

Draft Tamarama Park and Beach Plan of Management September 2023



This Draft Management Plan is approved for public exhibition.

Its purpose is to direct all aspects of management of the park and historic areas until the plan is next reviewed in approximately 10 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this document may contain images, names, quotes and other references to deceased people.

Acknowledgement

The Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan is a strategic guide for managing and protecting Tamarama Park and Beach.

The Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan (TPBMP) has been developed through consultation with a wide range of interested community and stakeholder groups and individuals. This management plan describes the current condition of Tamarama Park and Beach and addresses the intent of future management. It articulates management directions for the Site.

The approved management plan will guide the direction and strategic approach to managing Tamarama Park and Beach. Consequently, the plan does not detail operational work activity but rather will help shape such activity by encouraging compatibility with the vision for the Park and existing strategies and guidelines established by Council. The Plan has provided an important opportunity for Traditional Owners to express the significance and meaning of their Country. The Park and Beach provide a place enjoyed by many and the Plan seeks to protect the values of the site and set out a planning framework to ensure the value that the site brings to the Waverley community is assured for the future.

Waverley Council acknowledges the *Bidjigal*, *Birrabirragal* and *Gadigal* people, who traditionally occupied the Sydney Coast and we also acknowledge Aboriginal Elders both past and present.

Our vision for reconciliation is for Waverley to be a vibrant, resilient, caring, and inclusive community where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples:

- Practice and celebrate their culture and heritage proudly.
- Are honoured for their survival and resilience, and supported to continue to overcome adversity.
- Are respected and acknowledged as First Nations peoples with the right to determine their own futures.
- Waverley Council will continue to value and protect our environment with respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' intrinsic relationship with the land and waters.

Disclaimer

This plan is prepared without prejudice to any negotiated or litigated outcome of any native title determination applications covering land within the plan's area. It is acknowledged that any future outcomes of native title determination applications may necessitate amendment of this plan; and the implementation of this plan may require further notifications under the procedures in Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cwlth).

The plan is also prepared without prejudice to any future negotiated outcomes between the State or Federal Governments and NSW Aboriginal communities. It is acknowledged that such negotiated outcomes may necessitate amendment of this plan. Waverley Council's legal advice on Native Title of Tamarama Park and Beach is outlined in this report.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this plan is accurate. Waverley Council does not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence that may arise from you relying on any information in the publication.

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Introduction and Purpose

1

1. Introduction and purpose

1.1. What is a plan of management and master plan?

A Plan of Management (PoM) is a document providing a strategic framework to guide the sustainable use, improvement, maintenance and management of public land. The plan provides directions and identifies important actions to achieve what is envisioned for the land. These directions and actions are formed through research and consultation with the community to identify an approach for sustainable future use and management of the site. The plan seeks to balance the interests of all users of the land, including the local community, residents, businesses and visitors. Plans of management also serve to consolidate information about a site and its users.

In conjunction with a plan of management, a master plan has been developed. A master plan is a comprehensive long-term plan illustrating an integrated approach and identifying design directions for a site. Together, a plan of management and master plan describe an agreed vision and provide strategic and operational direction for the improvement and management of a site for a defined period.

Management plans are developed in accordance with direction provided by the *NSW Crown Land Management Act 2016*, which states in Division 3.6 Plans of management and other plans: “(1) The Minister for Lands and Property may direct an applicable Crown land manager to prepare a draft plan of management for dedicated or reserved Crown land under the manager’s management.”. Local Government Authorities (LGA) are also directed to produce management plans for land that they are responsible for through the *Local Government Act 1993*, which states in Division 2 Use and management of community land: “(1) A council must prepare a draft plan of management for community land.”

The *Waverley Open Space & Recreation Strategy (2020)* is the source document for this Plan of Management. All local

context, guidelines and principals for how Council manages its public open space are contained within the Strategy and this strategy provides guidance for all Council’s Plans of Management.

1.2. Why is one needed for Tamarama Park

Tamarama Park is a valuable recreational and landscape resource to the people of the Tamarama community, eastern suburb areas and greater Sydney regions. The park and beach accommodate a variety of active and passive recreational activities catering to a range of users, such as sport and watersports, leisure opportunities, play and dog walking. The enjoyment derived from these activities, as well as the sustainable protection of the public open space values of the park, depend in large measure on maintaining and protecting the park from overuse pressures (Carrying Capacity) and from external impacts such as climate change.

Currently Tamarama Park and Beach is covered by the PoM that was adopted in 2007, which is over 15 years old. Many of the projects and actions identified in this plan have since been addressed or completed. Some are underway or are continuous maintenance items. Others may no longer be relevant as the expectation for the quality of recreational experiences has also changed. Projects that were acted on need to be reviewed and assessed. As part of the new PoM update, renewed contextual analysis and community engagement initiatives have guided the development of this Draft PoM, setting a new vision and set of actions. This process has been critical to ensure a clear design and management direction will be in place that reflects the culture and values of the community for Tamarama.

This plan focuses on protecting and enhancing the natural and cultural values of the park while allowing for recreation compatible with the protection of those values. It recognises the benefits of community engagement with the park through recreation and the societal benefits that derive from that engagement.

1.3. Purpose of this plan

This plan of management aims to ensure that the values of Tamarama Park are conserved and enhanced, including the environmental, scenic, recreational, heritage, cultural and social values.

A large number of residents and visitors use Tamarama Park and Beach for recreation, health and fitness. This will have a considerable impact on the existing infrastructure and resources of the Park and its surrounding environment. There is potential for the site to play a greater role for community use while conserving existing values. This plan of management aims to set out a pathway to appropriately manage the site and improve community facilities to meet current and future demands over the next ten years.

Waverley Council, as land manager of Tamarama Park and Beach, has developed this management plan with two land management strategies as its foundation. They are Carrying Capacity and Thresholds of Change. These two management strategies are detailed further in 3.7 Local Planning Context.

1.3.1. Update to comply with Crown Land Management Act (2016)

This document was updated to comply with the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act 2016). This involved updating terminology throughout the document, defining the classification and category of community land covered by this Plan (chapter 9.7), and preparing express authorisations for leases and licences (chapter 9.8). Other changes incorporated as part of this update include amendments to the planning context (chapter 3), amendments to the demographic analysis to reflect 2021 Census data (chapter 4), and amendments to the action plan (chapter 9) to identify new actions for this Plan of Management.



Figure 1.1 Study Area

1.4. The plan's scope and process

The Draft PoM has been completed in line with the requirements of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and *Local Government Act 1993*. It has been developed in partnership with key stakeholders and the community and is based on evidence-based research and background studies.

A broad range of consultation activities were programmed over two stages to gain stakeholder and community feedback to assist in setting the direction, vision and values identified in this plan in accordance with Council's Community Engagement Policy and Strategy.

These will be further tested with the community through a final round of consultation when the Draft is placed on Public Exhibition.

