



PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

FOR COLEDALE BEACH RESERVE

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL ON 28 JUNE 2004

AMENDED BY COUNCIL ON 28 MAY 2012

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Coledale Beach Reserve is located approximately 18 km north of Wollongong City. It has been used for many years for camping and other recreational activities by both the local Coledale community and tourists from surrounding areas such as Wollongong, Sydney, Macarthur and the Blue Mountains.

Camping at the reserve began in the 1920s, prior to Council ownership of part of the reserve in the 1930s. The Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club has been managing the camping activities on the reserve since 1988.

Over time, there has been tension amongst different user groups including campers, surf club and the general community in relation to the use and management of the reserve. For example, in 1998 permanent caravans were removed from the reserve voluntarily by the Surf Club in response to community complaints. The small size of the reserve tends to magnify the pressures on the area, especially during periods of peak use during school holidays. To alleviate this pressure, this plan of management has been developed by Wollongong City Council and other parties.

The overall goal of this plan of management is to provide an opportunity for the area to be used by both local residents and tourists in a manner that celebrates its unique position as a relatively undeveloped piece of beautiful Wollongong coastline and ensures that its future use complies with the relevant laws and regulations.

2.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

This revised draft plan of management for Coledale Beach is the result of an earlier draft which provided 3 options relating to how much of the reserve would be dedicated to camping. This revised draft incorporates the option which allowed camping on the largest portion of the reserve. Additionally, this revised draft incorporates other changes from the earlier draft as a result of comments received and issued raised at the public hearing that was held on 1 April 2004.

This revised draft will be placed on public exhibition for comment in accordance with requirements under the Local Government Act. Comments received during the public exhibition period will be noted and considered when Council makes a decision on the adoption of this plan. There will be no additional public hearing for this revised draft as it is not required under the Local Government Act 1993.

NOTE TO SECTION 2.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION: *Council determined at its meeting of 28 June 2004 that the changes made in light of submissions received were minor in nature and did not alter the intent of the Option 1 and other provisions of the original draft document. Therefore, in accordance with*

section 40 (2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993, Council adopted this revised plan of management for Coledale Beach Reserve without further public exhibition.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The majority of the reserve was sold to the Council of the Shire of Bulli by The North Bulli Coal and Iron Mining Company Pty (Limited) in 1933 for public recreation. In 1944, the Council portion of the reserve was increased to its current size by another sale to the shire by the same company.

Camping activities have occurred on the site since around the mid 1920s, where it was first associated with people occupying the land who were trying to avoid the paying of rent to the landowners (North Bulli Coal and Iron Mining Company). Since that time camping has continued to be a prominent use for the reserve. In addition to the camping, the beach provides opportunities for day trippers and local residents to enjoy a variety of pastimes such as picnicking, swimming, or walking.

In 1988 the management of the camping activities were taken over from Council by Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club. In 1993 a joint project to renovate the amenities block and carry out the improvements and landscaping at the camping ground was funded by the Commonwealth Government and Council in the amount of \$174,000, with \$30,000 contributed by Coledale Surf Club.

A development application for these works was approved on 30 June 1993 on the condition that the Club enter into a lease for the camping ground. Council approved lease conditions on 4 July 1994 which the Club did not find suitable and did not sign. Discussions regarding lease terms and conditions were held periodically over the years, but agreement has not been reached.

In 2000, the Surf Club proposed to lodge a development application to construct a boat shed adjacent the southern side of the surf club. Council advised that a license agreement would be an essential condition of development consent. Additionally, Council advised that under the 1998 amendments to the Local Government Act concerning community land, a site specific plan of management had to be prepared before new facilities or use of community land could be approved.

A working party for the Coledale Beach Reserve Plan of Management was created that included the Surf Club as a member. This working party has met 9 times; the last meeting was in October 2002. During the working party meetings the issue of non compliance with Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 1995 was discussed. The Surf Lifesaving Club indicated that they would seek an exemption from the regulation from Government once a plan of management for Coledale Beach was adopted.

Additionally, a Coastal Hazards Study for the reserve was conducted and a community survey was undertaken as part of the plan of management process. The Coastline Hazard Study was accepted by the Department of Land and Water Conservation (now the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources) in June 2003.

This plan of management will clarify for the public what is required when using the public reserve.

4.0 THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS

4.1 WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT?

A plan of management is a document that provides a framework for the current and future use of the area in regard to its management, maintenance and operation. The plan is driven by the values the community holds in regard to the site itself.

The plan should also acknowledge the laws and governmental regulations that apply to activities that may occur on the site. Finally, the plan of management should outline actions to be taken by Council or by others to meet the plan's objectives.

This plan of management will enable the management of Coledale Beach Reserve to proceed in an efficient and sustainable manner and help reconcile competing interests. Periodic revision of the plan of management enables any changing conditions to be taken into account as they arise.

The plan of management has been prepared in conjunction with the Coledale Beach Reserve Working Party. This Working Party was established by Wollongong City Council and comprises representatives of the main stakeholder groups, these being Council, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, Councillors, Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club and community representatives from Neighbourhood Committee 2 and Coledale Public School.

The plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1993. This plan is intended to be a policy document in relation to the crown land (the foreshore area) under this plan of management.

4.2 THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The preparation of the plan of management has been undertaken in three steps

4.2.1 COLLECTION OF INFORMATION AND DEFINITION OF VALUES AND ISSUES

- Analysis of the planning area and the determination of broad planning opportunities and constraints.
- Determination of community values and key issues through working party meetings, community survey, and community response to a public information session and public notice seeking comments.
- Assessment of relevant legislative and policy requirements.
- Commissioning and carrying out the relevant specialist studies to provide essential technical inputs into the plan.

4.2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE PREFERRED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND THE PREPARATION OF THE PLAN

- Establishment of management objectives for the reserve.
- Analysis of management issues and existing situation.
- Establishment of desired outcomes to satisfy the objectives of the plan and the needs of the community and stakeholder groups.
- Formulation and evaluation of development and management options of the plan and the needs of the community and stakeholder groups.
- Establishment of detailed management strategies and supporting actions.
- Preparation of the draft plan of management document.

4.2.3 EXHIBITION AND MAKING OF PLAN

- Exhibition and public hearing of the draft plan of management for comment.
- Consideration of public comment and subsequent amendment to the plan if warranted a significantly amended draft plan of management would go on public exhibition again.
- Formal consideration of the plan or amended plan by Wollongong City Council.
- Adoption of the plan of management by Wollongong City Council
- Future periodic review of the plan of management.

