 36(4) and (5)
- contain objectives for the management of the land
- contain performance targets
- specify the means of achieving the objectives and performance targets
- specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed
- describe the condition of the land as at the adoption of the plan
- describe the buildings on the land as at adoption of the plan
- describe the use of the buildings and the land as at adoption of the plan
- state the purposes for which the land will be allowed to be used, and the scale and intensity of that use.

### 2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Under s 36(4) of the LG Act, all community land must be categorised as one or more of the following:

- a natural area
- a sportsground
- a park
- an area of cultural significance
- general community use.

Under s 36(5) of the LG Act, land that is to be categorised as a natural area is to be further categorised as one or more of the following:

- bushland
- wetland



- escarpment
- watercourse
- foreshore
- a category prescribed by the Regulations.

The subject site contains both green and golden bell frogs and Sydney freshwater wetlands. The green and golden bell frogs are listed as an endangered species under Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). The Sydney freshwater wetlands are listed as an endangered ecological community under Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the TSC Act.

Under Part 4 of the TSC, the Director General is required to prepare recovery plans for endangered species and endangered ecological communities.

Under the LG Act, additional information must be included in a PoM if the community land is directly affected by a recovery plan. These additional requirements are contained in s 36B of the LG Act and include:

- stating that the land, or the relevant part, is so affected
- categorising the land, or the relevant part, as a natural area
- identifying objectives, performance targets and other matters taking into account the obligations under the recovery plan, the TSC Act and the core objectives discussed in section 3.

At the time of preparing this PoM there only exists a draft recovery plan for the green and golden bell frog and no recovery plan could be located in relation to the Sydney freshwater wetlands. No threat abatement plans were located. Therefore the additional requirements under the LG Act are not required to be complied with in this case.

Notwithstanding this, the management strategies discussed in section 6 of this PoM incorporate information contained in the draft recovery plan for the green and golden bell frog and the NSW Department of Environment & Climate Change and Water (DECCW) best practice guidelines.

Similarly the management strategies relating to the Sydney freshwater wetlands rely extensively on the information contained in the DECCW's priority action statements.

### 3 PLAN OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The LG Act and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (Regulation) provides guidelines for the categorisation of sites and the core objectives for each categorisation.

The subject site has been categorised under this PoM as an area of cultural significance and a natural area – wetland. This is outlined in greater detail in section 4. The core objectives relevant to these categorisations are discussed below.

#### 3.1 CORE OBJECTIVES FOR AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The core objectives for managing community land categorised as an area of cultural significance are to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.

These conservation methods may include:

- continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land
- restoration of the land
- reconstruction of the land – that is returning the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state
- the adaptive reuse of the land – that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by introducing sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses
- the preservation of the land including maintaining the physical material of the land in its existing state and retarding deterioration of the land.

#### 3.2 CORE OBJECTIVES FOR NATURAL AREAS

Under s 36E of the LG Act the core objectives for managing community land categorised as a natural area are:

- to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function of the land, or the feature or habitat for which the land is categorised as a natural area
- to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state or setting
- to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land

- to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion
- to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan.

### 3.3 CORE OBJECTIVES FOR WETLANDS

Section 36K of the LG Act provides a number of further core objectives specifically relating to wetlands. These include:

- to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands
- to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands
- to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.

### 3.4 GUIDELINES FOR CATEGORISING LAND AS AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND NATURAL AREA WETLANDS

Sections 101 – 111 of the Regulation also provides guidelines for determining how to categorise community land.

Land is to be categorised as an area of cultural significance if the land is:

- an area of Aboriginal significance
- an area of aesthetic significance
- an area of archaeological significance
- an area of historical significance
- an area of technical or research significance
- an area of social significance.

Land that is to be categorised as a natural area, whether in a disturbed state or not, should possess a significant geological feature, geomorphologic feature, landform, representative system or other natural feature or attribute that would be sufficient to further categorise the land as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore under Section 36(5) of the LG Act.