The methodology for developing the plan of management is set out below:

Research and background studies: The first stage focuses on information-gathering, including mapping and research to understand current issues and opportunities for the site. Specialist studies such as a feature and topographic survey and a universal accessibility audit are also undertaken.

Key ideas and strategies were tested against the information gathered in this stage, integrating internal council stakeholder feedback from diverse teams involved in Tamarama Beach and Park, including operations staff, Council rangers, and environmental health and compliance officers.

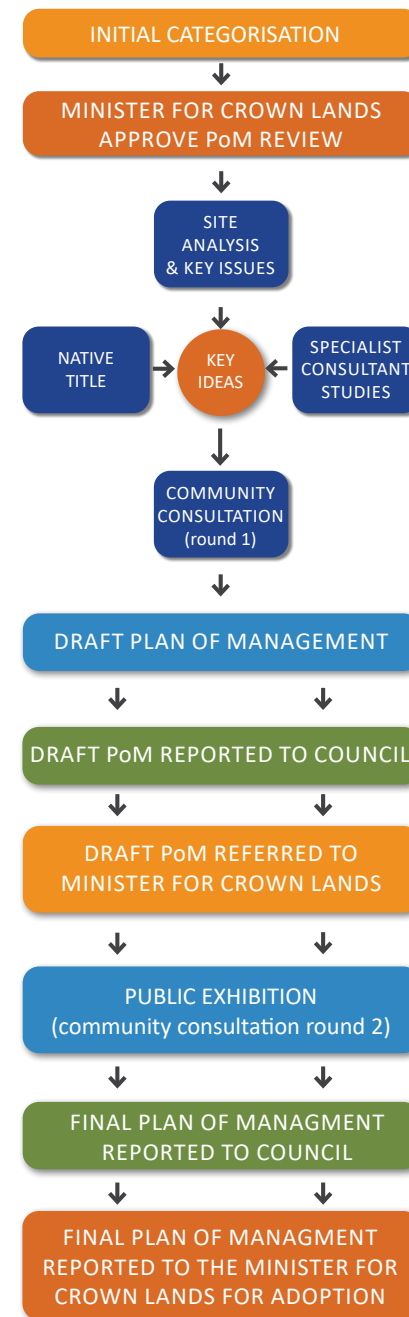
Consultation stage one: A user survey, intercept interviews, Have Your Say day, and stakeholder workshops were undertaken to source community input on proposed key ideas.

Draft plan of management: The plan of management and master plan are drafted based on the outcomes of previous research and background studies. The draft plan of management outlines what future works will take place,

their priority and main actions for delivery.

Consultation stage two: On approval from Council and the consent of the Minister for Lands and Property the draft plan of management is released for a second round of consultation.

Public exhibition and finalisation: The plan is placed on public exhibition for public comment. If no objections are raised the plan is recommended for adoption by Council.



Infographic: Plan of Management Scope and Process

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Site Context

2

2. Site context

2.1. The study area and surrounds

Tamarama Park & Beach is one of three significant beach side reserves in Waverley along side Bondi and Bronte beaches. The beach and park attract a wide catchment of visitors from overseas, interstate and intrastate, and from all parts of Sydney. Visitors and residents are drawn to the open green spaces and recreational opportunities that contrast with the densely developed urban area. Visitors are also attracted to Tamarama Park and Beach via the Bondi to Bronte Coastal Walk.

Tamarama Park is located:

- In the suburb of Tamarama.
- In the geographic centre of Waverley Local Government Area (LGA).
- 6km southeast of Sydney Central Business District (CBD).
- At the fringe of the Bondi Junction commercial centre.
- 600m south of Bondi and 250m north of Bronte, two of the main surfing beaches in Greater Sydney.

Tamarama Park is bound by:

- The Pacific Ocean to the east.
- The edge of Birrell Street, Wolaroi Crescent and residences along Thompson Street to the south.
- Pacific Avenue and residences along Gaerloch Avenue, Carlisle Street and Wonderland Avenue to the north.

Despite its relatively small size, Tamarama Park and Beach offers a multitude of different zones, settings and facilities to cater for various recreational and social activities. Tamarama is divided by Tamarama Marine Drive into 2 areas, the Gully Park to the west and the Park and Beach to the East.

There are a number of entrance points to the park, including from Birrell Street, Carlisle Street, Wolaroi Crescent, Pacific Avenue and Tamarama Marine Drive. Most pedestrians enter the Gully from Birrell Street and Tamarama Marine

Drive. The main access onto the beach is via the Coastal Walk and from Tamarama Marine Drive.

The built environment surrounding Tamarama Park consists of a mixture of single storey houses, medium density apartments and one large high-rise apartment block at the top of the Gully.

Tamarama Park has a unique cultural significance for Waverley LGA. For example, it was once the site of the Bondi Aquarium and Wonderland City (refer to Chapter 4.5).

It is significant locally for its recreational value, and regionally for its social and historic value. The park is listed as a Heritage Landscape Conservation Area.

2.2. Regional and local context

Waverley LGA offers many attractions for locals and tourists, including the internationally recognised beaches of Bondi, Tamarama and Bronte. Waverley also offers the Coastal Walk linking Bronte, Tamarama and Bondi beaches; a walkway with views to the ocean that attracts hundreds of joggers and walkers daily. Both the beaches and the coastal walkways have significant catchments, bringing large numbers of visitors from outside the LGA. As such their impact on the LGA, both positively and negatively, are significant, with resourcing for maintenance and upkeep being drawn from Waverley Council.

When considering the municipality's parks, Tamarama Park and Beach has overlapping catchments with both Bondi and Bronte Park and Beaches. The commonality of users between the parks needs to be considered in provision, planning and maintenance.

Waverley LGA lies within the Eastern City District of the Greater Cities Commission's District Plan. The Eastern City District includes the City of Sydney and extends west to Rhodes and Burwood, south to Sans Souci, and east to the eastern and south-eastern suburbs. According to the Greater Cities Commission, in its *Eastern City District plan*,

the Eastern City District has a population of 1,013,200 people with a projected population of 1.4m by 2036. The Plan states: *"As the District's 2016 population of more than 1 million people increases, it is also ageing. By 2036, the number of residents over 65 is expected to grow by 70 per cent. Single-person households are expected to remain the dominant household type."*

Residents of Waverley are attracted to the lifestyle and natural features, including some of Sydney's prime coastline and public parklands. Bondi Junction is a strategic centre within the Eastern City District accommodating retail, employment and local services for the community focused around a transit interchange¹.

2.3. Local demographics

The Waverley LGA resident population for 2021 was 69,388 with a density of 7,505 persons per square km². This was higher than the Greater Sydney estimated population density of 425.1 persons per square km³.