FIGURE 1



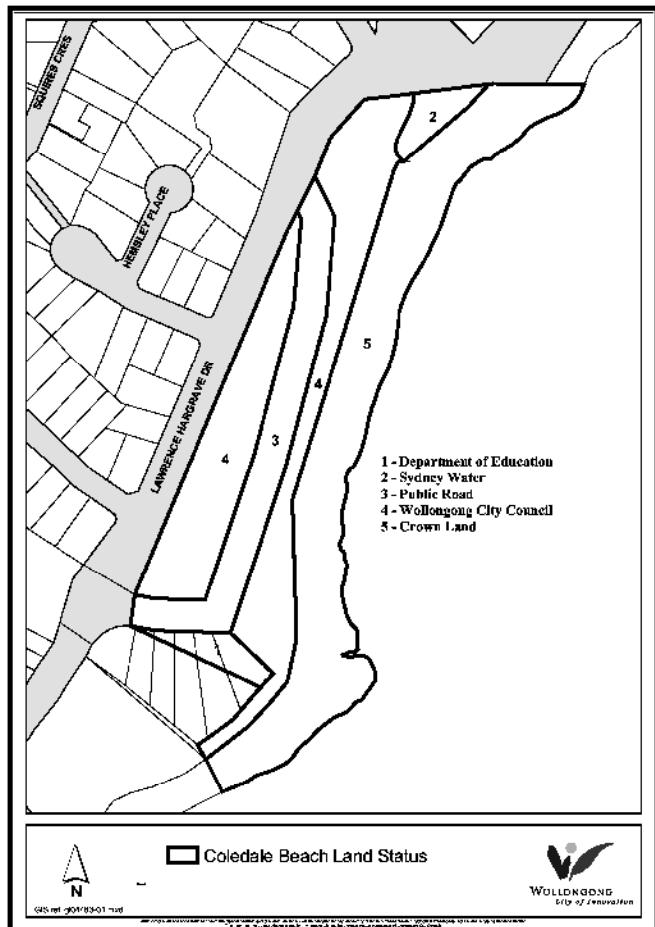
5.0 THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AREA

The area covered by this plan of management is a coastal area approximately 6 hectares in size and is defined by Lawrence Hargrave Drive to the north and west, the Pacific Ocean to the east and Coledale Public School to the south (Figure 1). The area covered by this plan will be referred to as Coledale Beach Reserve or the reserve. The following land parcels are included in the plan of management for the reserve:

Land Parcels	Landowner	Description
DP 752054 Lots 11 & 15	Wollongong City Council	The majority of the reserve that is not foreshore or road way.
DP 717404 Part Lot 11, DP 19066 Part Lots 2,3,4,5 & 6	Department of Education	Includes the pathways and vegetation along the southern boundary.
DP 5957 Part Lot 23	Sydney Water	Small, steep parcel of land in the north of the reserve which is north east of the main drainage line.
Road Reserve	Wollongong City Council	The road, as well as part of the amenities block, caretaker's residence, and storage shed is in this road reserve.
Part of Crown Reserve 88873 for Public Recreation, notified 16 March 1973. Managed by Wollongong City Council	Department of Lands	Foreshore area of the reserve.

Both Sydney Water and the Department of Education have approved the inclusion of their land in the plan of management, given that both areas are, for all intents and purposes, seen as part of the reserve. The inclusion of the private land in the plan of management is at the owner's consent at all times. Use of the Crown Reserve portion of Coledale Beach Reserve will be in compliance with the Crown Lands Act 1989.

FIGURE 2



6.0 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT - COMMUNITY VALUES RELATING TO THE PLANNING AREA

Part of the plan of management process is to define why the community values the reserve and to adopt management objectives and strategies that protect what is valued by the community. The following is a list of values for the reserve that were arrived at through the consultation process with all stakeholders and the wider community.

Natural Values for Coledale Beach

- Undeveloped and uncluttered by commercial development and activity
- Natural environment, particularly native flora and fauna, rock platforms and beach

Visual Values for Coledale Beach

- Unspoiled coastal views
- High scenic amenity through natural features such as headlands, rocky platforms, beach and ocean

Social/ Recreation Values for Coledale Beach

- Safety of patrolled beach
- Maintenance of facilities to cater for current passive and active recreational activities of picnicking, fishing, walking, camping, relaxing and swimming

Cultural Heritage Values for Coledale Beach

- Protection of Norfolk Island Pines on Reserve
- Continuation of Generations of families enjoying reserve and beach area
- Appreciation for Family tradition associated with camping at the site.
- Appreciation for any identified Aboriginal heritage significance at Coledale Beach

7.0 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY SETTING

Along with the community values, the plan of management must also conform to the requirements of relevant government legislation and policies. Following below is a list of the principle laws and regulations that will affect activities permitted under the plan of management for Coledale Beach Reserve.

7.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 – COMMUNITY LAND MANAGEMENT

The study area contains community land owned by Wollongong Council and therefore this plan of management must be prepared in accordance with Division 2 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Each area of community land managed by Council has been categorized in accordance with section 36(4) of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999 category guidelines. Community land may be categorised into one or more of the following:

- Natural area
- Sportsground
- Park
- Cultural significance
- General community use

Land that is categorised into ‘Natural Area’ must also be further categorised as one of or a combination of the following:

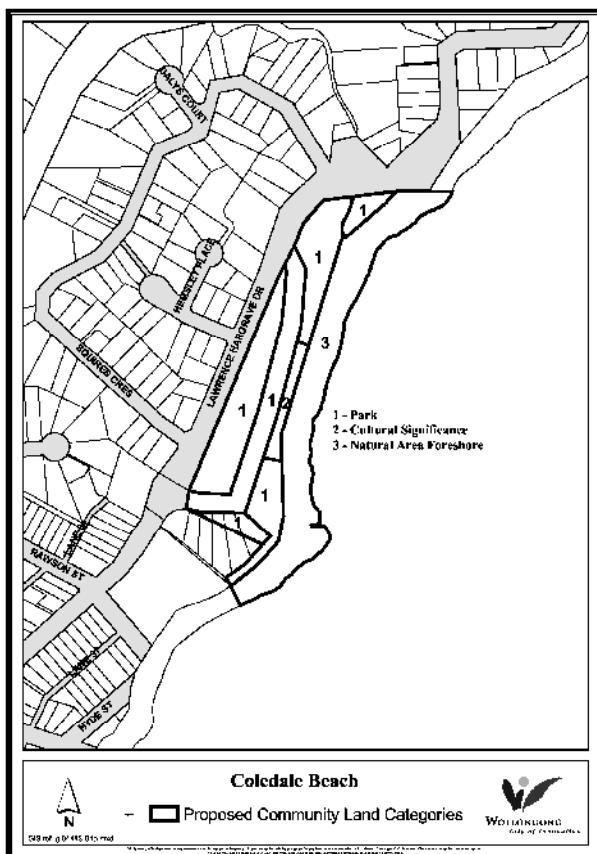
- Bushland
- Wetland
- Escarpment
- Watercourse
- Foreshore

Each community land category has its own core objectives as set out in the legislation. A Plan of Management must incorporate the applicable core objectives.

7.1.1 COMMUNITY LAND CATEGORIES AND CORE OBJECTIVES FOR THE RESERVE

The reserve includes land categorised as park, foreshore, and an area of cultural significance in accordance with Section 36(4) and 36(5) of the Local Government Act. The core objectives of each category present in the reserve follows. Figure 3 depicts the community land categories as they apply to the reserve.

FIGURE 3



7.1.1.1 PARK – SECTION 36(G)

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

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

7.1.1.2 FORESHORE – SECTION 36(N)

The core objectives for the management of community land categorised as foreshore are;

- (a) to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshores role as a transition area, and
- (b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

7.1.1.3 AREA OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE – SECTION 36(H)

Land has been categorised as being culturally significant on this site due to the presence of Norfolk Island Pines which are listed as landscape items of heritage significance in the City of Wollongong, Local Environmental Plan 1990. These trees are of aesthetic significance due to their strong visual appeal. The Norfolk Island Pines are also a significant landmark on the eastern seaboard of Australia

- (1) The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an area of cultural significance are to retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.
- (2) those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods:
 - (a) the continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance;
 - (b) the restoration of the land, that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material;
 - (c) the reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state;
 - (d) the adaptive reuse of the land, that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction

- of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact);
 - (e) the preservation of the land, that is, the maintenance of the physical material of the land in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.
- (3) a reference in sub section (2) to land includes a reference to any buildings erected on the land.