## 4 SITE DESCRIPTION AND CATEGORISATION

### 4.1 SCHEDULE OF THE LAND, CATEGORISATION AND ZONING

The schedule in Table 4.1 provides the real property description, local address and land use zoning for the subject site.

The Sutherland Shire Council Local Environment Plan 2006 is the local planning instrument for the management and use of land within the Sutherland Shire. However the subject site is excluded from this and is instead covered by the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 17 Kurnell Peninsula (1989). The objectives of this PoM must not contravene the objectives of the zone applied to the subject site.

**Table 4.1 Schedule of the land**

| <b>Legal Description</b> | <b>Address</b>                       | <b>Zoning</b>  | <b>Categorisation</b>  |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Lot 1055 DP<br>1140838   | 440 Captain<br>Cook Drive<br>Kurnell | 7(b) (Special<br>Development Zone)<br>under the Sydney<br>Regional<br>Environmental Plan<br>No 17 Kurnell<br>Peninsula (1989). | Area of cultural<br>significance &<br>natural areas –<br>wetland |

The objectives under zone 7(b) of the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 17 Kurnell Peninsula (1989) are:

- to provide flexible planning controls which permit a broad range of land uses subject to compliance with environmental performance criteria
- to ensure that development is compatible with the unique ecological and landscape attributes of the Kurnell Peninsula, especially the wetland areas and their environments
- to ensure that sand mining is controlled and to facilitate the progressive phasing out of sand mining and the rehabilitation of degraded lands
- to promote the orderly and economic development of land within the zone subject to the provision of adequate water and sewerage services and the disposal, in an environmentally sensitive manner, of all wastes and stormwater from the land

- to promote, enhance and utilise the development potential of the zone primarily for tourism, recreation or industrial parks, where this is consistent with the conservation of the unique, ecological and landscape attributes of the Kurnell Peninsula
- to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning by creating a broad framework of controls and requiring the Council to adopt development control codes or design and management guidelines applying to development in the zone.

There is currently an application to rezone this site to E2 Environmental Conservation.

#### 4.2 HISTORY OF THE SUBJECT SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

Australand currently owns a number of land parcels surrounding the subject site and was the owner of the subject site before it was transferred to Council in December 2009. There has been an extensive development history associated with this area, with Council granting consent for bulk earthworks development and subdivision.

There were subsequent modifications to these consents which arose out of discussions between Australand and Council about the future use and management of the dune and other parts of the site. These discussions included the progressive transfer of some land into public ownership.

In July 2010 a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) was signed between Council, Australand and Breen Holdings Pty Ltd. The VPA deals with development in the surrounding area and involves amending the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 17 Kurnell Peninsula. Information relating to the status of the VPA can be obtained from the NSW Department of Planning.

#### 4.3 CONDITION OF THE SITE

At the time of preparing this PoM, the subject site consists of – as shown in Figure 1:

- Sand dune
- A large pond at the western end adjacent to the dune. This pond is one of a number in the surrounding area. These ponds formed as a result of sand extraction and range in depth from a few metres to nearly 10 metres. Located within these ponds are:
  1. Sydney freshwater wetlands – this is the name given to a plant community which is restricted to freshwater swamps in swales and depressions on sand dunes and low nutrient sand plain sites located in coastal areas.



2. Green and golden bell frogs – the pond provides an important habitat and breeding ground for this endangered frog species.

- Adjacent to the dune site is a sealed access way. There are a number of additional pedestrian access ways to the dunes. These include an access track to the north – west known as 'Boes Track' which links the dune to Captain Cook Drive.
- An existing chain wire fence approximately 2 metres high along the alignment of the bitumen road/access way.

#### 4.4 RATIONALE

The rationale for the categorisation in Table 4.1 is based on the legislative requirements and guidelines discussed in section 3, in particular:

- the listing of the subject site on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR)
- the historic, scientific, cultural and natural significance of the dune landscape.