Waverley's community is highly educated: 44.5% of people in the Waverley LGA have a tertiary qualification (Note that statistics for 2021 were not available at the time of writing). This represents an increase of 4.2% between 2011 and 2016. This is significantly higher than the 28.3% of Greater Sydney. A further 9.3% have a diploma or advanced diploma as their highest qualification⁴.

Analysis of individual income levels in Waverley Council area in 2021 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion of people earning a high income (those earning \$2,000 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low-income people (those earning less than \$500 per week).

1 .id community demographic resources Waverley, viewed 02 September 2022, <https://profile.id.com.au/waverley>

2 .id community demographic resources Greater Sydney, viewed 02 September 2022, <https://profile.id.com.au/Australia/about?WebID=250>

3 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, Greater Sydney (GCCSA) Regional Profile, viewed 18 March 2019, http://stat.abs.gov.au/t/t/r.jsp?RegionSummary®ion=1GSYD&dataset=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS2016&geoconcept=ASGS_2016&measure=MEASURE&datasetASGS=ABS_REGIONAL_ASGS2016&datasetLGA=ABS_REGIONAL_LGA2017®ionLGA=LGA_2017®ionASGS=ASGS_2016

4 Australian Bureau of Statistics 2017, Greater Sydney (GCCSA) Quick Stats, viewed 18 March 2019, <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2016/LGA18050>

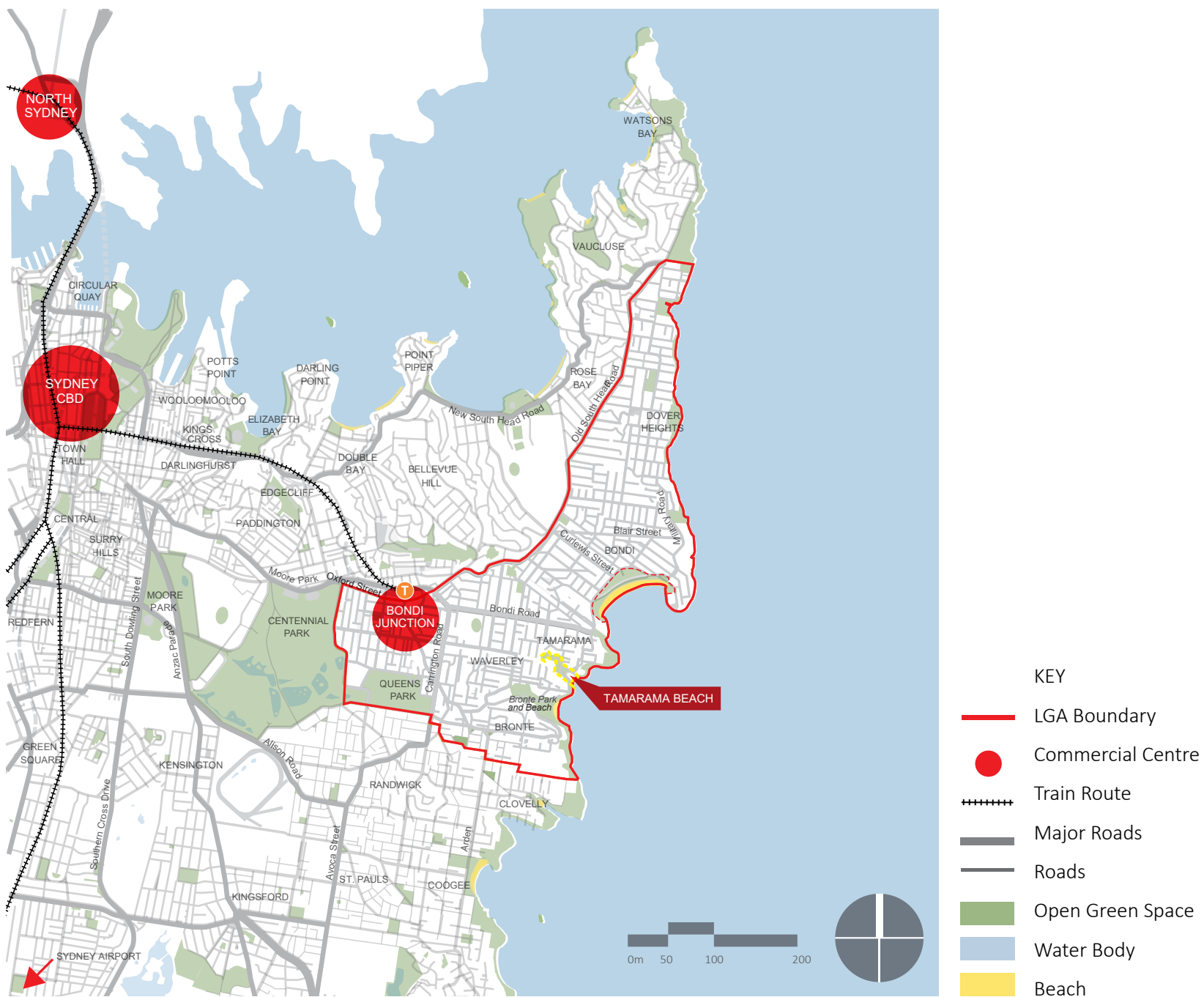


Figure 2.1 Regional Context

Overall, 31.6% of the population earned a high income and 8% earned a low income compared with 16% and 14% respectively for Greater Sydney.⁵

2.4. Future population

The estimated resident population of the suburb of Tamarama was 1,502 in 2021, and they resided in 678 dwellings, with an average 2 people per household.

With an annual growth rate of between 0.1% and 0.2%, Waverley's population is projected to increase by approximately 4,900 residents, increasing from 73,300 in 2021 to 74,200 by 2031. Waverley's birth rate peaked between 2016 and 2021 with 1,200 to 1,300 births occurring each year. This is set to gradually decrease over the next ten years. The natural increase (births minus deaths) is currently around 800–900 per year.

The proportion of residents aged under 15-years is set to rise to 18%, up from 16% in 2013, while the proportion of older people (aged 65 years and over) is predicted to increase from 12% to 13%.

The working population of Waverley is also growing. By 2026, Waverley's working-age population is expected to increase by 12.9%, or from 51,000 residents in 2013 to 57,570 residents in 2026⁶. This group will seek active and passive recreation opportunities, particularly on weekends. As a result, there will likely be an increased pressure on open spaces for recreation and exercise. This trend will likely be observed across eastern Sydney. According to the Greater Cities Commission's *Eastern City District Plan*, there is an increasing population density in the Eastern City District⁷. The Greater Cities Commission suggests that a higher population density and a growing population will increase the pressure on existing passive and active open space.

With 12.7% of the Waverley population aged 65 years and over, 3.0% requiring assistance with core activities, and the proportion of households with children expected to continue representing over 30.0% of households in the LGA⁸, it is essential for the upgrade and management of the parks to consider accessibility requirements.