7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 – SECTION 68 AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CARAVAN PARKS, CAMPING GROUNDS AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS) REGULATION 1995

Section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993 (LGA 1993) prohibits a person from operating a caravan park or camping ground without prior approval of Council. Approvals may be granted subject to conditions, including conditions prescribed by the regulations. The Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 1995 and subsequent amendments regulates the way caravan parks and camping grounds are to be developed, managed and operated.

Council approval to operate the camping ground under section 68 has not been issued. A site inspection conducted in February 2002 revealed areas of non-compliance with the 1995 regulation. This Plan of Management requires any camping ground at the reserve to be in compliance with the Local Government Act 1993.

The Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club must comply with the regulation no later than 12 months after Council resolution to adopt this Plan of Management.

Failure to comply with the regulation by either improvements or by gaining exemption under section 82 of the Local Government Act 1993 – Objections to application of regulations and local policies, will result in camping activities under the management of the surf lifesaving club coming to an end in the reserve.

7.3 THE CROWN LANDS ACT 1989

The Crown Lands Act 1989 governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for a prescribed public purpose and for leasing and licensing. The collection of Crown land which has been set aside for a public purpose is called the Crown reserve system.

The Department of Lands and the reserve trusts appointed by the Minister are responsible for the administration and management of the Crown reserve system. Coledale Beach forms part of Crown Reserve 88873 for Public Recreation.

7.3.1 USES ON CROWN LAND

Uses and activities on land reserved for public purposes are 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.

In addition, case law judgements influence the policy and practice of the Department of Lands and the trust manager. 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, e.g. 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 those relating to health and safety. Use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved. A lease or licence must be consistent with the reason or purpose of the land's reservation or dedication.

This plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the above and the principles of Crown land management as set out in Section 11 of the Crown Lands Act 1989.

These principles are that:

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

7.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) forms the framework for planning within NSW. The EP&A Act sets up environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control at a state wide (State Environmental Planning Policy-SEPP), regional (Regional Environmental Plans-REP) and local level (Local Environmental Plans-LEP and Development Control Plans- DCP).

While this plan of management determines the permitted uses that take place on the reserve, any development or use that is to take place on the reserve still requires assessment under Part 4 of the EP&A Act as part of the development application process. Consent granted by Council must be in accordance with the planning instruments gazetted for the area.

Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club did not meet all the conditions of consent for Development Application No. D91/667 issued by Council on 30 June 1993. To remedy the breach of consent conditions, the surf club is required to enter into a license agreement if approval to operate a camping ground is approved.

7.4.1 Land Zoning

All land contained within the reserve is zoned as 6(a) Public Recreation under the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990. The objectives of this zone are:

- (a) to identify areas where recreation facilities for the general use of the community for active and passive recreation may be developed; and
- (b) to cater for the development of a wide range of facilities for the benefit of nearby communities.

7.5 NSW COASTLINE HAZARD POLICY 1990

The primary objective of the NSW Coastline Hazard Policy is to reduce the impact of coastal hazards and to reduce losses resulting from natural coastal forces on foreshore areas. This is achieved through this policy by the application of effective planning and development controls by local councils, and by undertaking timely and effective mitigating works and other measures.

Consultants WBM Oceanics Australia conducted a Coledale Beach Coastline Processes and Hazards Study for Council to inform this plan of management. One of the recommendations of the study was to limit camping in the vicinity of Daly's Creek due to storm water erosion processes that have carved a steeped gully across the northern part of the reserve.

7.6 NSW COASTAL POLICY 1997

The NSW Coastal Policy provides a framework for a balanced and coordinated management of the coast's unique physical, ecological, cultural and economic attributes.

7.7 NSW NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974 (PROTECTION OF ABORIGINAL AREAS, SITES AND RELICS)

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 is the main piece of legislation covering Aboriginal heritage in NSW. All Aboriginal areas, sites and relics are protected under this Act. It is an offence under this Act to knowingly destroy, deface or otherwise disturb an Aboriginal relic without the permission of the Director General of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Coledale Beach Reserve is not listed as being of Aboriginal significance on any state or national heritage register. However, according to the 1995 Aboriginal Heritage Planning Study by Dallas and Sullivan, Coledale Beach Reserve is identified as an area of Aboriginal Site Sensitivity as there is a strong link between Aboriginal culture and coastal areas.

Recent consultation with the Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation during the plan of management process confirms this site sensitivity. The corporation has requested that Aboriginal monitors are present during any works that disturb the ground surface (even where it has been previously disturbed) as there may well be artefacts or bones as there was once a midden removed from the reserve

This request will be considered in any assessment of future development applications relating to proposed works or activities to be carried out in the reserve.

7.8 NSW Heritage Act 1977

This Act covers heritage of significance to the State. The disturbance of significant sites and the management of archaeological and maritime archaeology sites are also covered by this Act. There are no items on the State Heritage Register at this site.

7.9 NSW COASTAL CROWN LANDS POLICY

The Coastal Crown Lands policy was issued in January 1991 and applies to all coastal Crown lands within one kilometre landward and three nautical miles seaward from low water mark. The objectives of the policy are to:

- Conserve and maintain the intrinsic environmental and cultural qualities of coastal Crown land.
- Retain all coastal Crown lands of an environmentally sensitive nature and/or required for a public purpose, in public ownership.
- Optimise public access and use of coastal Crown lands.

- Provide Crown lands, as appropriate, for recreation, tourism, residential and commercial coastal development with due regard to the nature and consequences of coastal processes.
- Encourage the rehabilitation of degraded coastal Crown lands.
- Continue to acquire significant coastal lands for future public use.

7.10 THE ROADS ACT 1993

Within the reserve is a public road that is under the Council's care control and ownership in accordance with the Roads Act 1993. The public road reserve has been built upon. For example, the amenities block is half on community land and half in the road reserve.

To appropriately reflect the usage of the land, the existing public road will be formally closed in accordance with the provisions of the Roads Act 1993. Upon closure and vesting in Council, the land will be classified community land under the LGA 1993 and incorporated with the adjoining community land. The existing access road will then be a private road on Council Land providing access to the surf club, beach and camping area for use by any person wishing to use the reserve.

7.11 THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT 1995

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC, which includes the former NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service) administers the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. A key objective of this act is to protect threatened species and their critical habitat. The sooty oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*) is classified as "vulnerable" under Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and has been located on Coledale Beach Reserve.

According to the DEC, it has been estimated that up to 30 individual sooty oystercatchers regularly use the foreshore area of Coledale Beach to forage and rest. The primary local breeding site for this species is the Five Islands Nature Reserve situated immediately offshore from Hill 60 at Port Kembla. The total population in NSW is estimated to be 200-300 (Keating and Jarman 2002).

While the species has been recorded throughout the foreshore area of the reserve, the rocky platforms and immediately adjacent beach areas at the southern and northern ends of the beach are particularly important habitat.