Representations were made in 2003 to request that the NSW Government accept the recommendation of the Heritage Council of NSW to list the Cronulla Sand Dune and Wanda Beach Landscape on the SHR. This heritage listing was gazetted on 26 September 2003.

Listing on the SHR means that:

- The heritage item is of particular importance to the State and enriches our understanding of the history of NSW.
- It is legally protected under the NSW Heritage Act.
- Certain kinds of works require approval from the Heritage Council of NSW if they are to be carried out in the listed area.
- Restoration and management works are eligible for financial incentives from the State.

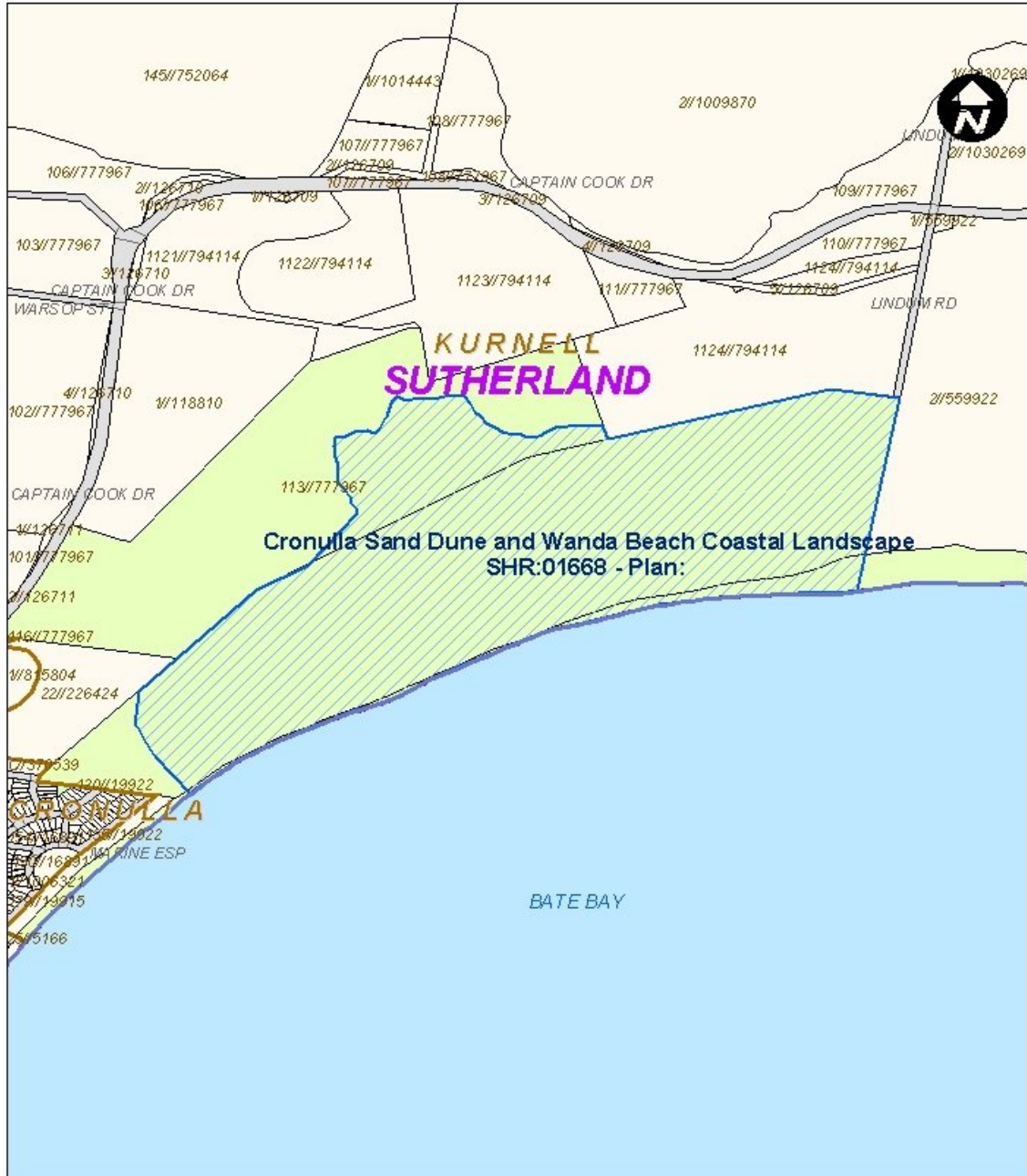
More information on the SHR listing can be obtained from the following link:

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_02\\_2.cfm?itemid=5051207](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_02_2.cfm?itemid=5051207)

It is important to recognise that the subject site contains only a small part of the overall area covered by the heritage listing. This is shown by the map in figure 4.

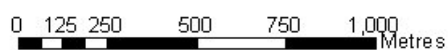
Figure 4 Heritage Council of NSW map

**Heritage Council of New South Wales**  
**Plan under the Heritage Act, 1977**



**State Heritage Register**

Gazettal Date: 26 September 2003



Scale: 1:17,000

Produced by: Ric Bolzan

**Legend**

- SHR Curtilage
- Effected Parcels
- Historic Regions
- LGAs
- Suburbs
- Land Parcels
- Water
- Roads
- Railways
- NSW Reserves

The historic, scientific, cultural and natural significance of the dune area is demonstrated by the following:

- This dune landscape was a site of early European contact with Aboriginal people. It was at the north-east point of the Kurnell Peninsula where Captain Cook made his first landing on Australian soil. At this site the first contact between English and Aboriginal people occurred in NSW.
- The site was dramatically transformed from its initial state of vegetation and lightly wooded landscape as a result of European agricultural practice.
- The dune area became very popular in the late nineteenth century with tourists from the Sydney region. This increased tourism was closely associated with the opening of the railway line.
- The sand dunes have been used to film a number of major Australian films including – Forty Thousand Horseman, Rats of Tobruk, Thunder in the Desert, Phar Lap and Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome.
- The non vegetated area of the dune is also very popular for training activities and is used extensively by individuals and sporting clubs such as the Cronulla Sharks Rugby League team.
- The existence of Sydney freshwater wetlands
- The important habitat and breeding ground provided for the endangered green and golden bell frog.

The area has also been categorised as a natural area wetland for the following reasons:

- Required to be categorised as a natural area under s 36B (4) (B) of the LG Act due to there being recovery plans for both the green and golden bell frogs and the Sydney freshwater wetlands (But there isn't actually recovery plans only a draft for one).
- The existence of Sydney freshwater wetlands
- The important habitat and breeding ground provided for the endangered green and golden bell frog.



## 5 ALLOWABLE USES

This section outlines the allowable uses of the subject site in line with the categorisation under this PoM.

### 5.1 Allowable and prohibited uses

The allowable uses listed in Table 5.1 represent uses that are permitted subject to the controls of any environmental planning instrument applying to the land and with the permission of Council.

All uses listed in the prohibited column represent uses that are unacceptable for that category of land.

Any use not listed as either 'allowable' or 'prohibited' will be subject to the provisions of any environmental planning instrument applying to the land and the permission of Council.

In addition, Council resolved on 19 April 2010 to adopt for a 12 month trial period a policy for dog exercising which prohibits dogs from the subject site.