Accessible facilities and walkways around the Park and Beach remain an important planning consideration for Council, particularly with a growing family demographic and more people with disability wanting to participate in mainstream community and coastal activities. Waverley's proportion of older people and people with less mobility remains substantial and requires careful consideration in the upgrade of the Park. Consideration also needs to be given to the high tourist visitor population which includes retirees, seniors, and people with disability⁹.

Additionally, an increase in population density in the Central District, as identified by the Greater Cities Commission's District Plan, indicates that Sydney's parks and recreation spaces will be under greater pressure from a growing population. As an important stop along the Bondi to Coogee Coastal walk, Tamarama Beach and Park can expect an increase of visitors.

2.5. Users of the park

Tamarama Beach, its headlands and the Coastal Walk attract visitors from Sydney, other parts of NSW and Australia, and overseas visitors.

The Coastal Walk is used by thousands of people every day, including early morning joggers, walkers, surfers, dog walkers and commuters.

Tamarama Park and Beach attracts its largest crowds during the annual Sculpture by the Sea exhibition in October/November, and on sunny summer weekends. Council's

lifeguards estimate that about 160,000 people attend the event over a three-week period.

2.6. Community engagement

What we did

In preparation of this plan of management the Tamarama Park User Survey 2022 was conducted to investigate pedestrian and stakeholder behaviour at Tamarama Park and Beach. The survey was undertaken during May and June 2022. This consultation provided specific community feedback on Tamarama Park and Beach and recorded current use of the site.

In addition, during 2020 the *Open Space & Recreation Strategy Survey 2020* was developed, and this included municipality-wide consultation which investigated pedestrian, stakeholder and general public usage behaviour of all Waverley open spaces, including Tamarama Park and Beach. Both consultations utilised a range of engagement mechanisms including intercept surveys, an online survey, site observations, and a series of webinars with park users and stakeholders.

What we heard

Feedback we heard from both the *Open Space & Recreation Strategy Survey 2020* and the Tamarama Park and Beach Plan of Management initial engagement 2022:

General

- Tamarama Park is highly valued:
 - as a relaxed local beach.
 - for its magnificent ocean views.
 - for its current parkland and beach character.
- The community recognises Tamarama is completely different from Bondi and Bronte and want that small local feel to be protected.
- There is a strong sense of community ownership at Tamarama. A large proportion of visitation during

5 .id community demographic resources Waverley Local Government Area, viewed 02 September 2022, <https://profile.id.com.au/waverley/individual-income>

6 Resources for Aging Population Planning, Local Government NSW 2012

7 Eastern City District Plan, Greater Cities Commission, <https://www.greater.sydney/eastern-city-district-plan/about-plan>

8 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Waverley Census, viewed 05/07/2021, https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA18050?opendocument

9 .id community demographic resources Waverley Local Government Area, viewed 19 December 2022, <https://profile.id.com.au/waverley/five-year-age-groups>

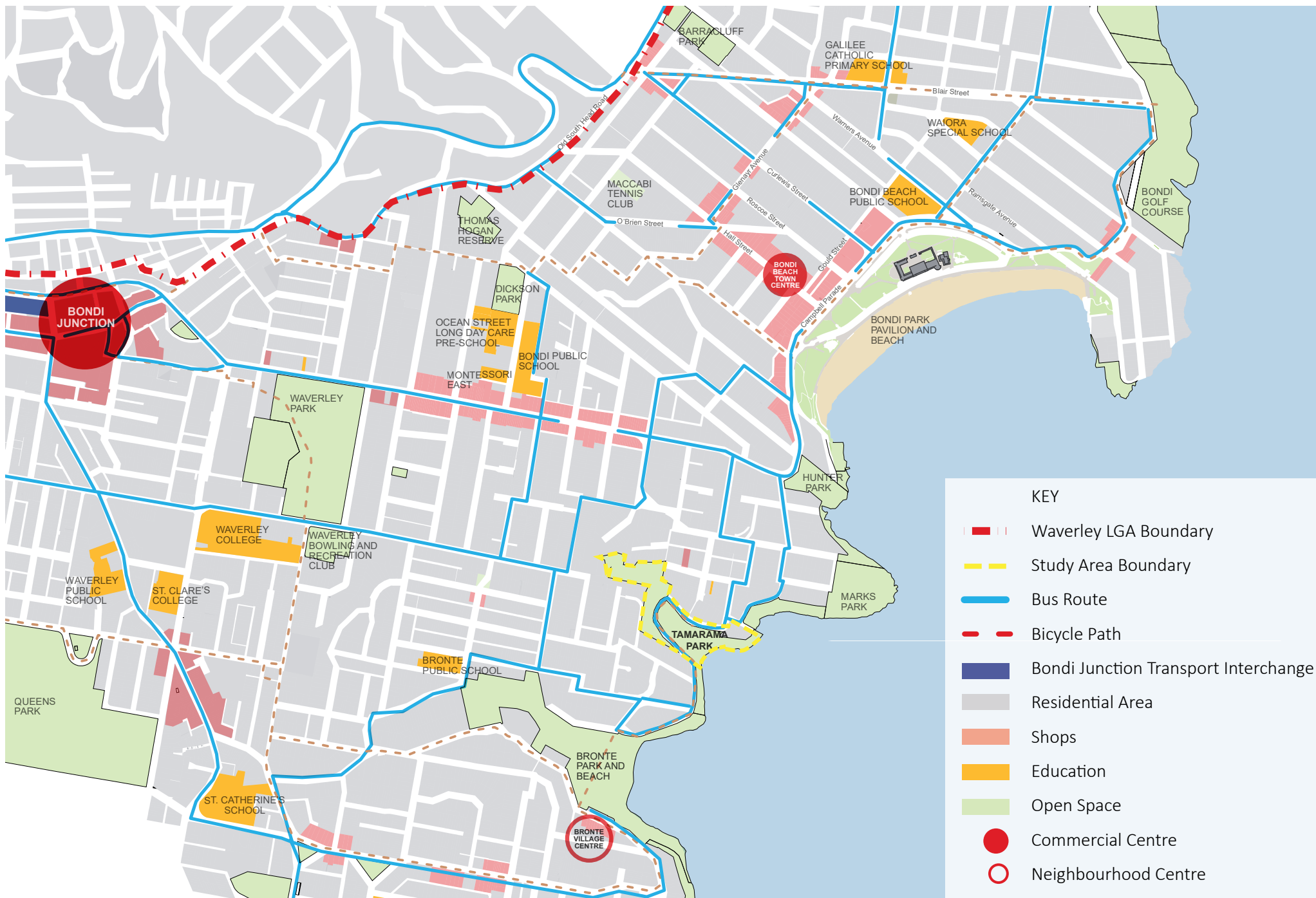


Figure 2.2 Local Context

weekdays consists of visitors from within the local area, many respondents visiting daily or most days of the week.