Potential adverse impacts on the species may include direct disturbance and hence a reduction in foraging time from human and dog access onto and near the rocky platforms, and reduced food availability due to competition from human collection of intertidal marine flora and fauna.

Under this plan of management efforts will be made to increase public awareness about the possible impact on the sooty oystercatcher from the following activities:

Removing large amounts of invertebrates for bait and human consumption along the rocky platforms and beach area.

Disturbing foraging birds by excessive human and dog activity around and during low tides

This awareness campaign will be in the form of a pamphlet made available to the users of the reserve. Any future lessee or licensee of the campground would be responsible for distributing these pamphlets to the public.

8.0 ATTRIBUTES OF THE PLANNING AREA

8.1 EXISTING PHYSICAL CONDITION

The beach fronts a grassed reserve of approximately 6 hectares in size. There are headlands and rock platforms that define the northern and southern extents of the beach.

Within the reserve are the following elements, in addition to the roadway mentioned previously:

A car park adjacent to Lawrence Hargrave Drive and associated access pathways and landscaping. There are 30 car spaces in the formal car park and an additional 6 informal gravelled parking spaces adjoining the formal parking to the north.

A Surf Lifesaving Club (SLSC) building at the southern end of the beach, including a shipping container used for storage and a caretaker's residence as separate structures on the southern side of the building. The surf club uses another shed on the reserve for boat storage near the middle of the reserve which is in bad repair, but providing needed storage space.

A foreshore reserve picnic and barbecue area containing 11 heritage listed Norfolk pines. There are 5 picnic benches (4 of which are in need of replacement or removal) and 2 electric barbecues. There is a brick memorial with a bubbler as well. The inscription reads:

Vigilance of service

*In memory of
Andrew a. Flakelar
Aged 21 years*

*Who lost his life attempting
A rescue at this beach
26 12 1967*

Within the reserve there are 5 trash bins and 1 dumpster.

A seawall fronting the foreshore reserve for a length around 200 m and including ramps and steps for beach access. Parts of the sea wall are decaying. The beach is separated from the reserve by the seawall at the southern end of the beach.

Areas set aside for camping include most of the reserve below the carpark area except for the Norfolk pine and picnic area, the surf club buildings and foreshore. There is a public amenities building and a campsite caretaker's residence. Log markers are used to indicate some of the camp boundaries. Additionally, stone retaining walls also help define camping areas.

Three storm water outlets including one to the south of the SLSC building (Carricks Creek), one at the northern extent of the beach (Stockyard Creek) and one which crosses the additional camping areas toward the northern end of the beach (Daly's Creek). Access to the area to the north of Daly's creek that is occasionally used for camping is marked by a low chain between two low poles. An unused boom gate arm is lying on the ground, put to the side, out of the pathway.

The dune system which previously existed at Coledale Beach has been extensively capped with various fill materials to create the recreational areas that comprise the reserve. At the northern end of the beach, a small and degraded remnant of dune system fronts the camping reserve.

8.2 EXISTING USES

The reserve is used by campers, day visitors, and local residents for a variety of beach related recreational activities. The Surf Lifesaving Club has a facility on site which provides for patrolling the beach and other surf lifesaving club activities. There are signs at the reserve indicating that there are 40 camping sites. The existing amenities block is used by the general public and by campers and provides toilets, change room space and kitchen facilities. The camper only section of the amenities block is under key entry only.

9.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this plan of management are based on the community values, legislative requirements, and the physical attributes of the planning area. The objectives are listed below-

Recreation

- Ensure that the use of the area is ecologically sustainable.
- Maximise recreation opportunities, land and water based, formal and unstructured in order to enhance the recreational experience for both the local resident and visitor.

- Ensure that the reserve is able to accommodate an increase in visitation without a reduction in the quality of the recreational experience.
- Ensure that the use of the reserve for passive and active recreation activities can be managed in a way that minimises the conflict between users.

Landscaping

- Ensure that the landscaping adequately reflects the natural coastal setting.
- Ensure that the buildings and hard stand areas blend into the landscaping and the surrounds to reinforce their coastal setting.
- Maintain and protect the beach and rock platform environment.

Access and Parking

- Maximise accessibility to facilities along the foreshore and ensure safe usage.

Heritage

- Protect and enhance items of cultural heritage from damage by users of the area.

Safety

- Ensure the safe use of the beach and recreation area by all visitors.
- Minimise opportunities for inappropriate/illegal activities.
- Provide appropriate signage to discourage inappropriate and/or illegal use of the reserve.

10.0 MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

A beach reserve that is shared by campers and day visitors throughout the year with no one group having a complete control of the reserve at any time.

A beach reserve with improved amenity and enhanced natural setting that reduces the opportunity for vandalism and anti-social behaviour

11.0 PERMISSIBLE USES

The following permissible uses have been developed to assist in creating the desired management outcomes. Permissible uses are allocated to zones that are numbered.

A map of Permitted Use Zones is at the end of this document.

CAMPING (Zone 4)

Camping will be restricted to areas identified as Zone 4.

Camping will be allowed to continue under the management of the Coledale Surf Life Saving Club under the following conditions:

- 1 The surf club lodging an application for approval to operate a camping ground within 90 days of adoption of this plan of management by Council.
- 2 The surf club entering into an agreement for license for the camping ground with Council within 90 days from the date of the lodgement of the application for the approval to operate a camping ground. This licence will become effective upon the issue of the approval under section 68 and meeting the requirements of the community land sections of the Local Government Act 1993.
- 3 Obtaining an approval to operate a camping ground within 12 months of the adoption of this plan of management by Council.

Failure to comply with any of the above will result in camping activities managed by the Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club to cease in the reserve.

Camping under the management of another party would be permitted under this plan of management subject to lease/license and approval to operate a camping ground.

Improvements to the reserve to bring camping activities up to the appropriate standard under the Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 1995 are allowed under this plan of management.

The number of camping sites will be determined under the regulation

SURF LIFESAVING FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES (Zone 4)

The use of the Surf Lifesaving Club building to carry out surf lifesaving club activities is permissible under this plan of management, including function room hire.

Interior and exterior improvements to maintain and update the functionality of the Surf Lifesaving Club Building are permitted if they do not increase the size/foot print of the building.

Additionally, a new boat shed/storage facility is allowable, subject to development approval, and not to exceed 200 square meters in area. Any new development for storage sheds should be located behind the 50 year hazard line as depicted in the options found at the end of this plan of management.

Once the new storage facility is completed both existing storage facilities (the boat shed and on site shipping container) are to be removed from the reserve and/or demolished. The boat shed area should be returned to grassed reserve.

It would also be permissible under this plan of management to incorporate the surf club caretaker's residence and additional storage space into a future renovation and expansion of the current surf club building or the building of a new surf club facility. Any expansion of the existing building would need to be sited behind the 50 year hazard line identified on the map of permitted use zones. Under this option, the new or renovated surf club building could be up to one third larger in area than the current surf club building. Under this option, the boat shed, the on site shipping container, and the club caretaker residence are to be removed from the reserve and/or demolished. The boat shed area would be returned to grassed reserve.

If this renovate/new option is taken by the surf club, a stand alone storage facility is not permitted. This option is only permissible if a development application for the new storage facility referred to in previous paragraphs of this section has not been lodged.