*Table 5.1 Schedule of allowable and prohibited uses*

| <b>Category of Land</b>       | <b>Allowable Uses</b>  | <b>Prohibited or Undesirable</b>  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Natural area – wetland        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland regeneration works</li> <li>• Revegetation</li> <li>• Environmental protection works</li> <li>• Control of exotic flora and fauna</li> <li>• Pedestrian viewing platform, interpretive signage</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dogs horses or other domestic animals</li> <li>• Use of watercraft</li> <li>• Catching or harming fauna</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Removing or harming vegetation</li> <li>• Use of remote controlled or motorised craft</li> <li>• Swimming</li> </ul> |
| Area of cultural significance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restoration works</li> <li>• viewing platform</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hang-gliding</li> <li>• Para-sailing</li> </ul>  |

- pedestrian access
- educational signage
- Use of remote controlled or motorised craft

## **6 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

### **6.1 GENERAL**

This section of the PoM provides a framework for protecting and managing the subject site, while also allowing appropriate use of the area by the community. The various management strategies aim to satisfy the objectives set out in section 3 of the PoM.

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) has been developed for the land owned by Australand. A number of parcels of the Australand land has – or will be – progressively handed over to Council under a Voluntary Planning Agreement. The subject site is one such parcel that has already been handed over to Council.

The EMP contains a number of management requirements that relate to the heritage dune, the green and golden bell frog, and the Sydney freshwater wetlands.

These management actions are required as part of the conditions of consent issued to Australand. Any conditions relating to particular parcels of land will transfer to Council with the handing over of that parcel of land. A number of these issues have been dealt with and complied with by Australand, before the land was transferred to Council.

However there are several conditions that apply to the revegetation of the subject site which were not dealt with before Australand transferred the subject site to Council. To enable Council to comply with these obligations, Australand transferred \$780,000 in addition to the transfer of the subject site. Council is therefore now responsible for rehabilitating the dune area within the subject site.

### **6.2 DUNE REVEGETATION**

Council is currently considering a draft consultant brief for rehabilitation works at the subject site. These works will also involve the installation of viewing areas. This brief has been prepared to address a number of the obligations under the EMP which were transferred to Council with the handing over of the subject site.

The rehabilitation works at the dune will include:

- Re-profiling the dune area including excavation, stockpiling and reshaping of the material to form a more stable dune profile and stabilising vegetation mounds.
- Dune revegetation which will involve controlling noxious and environmental weeds, irrigating the planting areas, planting recommended dune species, and installing wind protection fencing.

- Removing bitumen and other debris from dunes and access road, where possible.
- Replacing the existing chain wire steel fence with smaller standard dune timber posts and wire fence
- Installing permanent signage along the dune access way and adjacent to planting areas.

### 6.3 ACTION PLAN FOR FROGS

The draft recovery plan for the green and golden bell frog, as well as the DECC'S best practice guidelines and priority actions, provide guidance on the strategies to be adopted to manage the frog. These include:

- Maintaining the existing habitat through weed and pest control, vegetation management, improving water quality and systematic monitoring of habitats.
- Increasing the security of key populations to prevent further losses
- Liaising with public authorities to increase protection of areas of green and golden bell frog habitat occurring on public lands and with private landholders whose properties contain key populations to increase protection of these areas.
- Developing & maintaining a database of records that will serve as a permanent record of green and golden bell frog population trends and current habitat management activities that are underway.
- Increasing the level of regional and local awareness of the conservation status of the green and golden bell frog.

This PoM is consistent with these guidelines.

### 6.4 ACTION PLAN FOR WETLANDS

The DECCW has developed a list of five Priority Action Statements to guide the management of the Sydney freshwater wetlands. These five statements include:

1. Recovery strategy habitat management – which involves implementing of measures to maintain/control natural hydrology and environmental flows to the wetlands and surrounding areas.
2. Recovery strategy habitat management site protection – implementing measures to restrict access to and exclude grazing from wetlands and the surrounding areas.

3. Recovery strategy habitat management weed control – the undertaking of targeted bush regeneration works to restore and maintain remnants.
4. Recovery strategy habitat protection – improving the protection of remnants through encouraging the application, implementation and enforcement of existing planning and assessment tools.
5. Recovery strategy other action – preparing profile and Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines.