The following feedback was received by community members about Tamarama Park and Beach:

Beach

- There is concern with anti-social behaviour in the Park, in particular alcohol consumption and excessive noise centred on the BBQ and picnic shelters over the weekends. There is a desire for increased visibility of Council rangers and better management of anti-social behaviour in line with New South Wales Environment Protection Authority (EPA) noise restricted times and Council's current Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APA).

Gully

- The bushland setting within the Gully and the unstructured play opportunities provided by the slopes and open lawn is highly valued.
- On-going issues with broken stairs make access and circulation within the gully challenging.
- The Gully is often wet and muddy after rainfall and does not have adequate drainage. It is dangerous and difficult to cross with no paths that connect around the Gully.
- Dog owners have indicated that they would like to see water play for dogs in the park or within the immediate local area, along side a dog off-leash area. However, some have indicated concerns that this may have negative impacts on the vegetation on the Gully slopes.
- Access into the Park can be dangerous or difficult with narrow paths, inadequate lighting and lack of handrails.

Engagement Themes

A number of overarching themes have been identified from the feedback that Council has received during the engagement process. These themes reflect how the diverse range of visitors and users of the park perceive the value of the park now and in the future:

i. Valuing traditional owner and cultural heritage of the park

Consultation has indicated that the community values the traditional owners and cultural values of the Park.

In terms of European heritage, Tamarama Gully was host to the former Fletcher Estate (home of the first mayor of Waverley Council), and later the Bondi Aquarium and Wonderland amusement park. All that is left of this history are the sandstone steps scattered throughout the Gully slopes.

During preparations for World War One a New Zealand detachment bivouacked in the Gully prior to deployment. Flax seed brought from New Zealand was planted in the Gully. This flax is still growing in the Gully today and is valued by the New Zealand community.

ii. Managing the park for Climate change resilience

Consultation has indicated that the community is concerned about the impacts of climate change on the park. The community expects Council to sustainably manage the park to ensure its values are protected in the future.

iii. Sustainability of the open space and natural values of the Park

The community values the Park as a natural space that supports biodiversity. Maintaining the views, the park's flora, fauna and quiet green spaces is important to the community. They stated that any development within the park should be limited, support the core community values of the park and protect:

- The existing character of the Park.

- The existing cultural heritage of the Park.
- The passive open spaces.

iv. Planning, provision and management of the Park

Consultation with stakeholders and the community has indicated that they consider planning for the park to be critical, as evident by the level of community engagement and feedback throughout consultation. Many of the issues raised during the consultation process directly relate to the management and regulation of the park. Stakeholders have acknowledged the value of an Impact Assessment Model (Threshold of Change) and support Council having a mechanism to manage the values of the Park.

v. Community values in a diverse landscape

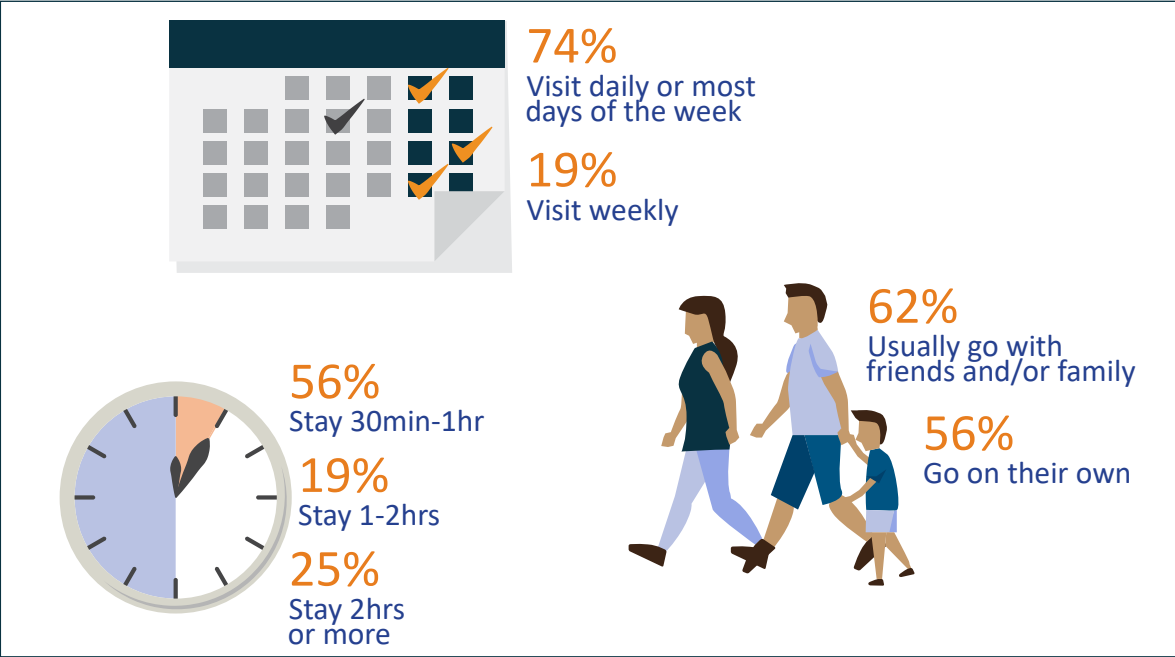
Consultation has indicated that the community values Tamarama as a quieter alternative to Waverley's popular beaches within the LGA. The main pedestrian footpath through the park forms part of the coastal walk that is popular with locals and visitors alike. The coastal walk is an internationally recognised tourist destination in Sydney.

vi. Community Connection to the Park

Consultation has indicated that the community loves, values and is connected with Tamarama Park and Beach. The community recognizes that the park is a valuable source of local, passive green space in the area and want Council to focus on maintaining the character of the Park. The community wants this character protected for future generations, including its natural ecosystems and vegetation.