In the event that the existing surf club building suffers destruction and rebuilding is a desirable option, any replacement structure must be placed behind the 50 year hazard line identified on the map of permitted use zones.

Notwithstanding the above, the boat shed must be demolished and returned to grassed reserve by 1 January 2008 either by the surf club because of the above requirements or by Council.

This plan of management requires a lease for the use of the surf club building and associated structures for surf life saving purposes.

AREA OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (Zone 2)

Zone 2 incorporates the area categorized as an area of cultural significance in figure 3. The area includes heritage listed Norfolk Island Pines and an existing picnic and barbecue area. Improvements that would add to the amenity of this picnic and passive recreational area are permissible. This may or may not include interpretive works to explain the site's Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Heritage to visitors to the site

Any proposed works within this zone are subject to funding availability and development consent. Any heritage interpretive works that are proposed in the development application will be developed in consultation with the relevant community representatives and/or organizations such as local history societies and Aboriginal community groups. The Wadi Wadi Coomaditchie Aboriginal Corporation has requested to be consulted if any Aboriginal heritage interpretive works are undertaken

EXISTING CAR PARKING AREA AND ACCESS ROAD (ZONE 1)

The use of the current paved road by pedestrians and vehicles to access the reserve is permissible, also works to maintain and/or upgrade the access road in the reserve. It would be allowable to end the access road before Daly's Creek under future upgrades of the access road.

The existing car park can be used for vehicle parking for users of the reserve. Works to maintain and improve the parking area are allowed. Car parking should not interfere with an existing bus shelter, unless there is a plan to relocate the bus shelter to a more suitable location prior to upgrading the parking in the area.

FORESHORE AREA (ZONE 3)

This area is the beach area of the reserve. The following activities are permitted under this plan of management:

- Beach lifeguard and surf lifesaving services and programs;
- Posting of signs to enable safe use of the foreshore;
- Beach and surf related recreational activities;
- Approved projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna;
- Dunal works including restoration, replanting, reshaping and construction of appropriate coastal protection structures.
- Repair or removal of existing concrete retaining wall

NATIVE VEGETATION ZONE (ZONE 5)

In areas covered by this native vegetation zone any activity must be in accordance with this section. These native vegetation areas will be included in future leases or licenses for camping activities as they provide essential amenity to the camping area.

Any future licensee or lessee will be required to improve and maintain this zone to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore and to mitigate impacts on the foreshore area in accordance with a Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan. This plan will be developed by Wollongong City Council in consultation with any future camping ground licensee or lessee and will form part of the lease or license. This plan must meet the following objectives:

To maintain the native vegetation zone as a transition area between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

To improve the existing indigenous vegetation in accordance with established natural area restoration strategies and techniques that are carried out by appropriately qualified persons/organisations.

To develop a restoration plan for the site that will include, at a minimum:

- a vegetation survey, (including weeds and appropriate indigenous species not presently there),
- identification of impacts
- an assessment of resilience
- a weed density map
- an assessment of priorities and strategies
- time frames and methodologies.

The above vegetation restoration work must occur on a regular scheduled basis (as indicated in the restoration plan) so as to maintain the amenity once it has been restored by appropriately trained persons/organisations. The agreed upon schedule of regeneration and maintenance by the future licensee or lessee will form part of the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan.

Future plantings are to be from an approved list (see above) included in the plan. This list will be provided to nearby residents, Neighbourhood Committee 2 and the appropriate bush care group for comment prior to its finalisation to ensure that chosen plants are true to the coastal area without detracting from existing views. Copies of the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan will be made available to the public via written request to Council.

12.0 LEASING AND LICENCING

Section 47D of the Local Government Act 1993, prohibits the exclusive occupation or exclusive use by any person of community land otherwise than in accordance with:

- (a) a lease, licence or estate to which section 47 or 47A applies, or
- (b) a sublease or other title directly or indirectly derived from the holder of such a lease, licence or estate, is prohibited.

Therefore, this plan of management allows for the granting of the following leases and licences:

- A license or lease for the operation of a camping area to the Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club or any other party as determined by Council. The number of camping sites will be included in any public notices about a proposed camping ground lease or license.
- A lease for the Surf Lifesaving Club building and associated facilities (storage/caretaker residence) to the Coledale Surf Lifesaving Club to carry out surf lifesaving activities and engage in fund raising activities as provided in the lease

- Short term casual licenses as listed below in accordance with clause 24 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 1999
 - the playing of musical instruments, or singing for a fee or reward;
 - engaging in a trade or business;
 - the playing of a lawful game or sport;
 - delivering of a public address;
 - commercial photographic sessions;
 - picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings;
 - filming for cinema or television.

The maximum period for any lease or license is 21 years (including any option) and unless exempt by the Regulations, all such leases, licenses or grant of other estate must be advertised and the community notified in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 and 47A of the Local Government Act 1993.

Additionally, the foreshore area of Coledale Beach Reserve is crown land. As such, leases and/or licenses may be granted in accordance with the public purpose of the crown reserve and the requirements of the Crowns Lands Act 1989.

13.0 ACTION PLAN

Management Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Poor condition of existing native vegetation in the reserve	Improved native vegetation in Zone 5	Development of the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan To apply a percentage of the daily campsite rental fee to undertake activities called for in the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan. The camping ground lessee or licensee is responsible for topping up these funds if works called for under the plan cost more than collected fee amounts	Annual assessment of progress under the maintenance plan. Agreement in the lease or licence for the camping ground on a set percentage to apply towards Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan activities And Periodic site visits by qualified Council staff to monitor vegetation quality in the reserve.
Inadequacy of Surf Life Saving Club facilities	Provide appropriate and safe storage for surf club property. Demolition of the boatshed in the middle of the reserve. Removal of the shipping container from the reserve.	Surf Life Saving Club providing funds, obtaining development consent and making improvements subject to section 11 permissible uses.	Monitor the progress of the Surf Life Saving Club towards its building objectives. Number of old storage structures demolished or removed from the reserve

Management Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Camping – conflict of uses between campers and day visitors to the reserve.	Campers, day visitors and local residences using the reserve without conflict. Aim for 20% reduction in complaints.	Ensure camping activities are in accordance with the relevant legislation and regulations by licensee entering into a licence agreement with Wollongong City Council and obtaining an approval to operate a camping ground under section 68 of the Local Government Act.	Number of complaints received.
Formalise use of Caretaker's Residences	Ensure that caretaker residences are included in the approval to operate a camping ground application and included in a licence/lease.	Surf Life Saving Club to include the caretaker residences as community buildings in their approval to operate a camping ground application.	Approval to Operate a Camping Ground application determined.
Lack of recreational amenities and facilities in the reserve.	Provide quality amenities and facilities in the reserve.	A percentage of the daily camp site rental to be collected by the Surf Club to be spent on works to improve the recreational amenity of the reserve. These funds would be matched by Council in kind or cash to fund works to improve the recreational amenity throughout the reserve in accordance with the corporate plan. Works in Zone 2 and/or repair/removal of the concrete retaining wall would have priority. The proceeds from the charge would be submitted to Council annually for matching purposes and to authorise works using these funds. Funds may be held over annually so as to accrue enough funds for larger projects.	Number of complaints received about the reserve. Number of improvements made to the reserve.
Poor state of repair of the access road and parking areas	Reserve to be well sign posted for both camping ground and recreation area. Parking to be upgraded.	Entrance signage, parking and access road to be improved subject to funding availability.	Number of signs posted/improved in the reserve. Number of improvements to the access road and