This PoM is consistent with these actions.

6.5 SCHEDULE OF LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES – NATURAL AREAS AND AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

| <b>Management Issue</b>                         | <b>Objectives &amp; Performance Targets</b>   | <b>Means of Achievement</b>  | <b>Manner of Assessment</b>  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <b>Provide public access</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide appropriate pedestrian access.</li> <li>• Provide a natural sand surface for all tracks.</li> <li>• Minimise the creation of excessive tracks that cause erosion and fragmentation of vegetation.</li> <li>• Prevent unauthorised access eg. vehicles.</li> <li>• Minimise access to wetland to conserve ecological values.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify authorised track network and use fencing and signage to promote nominated access points and discourage the creation of other access points and tracks.</li> <li>• Maintain existing tracks to a safe standard.</li> <li>• Maintain tracks to reduce erosion.</li> <li>• Terminate and revegetate inappropriate tracks.</li> <li>• Maintain fencing to protect vegetation and control access to wetland.</li> <li>• Install regulatory signs</li> <li>• Enforce regulations.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce map of authorised tracks.</li> <li>• Monitor the creation of shortcuts or unauthorised access points.</li> <li>• Response to customer requests for track maintenance.</li> <li>• Visually assess track condition.</li> <li>• Successful revegetation of unauthorised tracks.</li> <li>• Monitor Customer Requests for unauthorised access.</li> <li>• Monitor flora and fauna of wetland.</li> <li>• Monitor revegetation works.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Providing opportunities for recreational</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure existing or proposed activities do not compromise the site's ecological and heritage values.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess requests for activities for potential impacts.</li> <li>• Enforce existing regulations.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor ecological and heritage values through regular biodiversity assessment process.</li> </ul>  |

6.5 SCHEDULE OF LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES – NATURAL AREAS AND AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

| Management Issue                            | Objectives & Performance Targets  | Means of Achievement  | Manner of Assessment   |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>activities</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control inappropriate use of the dune and wetland.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibit activities identified as causing an impact to ecological or heritage values through regulatory signage.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor number of complaints about inappropriate behaviour or breaches of regulations.</li> <li>Monitor feedback on the effectiveness of the signage and maps.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Protect water quality of the wetland</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not alter the natural drainage flows or hydrology of the site.</li> <li>Prevent the contamination of the wetland and groundwater.</li> <li>Minimise the filling in of the wetland by sand drift.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not permit the use of the water for wetland irrigation.</li> <li>Do not permit stormwater drainage to be artificially directed into the wetland.</li> <li>Establish and maintain dune vegetation at key location to reduce sand drift.</li> <li>Control access points to wetlands.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No alteration to existing drainage patterns.</li> <li>Monitor water quality.</li> <li>Monitor the extent and depth of the wetland through comparison of aerial images and measurement of depth.</li> <li>Monitor fencing and vegetation for damage.</li> <li>Maintenance of appropriate water quality within wetlands.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Conservation of dune and wetland</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect habitat for the Green and Golden Bell frog population.</li> <li>Reduce impact of pest species</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the structure of the wetland vegetation and the wetland physical characteristics are</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement of on leash provisions for companion animals.</li> </ul>  |

6.5 SCHEDULE OF LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES – NATURAL AREAS AND AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