Consultation Conclusion

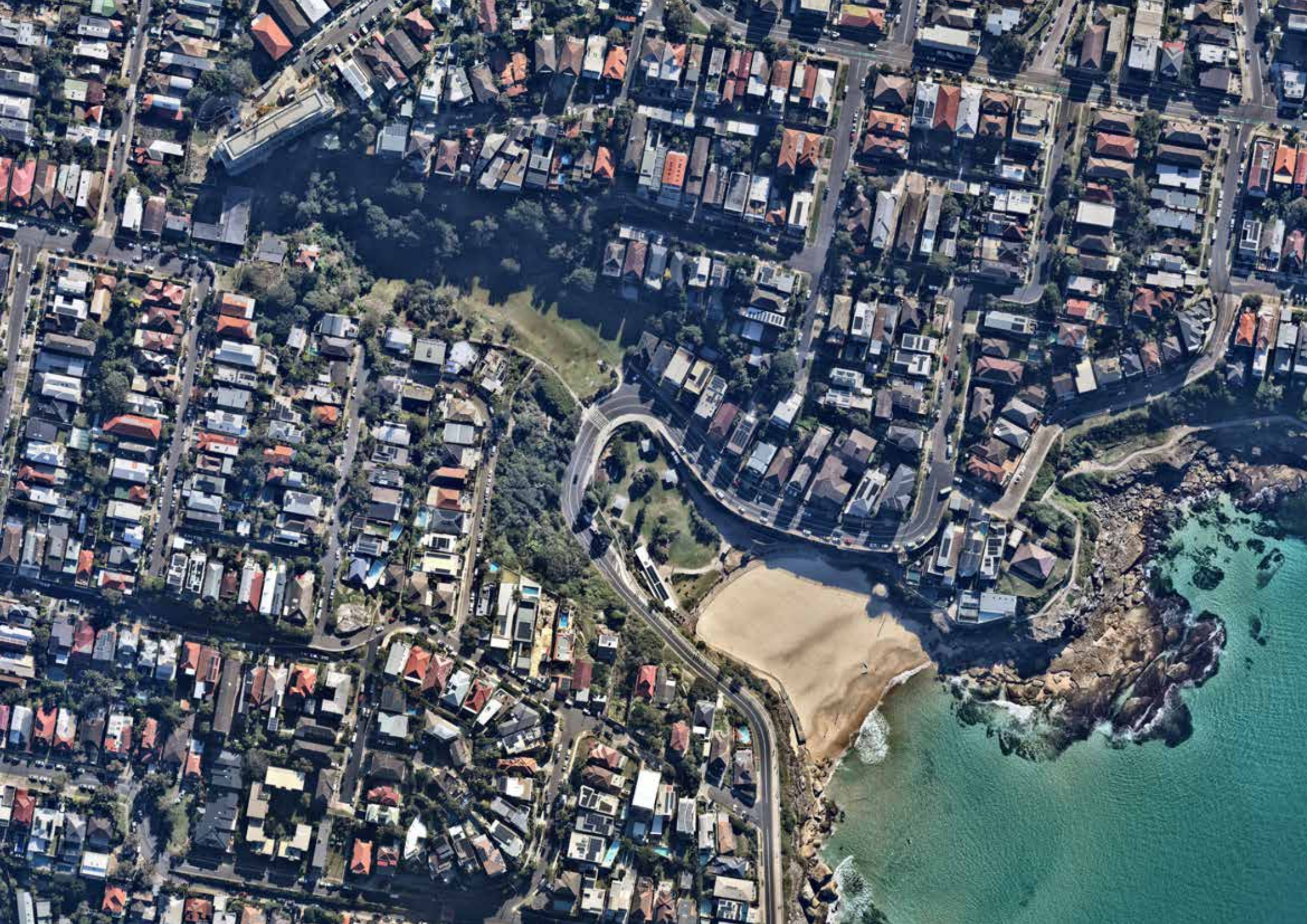
Satisfaction with the Park was high, and the community does not expect major changes to the Park in the future. They indicated that Council should take a preservation approach to protect and enhance the natural environment and that most infrastructure is adequate to meet the long-term needs of the community.



Infographic: Engagement outcomes 1



Infographic: Engagement outcomes 2



Planning Context

3

3. Planning context

3.1. Ownership and management

Crown land is governed by the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* (CLM Act). It provides a framework for the NSW Government, local councils and community members to work together to care for, control and manage Crown reserves. It ensures that Crown reserves are responsibly managed and that natural resources such as water, flora, fauna and scenic beauty are conserved, while still encouraging public use and enjoyment of the land.

The CLM Act abolished the reserve trusts and reserve trust managers under the former Act. The CLM Act provided for the appointment of local councils (and others) as 'Crown land managers' (CLMs) for land that was previously held by reserve trusts.

Legislation

The plan of management has been completed in line with the requirements of the *Crown Land Management Act 2016* and *Local Government Act 1993*.

Clause 70B of the *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018* directs:

The Local Government Act 1993, section 40, which is applicable to council managers under the Act, section 3.23(6), is modified under the Act, section 3.20(3) to require a council manager to obtain the written consent of the Minister to adopt a plan of management.

Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 1993* directs:

(1) A council must give public notice of a draft plan of management.

(2) The period of public exhibition of the draft plan must be not less than 28 days.

3.2. Crown land management

The *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018* provides clarity and certainty for CLMs, tenure holders, and users of Crown land about how parts of the CLM Act are implemented. Importantly, the regulation covers a range of operational matters relevant to CLMs including:

- The protection of Crown land, including activities prohibited and penalty notice offences on Crown land.
- The management of Crown land, including the requirements of non-council CLMs.
- Information on activities, dealings and holdings.

The objectives and principles of Crown land management are key values that guide the management of Crown land to benefit the people of NSW, and to ensure that Crown land is managed for sustainable, multiple uses.

3.2.1. Objectives of Crown land management

The objectives of the CLM Act as defined under chapter 1.3 of the Act are to:

- Provide for the ownership, use and management of the Crown land of New South Wales.
- Provide clarity concerning the law applicable to Crown land.
- Require environmental, social, cultural heritage and economic considerations to be taken into account in decision-making about Crown land.
- Provide for the consistent, efficient, fair and transparent management of Crown land for the benefit of the people of New South Wales.
- Facilitate the use of Crown land by the Aboriginal people of New South Wales because of the spiritual, social, cultural and economic importance of land to Aboriginal people and, where appropriate, to enable the co-management of dedicated or reserved Crown land.
- Provide for the management of Crown land having regard to the principles of Crown land management.

3.2.2. Principles of Crown land management

The principles of Crown land management as identified in chapter 1.4 of the CLM Act 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, licenced or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

3.2.3. Public purpose

Crown lands are to be used for the original purpose for which they were dedicated or reserved. Multiple uses of reserves are encouraged where those uses are consistent with the original purpose of the reserve and the use does not impact on native title rights and interests under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

The public purpose for Tamarama Park as a Crown reserve is public recreation. Two small lots of Council owned land (Lot 2 & Lot 11) are indicated in Fig 3.1. These lots comprise part of the upper gully and are managed cohesively as part of the broader Tamarama Park and Beach. An area of land below Birrell Street is zoned open space but classified as local road reserve.



Figure 3.1 Land Ownership

3.2.4. Leasing and licensing on Crown reserves

Under the CLM Act, a lease or licence is a type of tenure that gives permission to occupy and use Crown land for a specific purpose and term. The CLM Act enables council CLMs to enter into leases and licences under the *Local Government Act 1993* once a compliant plan of management is in place or once the land is classified as operational, whichever occurs first. Council cannot enter into agreements for use, as lessor or licensor, on devolved reserves. The leasing and licensing of Crown land ensures there is legal and suitable occupation of Crown land.