Management Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
Need to ensure informal parking adjacent to Lawrence Hargrave Drive and north of the access road does not conflict with the pedestrian walkway.	Walkways to be safe for all users of the reserve.	Investigation of the appropriateness of informal parking area and measures to decrease pedestrian/motorist conflict within the reserve. Improve the pedestrian walkway subject to funding availability.	parking areas. The number of complaints received regarding informal parking.
Creeks & Drainage – Noxious weeds have infested much of the vegetated areas of the reserve, in particular along the creek lines.	Creeks and drainage lines to be clear of noxious weeds as much as is feasible.	Investigate and implementation of means to clear reserve of noxious weeds in compliance with the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan.	Amount of noxious weeds removed from reserve.
Concrete retaining wall	Removal or stabilisation of retaining wall in the reserve.	Investigation of means to treat the retaining wall. Seek funding for the preferred treatment implementation.	The rate of progress toward retaining wall solutions by Council.
Management of the reserve – lack of firewood, drinking of alcohol, collection of rubbish. Beach – unclean as result of littering, campfires, broken bottles, uncontrolled dogs.	The reserve to be a fire and alcohol free area. Dogs in reserve on a leash. Increase in the frequency in rubbish collection at the reserve during the peak camping periods.	Posting of signs declaring the consumption of alcohol and the burning of fires both carry a penalty. Posting of signs giving notice about the requirement to leash pets while in the reserve. Camping licensee/lessee increases the frequency of rubbish collection during peak camping periods. Camping licensee/lessee to prohibit campers from bringing their dogs to the campground as it is not feasible to leash a dog for an extended period of time.	Number of signs posted in the reserve. Number of complaints concerning the management of the reserve. Any future lease/license will specifically preclude the lighting of fires and the lessee/licensee will be responsible for stringent policing of this condition
The unique local environment of the area needs to be conserved.	Properly maintained dunes in the reserve. Rock platform in	Public education campaign aimed at increasing the community's	Periodic review of local environment at the reserve.

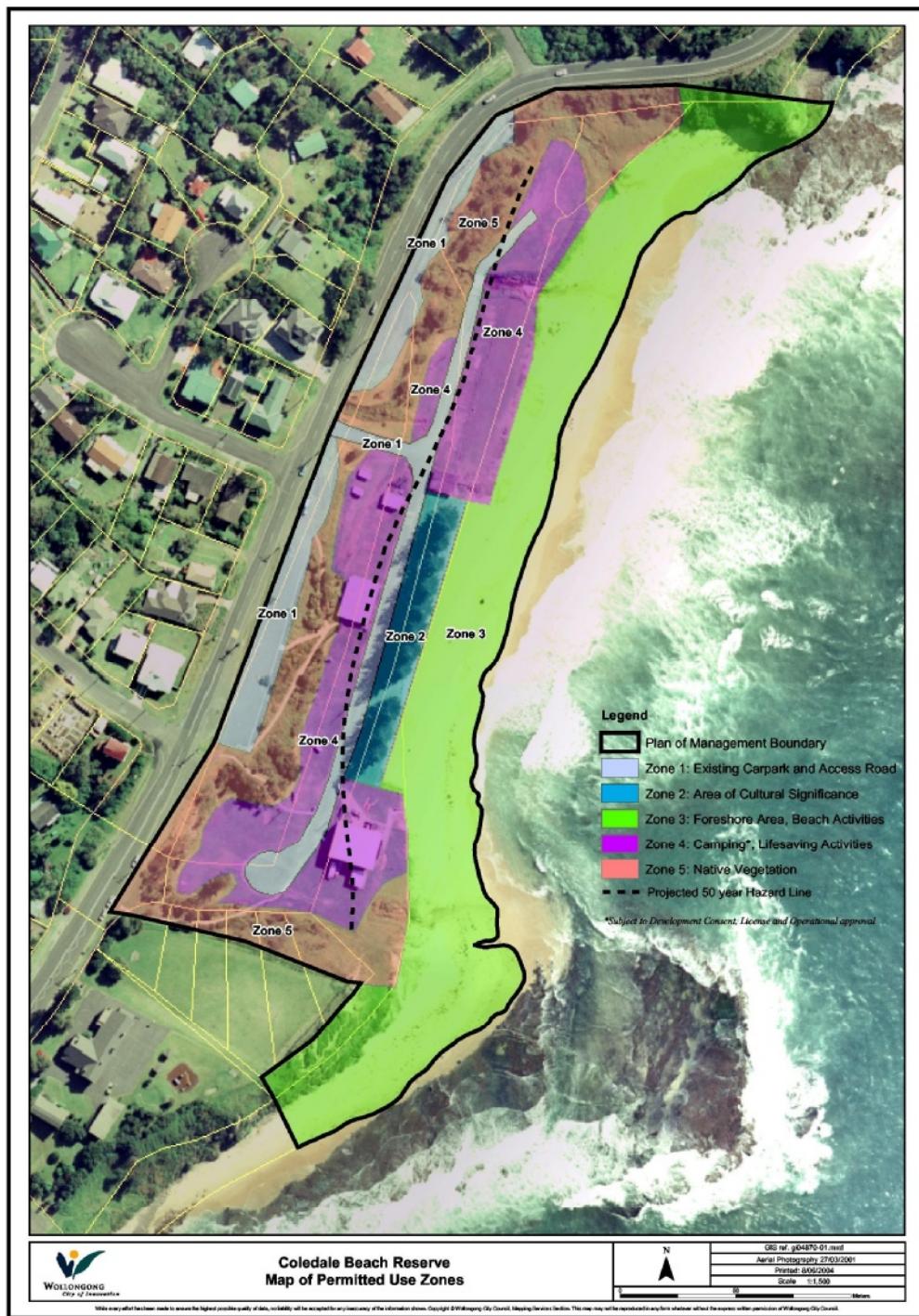
Management Issue	Objectives & Performance Targets	Means of Achievement	Manner of Assessment
The use of adjacent rock platforms for harvesting, walking and investigating could have deleterious effect on the ecology of the area.	ecological balance. Wading birds using Coledale Beach without disturbance. Improved amenity from lessened sand drifts in the northern part of the reserve.	awareness of the fragility of dunes and the importance of rock platforms to wading birds and aquatic bird life.	
Heritage listed Norfolk Island Pine trees – of landmark importance while their root systems may be causing problems on the walkway and the dropping needles may lead to an untidy appearance in the picnic area.	Norfolk Island Pines in a healthy condition providing shade for the reserve.	Investigation and implementation of the strategies that improve the health of the landmark trees. Regular reserve maintenance to include pine needle collection.	Periodic monitoring of the health of the Norfolk Island Pine trees.
Stormwater Erosion – an over steepened gully across the reserve caused by Daly's Creek presents a potential hazard to the beach and beach reserve users.	Potential hazard to reserve users minimised.	Limited use of reserve in the vicinity of the creek.	Monitor status of Daly's Creek in the reserve periodically.
Coastal Inundation	Facilities in the low lying areas of the reserve are able to accommodate occasional inundation.	Development consent conditions.	Appropriate building technologies applied to future physical improvements.
Road Reserve – part of public road reserve is used as part of camping area.	Community land in the reserve will be increased and will accurately depict land use. Existing access road will remain as an access way to the reserve.	Road closure and Community land classification by Council.	Progress on closure/classification process.
Beach Erosion	Protection of assets which may be at risk.	Locating new development and activities behind the 50 year hazard line. Structural protection to protect existing assets within the 50 year hazard line area.	A smaller number of insurance liability claims.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW

As required under the Local Government Act 1993, it is necessary for Council to monitor and evaluate the success of this plan of management. This will ensure that the implementation of the plan is achieving the plan's specified objectives and means of achievement. The performance of this policy is measured against the degree to which it meets objectives and performance targets as set out in the Action Plan.