| Management Issue                       | Objectives & Performance Targets   | Means of Achievement   | Manner of Assessment   |
|--|--|--|--|
| <b>ecological values</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a vegetated buffer zone around wetland.</li> <li>• Stabilise sand dune.</li> </ul>   | <p>managed to provide appropriate habitat for Green and Golden Bell frogs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop strategies to control any pest species such as European carp, mosquito fish, foxes and rabbits.</li> <li>• Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation and control of weeds such as Bitou Bush.</li> <li>• Establish vegetation at strategic locations on the dune.</li> <li>• Install regulatory signs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with DECCW and other frog experts for wetland management advice and monitor population of Green and Golden Bell frogs.</li> <li>• Monitor flora and fauna biodiversity through regular surveys.</li> <li>• Implementation of vertebrate pest species control strategies.</li> <li>• Increase in vegetated areas and reduction in weed density.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Conservation of human heritage:</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Aboriginal heritage values.</li> <li>• Protect European heritage values.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not allow activities that potentially disturb existing sites.</li> <li>• Ensure heritage issues are identified when assessing any proposal for the site.</li> <li>• Register any Aboriginal site discoveries.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor sites through visual assessment.</li> </ul>   |



6.5 SCHEDULE OF LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES – NATURAL AREAS AND AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

| Management Issue | Objectives & Performance Targets | Means of Achievement   | Manner of Assessment |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|
|                  |                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include heritage values on interpretation signage.</li> <li>• Educate users and visitors to the area about the heritage and cultural significance of the site.</li> </ul> |                      |

## **7 LEASES, LICENCES AND ESTATES**

Section 46 of the LG Act states a number of requirements in relation to the granting of leases, licences, and other estates in respect of community land generally.

Under s 47 of the LG Act where leases, licences and other estates in respect of community land are for more than 5 years Council is required to comply with additional requirements.

Where the leases, licenses and other estates are for terms of 5 years or less then the requirements of s 47A of the LG Act must be complied with.

Section 117 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 provides an exemption from section 47A of the LG Act.

Section 47B of the LG Act provides restrictions on the granting of leases, licences and other estates for a natural area.

Only certain buildings and structures are permitted to be erected. These include:

- walkways
- pathways
- bridges
- causeways
- observation platforms
- signs

There are also a number of prescribed purposes including:

- information kiosks
- refreshment kiosks (but not restaurants)
- work sheds or storage sheds required in connection with the maintenance of the land
- toilets or rest rooms.

However provision is made under s 47B of the LG Act for the granting of a lease, licence or other estate to authorise the erection or use of any building or structure to enable a filming project to be carried out. There are a number of conditions that are required to be adhered to in relation to these.

Having regard to the cultural and environmental significance of the subject site, no leases/licences authorising any activities other than rehabilitation works, or as permitted by the LG Act, will be allowed by Council.

Details of the specific requirements under these Acts can be viewed at the NSW Government Legislation website:

<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maintop/view/inforce/act+30+1993+cd+0+N>

## **8 CONCLUSION**

### **8.1 MANAGEMENT INTO THE FUTURE**

The future management of the site will be measured on the performance of the management issues and strategies in this PoM.

The ongoing management of the site will require flexibility to ensure that changing needs and expectations of the community can be met in a timely and coordinated way.

This PoM is designed for regular review. Achievements of outcomes should only be measured as milestones and not a completion of the document's objectives. New and innovative approaches to the management of the land should be incorporated into the PoM and an update completed, following a process similar to the process undertaken in preparing this document.

### **8.2 WHERE TO FROM HERE?**

This PoM will be on exhibition for 28 days. Submissions from the public will be accepted for 42 days following the date it is placed on exhibition. Details of the submission process and timeframe will be coordinated shortly.

As the PoM would have the effect of categorising community land, a public hearing is required under s 40A (1) of the LG Act.

Following this exhibition period and public hearing, the PoM will be reviewed and submitted to Council for adoption.

## 9 REFERENCES

Worley Parsons (2007) – Draft Kurnell Heritage Dune Rehabilitation Works, prepared for Sutherland Shire Council.

Department of Environment and Conservation NSW (2005) – Draft recovery plan Green and Golden Bell Frog *Litoria aurea* (Lesson 1829) Recovery Plan.

Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (2008) – Best practice guidelines green and golden bell frog habitat.

Department of Environment and Conservation NSW – threatened species, populations and ecological communities of NSW –

<http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/index.aspx>

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