The council CLM is required to ensure all monies received from the use of community land is directed to maintaining and sustaining long-term use and enjoyment of the reserves. The income generated from leasing and licensing is a primary form of funding for a CLM. It allows a CLM to cover long-term running costs (at a minimum) and invest over the long-term for future generations to use and enjoy the Crown land in their community.

All CLMs should have lease and licence agreements in place with users of the reserves that they manage. Refer to chapter 6.7 for leases and licences authorised by this plan of management.

3.2.5. Classification and categorisation of Crown land

In December 2018, the Office of Local Government and the Department of Planning and Environment published *Developing plans of management for community land Crown reserves – guidelines*. The guidelines state that Council managers of Crown reserves must ensure there is a compliant plan of management for all Crown land that they manage as community land. This must be in place within

three years of the commencement of Part 3 of the CLM Act (that is, by 30 June 2021). This is to ensure that Crown land is lawfully used and occupied, which is an essential part of Council's role as the manager of Crown land.

Under the CLM Act, Council CLMs must assign to all Crown land under their management one or more initial categories of community land. These categories are identified in chapter 36 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. The initial category must be assigned as soon as practicable after a council's appointment as a CLM. It is important that the initial category aligns closely with the original gazetted reserve purpose. *The Local Government Act 1993* sets out a framework for making decisions around categorisation:

- **Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 - Guidelines for categorisation:** Provides criteria for deciding which categorisations are most applicable to a piece of community land.
- **Local Government Act 1993:** Identifies core objectives for categories. Objectives provide goals towards which management efforts are directed. A plan of management must identify how it is going to achieve these and any other objectives.

The *Local Government Act 1993* also requires plans of management to identify:

- the category of land.
- objectives and outcomes for the land.
- the means by which Council proposes to achieve objectives and outcomes.
- the way by which council proposes to assess its performance.

The nature and use of community land may not change without an adopted plan of management.

The applicable categorisation and core objectives for management of Tamarama Park are listed in chapter 6.6 of this plan of management. These are also illustrated on Figure 6.9.

3.2.6. Plans of management and native title

As outlined in the document *Guidelines for Council Crown Land Managers* (December 2016), plans of management for Crown reserves must be compliant with the statutory requirements prescribed by both the *Crown Land Management Act* and *Local Government Act 1993*. This includes a requirement for council CL Manager(s) to obtain written advice from a qualified native title manager on any plan of management covering Crown land that is not 'excluded land'.

According to the *Crown Land Management Act*, excluded land includes:

- a) land subject to an approved determination of native title (as defined in the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth) that has determined that:
 - i. all native title rights and interests in relation to the land have been extinguished, or
 - ii. there are no native title rights and interests in relation to the land
- b) land where all native title rights and interests in relation to the land have been surrendered under an Indigenous land use agreement (as defined in the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth) registered under that Act.
- c) an area of land to which chapter 24FA protection (as defined in the *Native Title Act 1993* of the Commonwealth) applies.
- d) land where all native title rights and interests in relation to the land have been compulsorily acquired.
- e) land for which a native title certificate is in effect.

Chapter 8.7 of the *Crown Land Management Act* and the *Native Title Manager Workbook* clearly set out that written native title manager advice is required before a Council, as a Council Crown land manager does any of the following:

- a) grants leases, licences, permits, forestry rights,

easements or rights of way over the land.

- b) mortgages the land or allows it to be mortgaged.
- c) imposes, requires or agrees to covenants, conditions or other restrictions on use (or removes or releases, or agrees to remove or release, covenants, conditions, or other restrictions on use) in connection with dealings involving the land.
- d) approves (or submits for approval) a plan of management for the land that authorises or permits any of the kinds of dealings referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c). Accordingly, native title manager advice must be obtained prior to the approval (or submittal for approval) of a POM that allows a dealings in (a)–(c) and the execution of any lease, licence, permit, etc. that may be authorised under that plan.

In addition, the *Crown land – your neighbour* information sheet sets out guidelines and requirements for neighbours adjoining Crown Land.

3.2.7. Native Title Declaration

In February 2021 Council, in accordance with its requirements under the *Native Title Act 1993*, sought legal advice to determine if Native Title existed on Tamarama Park and Beach. Council's Native Title Manager then provided that advice to Council.

To formalise the requirements under the *Native Title Act 1993*, the report to Council's delegate represented Council's Native Title Manager's direction, which is required under the Act. The Native Title Assessment report was completed by Council's solicitors Norton Rose Fulbright. The report was produced on the basis that there is sufficient evidence for a conclusion of extinguishment via prior Crown land grants or public works, but if that was not the case the advice still describes the Future Act process that can be considered under subdivision J of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Based on the evidence noted in the report and its attachments, it is likely that there is evidence that Native Title has been extinguished within the reserve in Table 1 of

the report and known as Tamarama Park and Beach.

The Future Act process in leasing, licensing and operating or developing the Reserve is likely to continue and can be considered under subdivision J of the *Native Title Act 1993*. Based on this and the constructive relationship Council seeks to maintain with those who may have native title rights or interests, Council will not seek to formalise the extinguishing of Native Title rights or interests at this time. Native Title can only be extinguished by a court of law or by agreement.

Council's native title manager has been and will continue to be consulted in all relevant aspects of native title pertaining to the land that is covered by this plan of management.

3.3. Heritage significance

The Aboriginal and European history of the park is reflected by the following significant cultural heritage items and sites:

- Aboriginal cave and shell middens.
- Remnant stairs from the Fletcher Estate carved into the rock face on the northern side of the gully escarpment are in disrepair.
- The site of the Royal Aquarium and Pleasure Ground (popularly referred to as Bondi Aquarium) and Wonderland City in Tamarama Gully is an archaeological item / site listed in Council's Local Environmental Plan.
- The dimensioned sandstone retaining wall that defines the inland edge of the beach park is indicated in the Waverley Heritage Study as contributing to the heritage significance of the site.
- The heritage significance of Tamarama Park is further described in chapter 4.5.

3.4. International planning context

There are a number of international planning strategies that directly relate and provide guidance for the management of Tamarama Park and the activities that take place in the park. The United Nations (UN) has created the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). These goals have been endorsed

by all member countries of the UN. The UN has identified physical activity and sport and recreation as crucial to meeting key Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by creating improved health and wellbeing outcomes. SDG's 3: Good Health & Wellbeing, SDG 4: Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, and SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions are directly aligned with human physical activity and leisure that takes place in open spaces. In relation to open space management SDG 6: Clean Water, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities, SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life in Water and SDG 15: Life on Land are directly related to sustainable management of ecosystems. (UN, 2019).

"Throughout history, sport (and recreation) has been a platform for change, a forum for dialogue and an opportunity to dismantle barriers between men and women of all origins. Recreation breaks down cultural, social, racial and political barriers, promoting dialogue and ultimately building bridges" (UN, 2019). Human interaction with open spaces, through sport, recreation and leisure is a core right for all. Waverley Council, through its public open space provision provides critical interaction between the community and its parks to improve health and wellbeing in alignment with the UN's SDG's.