This plan of management is also subject to periodical review to ensure that changes which may affect the management of the area are taken into consideration in the plan.

FIGURE 4: COLEDALE BEACH RESERVE MAP OF PERMITTED USE ZONES



REFERENCES:

"Coledale Beach Coastline Processes and Hazards Study Final Report" prepared by WBM Oceanics Australia. 16.9.02, David Wainwright.

"South Coast Shorebird Recovery Program, Breeding Season 2001-2002." Report prepared for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. 2002, Keating, K. and Jarman, M.R.

"Five Islands Nature Reserve Draft Plan of Management." NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. April 2004.

**ADOPTED 28 MAY 2012 AMENDMENT TO THE EXISTING POM
FOLLOWS ON NEXT PAGE**

Where the 2004 PoM conflicts with the 28 May 2012 amendment, the amendment applies.

28 MAY 2012 ADOPTED AMENDMENT TO THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR COLEDALE BEACH RESERVE

The existing PoM is amended as noted in the following pages. The adopted amendment adds a “2011 Performance Assessment and Review” Section at the end of the Coledale Beach Reserve PoM. The purpose of this amendment is to provide a means to formalise the use of the area where a boatshed was previously located and to update the public on the progress towards the PoM Action Plan. The deteriorated boatshed was demolished in 2007 and an area nearby has in recent years been used by Wollongong City Lifeguards to provide improved lifeguard surveillance services to beach visitors

This adopted amendment adds the following text at the end of the existing Coledale Beach Reserve Plan of Management document.

2011 PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW OF THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT FOR COLEDALE BEACH RESERVE

As noted in the Performance Assessment and Review section of the PoM, it is necessary for Council to monitor and evaluate the success of this plan of management. From time to time, the PoM is subject to periodical review to ensure that changes which may affect the management of the area are taken into consideration in the plan. Additionally, the performance of this PoM is measured against the degree to which it meets objectives and performance targets as set out in the Action Plan.

2011 PERIODICAL REVIEW OF CHANGES THAT MAY AFFECT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AREA

In 2004 the provision of Council Beach Lifeguard services occurred primarily within zone 3, the Foreshore Area (PoM permissible uses are on page 21).

Since that time, in response to a need to provide improved surf surveillance for beach visitors and an opportunity presented by the demolition of a deteriorating , boat shed in 2007, Council trialled a stand alone removable lifeguard structure that is pictured below.



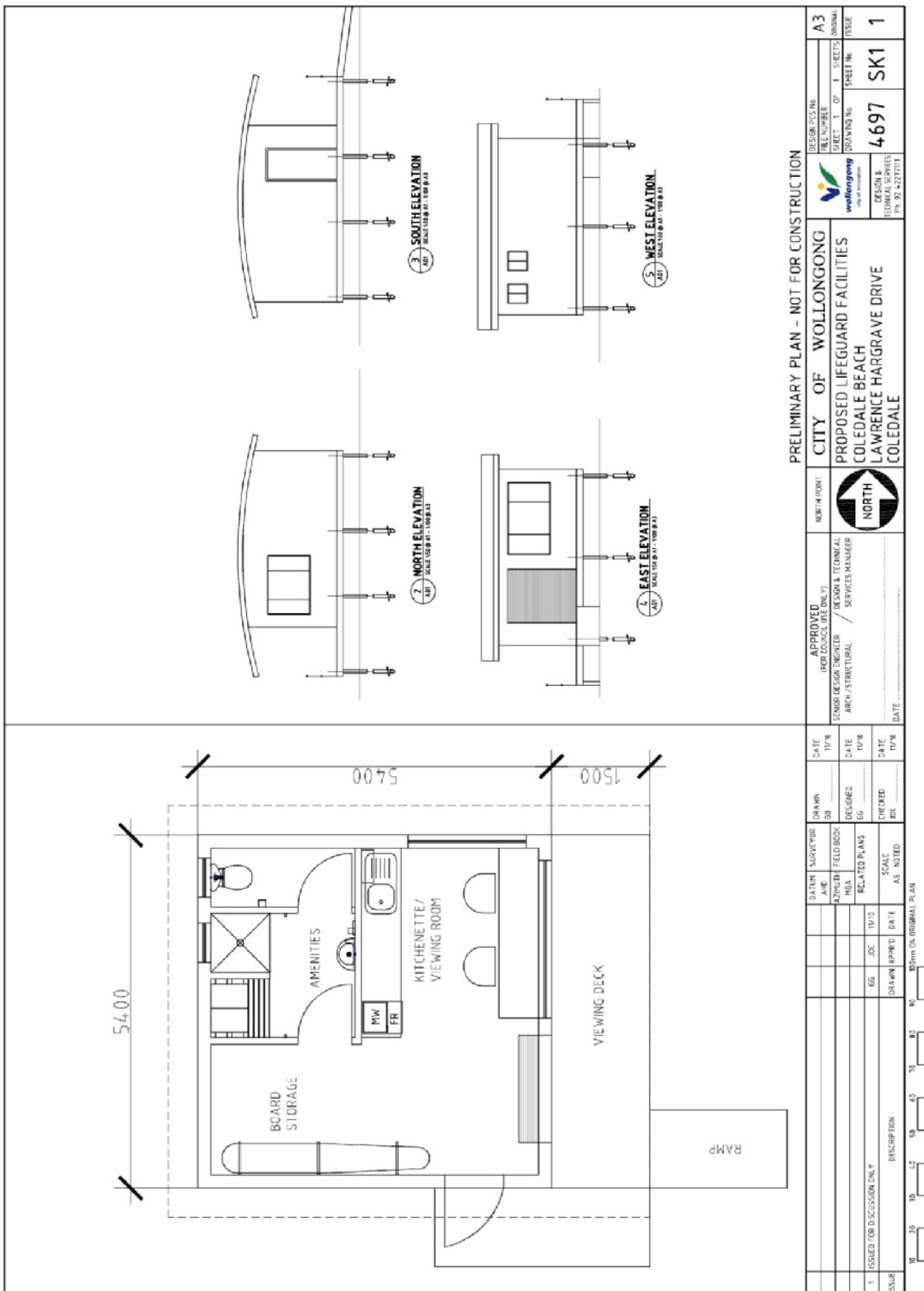
The trial has been successful and Council now wishes to formalise this use that did not exist when the original PoM was adopted. The amendment is necessary as the only current permitted use of the grassed area once occupied by the boat shed is as a grassed reserve.

It is proposed to change the existing PoM to allow for the installation of a Lifeguard Facility in the following location:



Currently the existing lifeguard facility sits on a raised portion of the sand dune. The new facility will be single story and further westward where the ground level reduces to the road level. It is estimated that the new facility will be 1-1.25m higher than the existing facility to meet the coastal requirements and to provide the lifeguards with a clear view over the entire beach whilst patrolling. This structure will also have a shower and toilet which the trial structure does not.

The facility will be constructed on steel screw piles as the recommendations from the coastal hazard report were the facility must be a minimum of 700mm off the existing ground to meet a 50 year design life and 2050 coastal inundation extents. The layout for the lifeguard structure is shown on the following page.



ACTION PLAN PROGRESS

The PoM was adopted by Wollongong City Council in 2004. In the last 7 years the following has occurred in relation to the Action Plan.

Coledale Beach Reserve PoM Management Issue 2004	2011 PROGRESS
Poor condition of existing native vegetation in the reserve	<p>Progress towards this management issue was to be progressed by terms of the camping ground license agreement and the development of a native vegetation management plan. Coledale Surf Life Saving Club signed the camping ground license in February 2011 and work on the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan has commenced. A draft plan is being developed for the club by an approved bush care contractor and it is expected that within the next two years significant improvements to the vegetation in the area will occur. The club's license requires ongoing progress on this initiative and Council will carry out periodic site visits by qualified Council staff to monitor vegetation quality in the reserve in accordance with the plan once finalised.</p>
Inadequacy of Surf Life Saving Club facilities	<p>This management issue is related to "Section 11.0 PERMISSIBLE USES, SURF LIFESAVING FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES in Zone 4" (pages 18 – 20 and 28 of the PoM). This section details what are permissible activities in relation to improving the Surf Living Saving Club Building and authorised the demolition of deteriorating boat shed which was once in the middle of the reserve.</p> <p>Some progress has been made, although the club currently has less storage capacity in 2011 than it had in 2004 when the PoM was adopted. The club still has the option to undertake improvements relating to the surf club building to address its storage needs. In 2010 Council rendered the surf club building and undertook other general building maintenance.</p>
Camping – conflict of uses between campers and day visitors to the reserve.	<p>Regulating the use of the camping ground by an operating approval and by executing a property lease/license, was seen as the means to progress this management issue.</p> <p>The surf club was required to undertake improvements (primarily the installation of fire hydrants and hose reels at the club's cost) to the camping ground to obtain an approval to operate a camping ground under section 68 of the Local Government Act, 1993. This approval was granted on 16 July 2008.</p> <p>The camping ground property license was approved by Council at its meeting of 27 November 2006, subject to the consent of the Minister of Local Government. Minister consent was granted 23 December 2008, but did not extend to the road reserve sections of the camping ground license. The Roads and Traffic Authority and Council did not resolve the road reserve issue until 30 April 2009.</p> <p>The road closure issues, the complex nature of the license provisions</p>

Coledale Beach Reserve PoM Management Issue 2004	2011 PROGRESS
	<p>relating to the camping ground, and the shared nature of some of the utility services made finalising and executing legal documents difficult. However, in March 2011 legal documents have been executed by Council and the Coledale Surf Life Saving Club. These legal agreements provide the basis for the way the camping ground is managed by the Surf Lifesaving Club and allows a specific avenue for Council to seek compliance with Council's resolution authorising the granting of the camping ground license.</p>
<p>Formalise use of Caretaker's Residences (Surf Club Caretaker Residence and Camping Ground Caretaker Residence/Office)</p>	<p>Within the Surf Life Saving Club's camping ground license area there is a camping ground caretaker's residence and a surf club building caretaker's residence.</p> <p>The camping ground section 68 approval formalises the use of the Camping Ground Caretaker's Residence as it is an essential component in managing the camping ground on a daily basis.</p> <p>The Club is planning to replace the existing camping caretaker structure with a mobile dwelling in 2011. This replacement will improve the amenity of the camping ground and may be sited in a more appropriate location within the Camping Ground license area in compliance with the Local Government (Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005. The club has approval to operate 46 sites (Only 4 of the 46 can be powered sites) and this number of sites cannot be increased even if possible with the possible repositioning of the camping ground caretaker residence.</p> <p>To date, the Surf Club Building Caretaker's Residence has not been formalised and if the club expands the Surf Life Saving Building and/or builds additional storage in compliance with planning laws and the permissible uses section of this PoM, the surf club building caretakers existing residence (the moveable dwelling to the south of the surf club building) would be required to be removed from the reserve permanently.</p>
<p>Lack of recreational amenities and facilities in the reserve.</p>	<p>Apart from the rendering of the Surf Life Saving Club building, other improvements include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New beach showers and beach signage installed • Crib lock wall replaced - full wall at the front • Replacement of timber ramp • Amenities block rendered • Extra seating and tables
<p>Poor state of repair of the access road and parking areas</p>	<p>An entrance sign for the camping ground was installed in 2005; Parking improvement has not been radically changed since 2004.</p>

Coledale Beach Reserve PoM Management Issue 2004	2011 PROGRESS
Need to ensure informal parking adjacent to Lawrence Hargrave Drive and north of the access road does not conflict with the pedestrian walkway.	No action taken other than routine maintenance of car park.
Creeks & Drainage – Noxious weeds have infested much of the vegetated areas of the reserve, in particular along the creek lines.	Progress on this matter has been slowed due to lack of progress on the Native Vegetation Maintenance Plan. Currently Council is focusing on Sharkies Beach (the beach south of Coledale Beach) to remove weeds and protect the Endangered Ecological Community Themeda grassland which does not occur at Coledale Beach.
Concrete retaining wall	Concrete Retaining Wall (Crib Wall) project completed.
Management of the reserve – lack of firewood, drinking of alcohol, collection of rubbish. Beach – unclean as result of littering, campfires, broken bottles, uncontrolled dogs.	Since the adoption of the PoM in 2004, the Surf Club has initiated strategies to prohibit open fires, prevented campers from bringing dogs to the reserve, and provides additional bins for rubbish collection during peak periods. Alcohol consumption by the public on the reserve is not able to be controlled by the Surf Club as it is a matter for police.
The unique local environment of the area needs to be conserved. The use of adjacent rock platforms for harvesting, walking and investigating could have deleterious effect on the ecology of the area.	The Surf Club makes information available regarding the Sooty Oyster Catcher to campers.
Heritage listed Norfolk Island Pine trees – of landmark importance while their root systems may be causing problems on the walkway and the dropping needles may lead to an untidy appearance in the picnic area.	The Norfolk Island Pines are still a defining feature of Coledale Beach Reserve
Stormwater Erosion – an over steepened gully	Daly's Creek is still in similar state in 2011 as in 2004.

Coledale Beach Reserve PoM Management Issue 2004	2011 PROGRESS
across the reserve caused by Daly's Creek presents a potential hazard to the beach and beach reserve users.	
Coastal Inundation	Council has completed the Coastal Zone Management Study and is currently preparing a Management Plan that covers all coastal areas in the Wollongong Local Government Area.
Road Reserve – part of public road reserve is used as part of camping area.	Road Closure process initiated by Council and endorsed by RTA in 2009 with finalisation occurring in 2011/12.
Beach Erosion	Replacement of the concrete retaining wall (crib wall) along the beach foreshore was the major action undertaken to address this issue.



2010 - The rendered Surf Life Saving Club Building and Amenities Block are shown above in this picture as well as the replacement crib wall.

ADOPTED 28 May 2012