Health outcome policies and guidelines also play a role in the management of Tamarama Park. The World Health Organisation (WHO), along with Australian and state government health agencies have developed policies which provide generic guidance for land managers in relation to physical activity and its health benefits for the community.

3.5. State planning context

The principal planning legislation in New South Wales is the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) that governs planning and development assessment. The EP&A Act requires a determining authority to have written consent from the legal owner of any affected land before granting consent for development. Development

on Crown land in Tamarama Beach & Park would require Crown land approval for any development application. The EP&A Act, regulations, state planning policies and the *Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012* apply to all development in Tamarama Park. This legislation defines the process that any proposal must follow.

When managing Tamarama Beach & Park, Council must comply with all relevant laws that apply to the use of the community land. This includes the *Crown Land Management Regulation 2018* as outlined in chapter 3.1 along with:

- *Local Government Act 1993*: requires plans of management to be prepared for public land and reserves under the responsibility of local councils. It requires that council-owned community land be categorised according to the function desired by the community. Councils must manage this land in accordance with the core objectives specified in the Act.
- *Native Title Act 1993*: Chapter 8.7 of the CLM Act and the *Native Title Manager Workbook* sets out requirements in accordance with the Act before entering into a number of proscribed actions on community land.
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*: provides for development permitted without consent and exempt development on state land.
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes 2008)*: provides for development permitted without consent and exempt development of state land. Exempt development includes works such as compliant access ramps, play equipment, fences, bollards, paths, barbecues and signs.
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non- Rural Areas) 2017*: The aim of this policy is to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State, and to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation. According to the Waverley Development Control

Plan (DCP) 2012 discussed below, the Vegetation SEPP applies to all vegetation on land identified as biodiversity habitat corridors, of which there is in Tamarama Park and Beach. This Plan of Management must therefore comply with the Vegetation SEPP for these portions of the park.

- *State Environment Planning Policy (Coastal Management) 2018*: guides development in coastal areas, including land adjacent to beaches, estuaries, coastal lakes, coastal wetlands and littoral rainforests. Tamarama Park falls within a coastal environment area and a coastal use area (the coastal vulnerability area has not been mapped at the time of drafting this plan of management). The aim of this policy is to promote an integrated and coordinated approach to land use planning in the coastal zone consistently with the objects of the *Coastal Management Act 2016*, including but not limited to managing development in the coastal zone and protect the environmental assets of the coast, and establishing a framework for land use planning to guide decision-making in the coastal zone.
- *State Environmental Planning Policy 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas*: Tamarama Park contains bushland covered by this policy. In this policy, ‘bushland’ means land on which there is vegetation that is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation. The plan of management should be consistent with the aims of this policy.
- *Coastal Management Act 2016 No 20*: the objectives of this Act are to manage the coastal environment of New South Wales consistently with the principles of ecologically sustainable development for the social, cultural and economic well-being of the people. The act makes provision for development of land within the coastal zone for the purpose of implementing the principles in the NSW Coastal Policy. It outlines conditions of development consent within the coastal zone such as: providing and maintaining public access along the foreshore; suitability of the development in relation to the surrounding area and the natural scenic

quality (including the location and bulk, scale, size); impact on the amenity including overshadowing and view loss; visual amenity and scenic qualities of the coast; and biodiversity and ecosystems. Council has a responsibility under section 22 of the act to Implement a coastal management program via the preparation, development and review of plans, strategies, programs and reports and the preparation of planning proposals and development control plans under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

- *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*: applies to existing premises, including heritage buildings, those under construction, and future premises. It extends beyond the building to include outdoor spaces in Tamarama Park. This Act recognises the importance of providing equality, dignity and independence to people with a range of abilities. This Act establishes that it is unlawful to discriminate against people with disability in the provision of access to premises.
- *Companion Animals Act 1998*: requires environmental initiatives by councils to promote responsible animal ownership. Tamarama Park is used by dog walkers.

3.6. Regional planning context

The following regional and metropolitan plans are relevant to this plan of management.

- *The Sydney Regional Coastal Management Strategy 1998* aims to ensure that ecological integrity is maintained and, when available, coastal zone resources are fairly and equitably used by the public and commercial interests alike so that the long-term benefits derived by the community can be optimised. The strategy also aims to maintain adequate and appropriate access to the coast, so that it is possible to enjoy a range of recreational opportunities.

The NSW Department of Planning and Environment sets out metropolitan plans that inform Waverley’s *Local Environmental Plan* and Council’s policy position by providing direction on matters including housing, jobs, affordable housing and open space. Relevant metropolitan plans include:

- *Greater Sydney Region Plan: A Metropolis of Three Cities*: aims to re-balance growth and deliver its benefits more equally and equitably to residents across Greater Sydney. This document will transform land use and transport patterns, boosting Greater Sydney's liveability, productivity and sustainability by spreading the benefits of growth to all its residents. Some of the objectives of the Greater Sydney Region Plan relevant to this plan of management include:
 - Objective 25. the coast and waterways are protected and healthier
 - Objective 27. biodiversity is protected, urban bushland and remnant vegetation is enhanced
 - Objective 28: scenic and cultural landscapes are protected
 - Objective 31. public open space is accessible, protected and enhanced
- *Eastern City District Plan*: provides the district-level planning that connects local planning with the longer-term Greater Sydney Region Plan. A relevant priority is:
 - Planning priority E18. delivering high quality open space.
 - Planning Priority E3. Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs
 - Planning Priority E16. Protecting and enhancing scenic and cultural landscapes
 - Planning Priority E18. Delivering high quality open space.

In addition to the plans above, *The Greater Sydney Outdoors Survey* provides insight into the recreational habits and aspiration within public outdoor settings across Greater Sydney. Findings in this survey will help inform Council into recreational planning for Tamarama Park.

3.7. Local planning context

Local open space planning fits within a larger hierarchy of strategic planning. Planning and legislation that influences or directs open space planning exists at the local, state, national and international level. Waverley Council undertakes its own planning, which includes overarching

open space strategies, management plans, and specific planning documents. Council also takes direction from planning and legislation from higher level government agencies. In this chapter we consider a number of plans and guiding principles at all these levels.

In 2020 Waverley Council endorsed the *Waverley Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2020*. This is the premier source document for the management of all open space in Waverley. It sets out the vision, guiding principles and management philosophy for all parks in Waverley. Along with state and national planning documents the Strategy directs all management plans, including the Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan. The Strategy highlights the importance of identifying and adaptively managing within the capacity of each individual open space. The long-term management of Tamarama Park and Beach, within the limitations of the carrying capacity of the Park, through the Thresholds of Change model, is therefore the over-arching management approach for all Council's parks.

The following local planning documents are also of relevance to this plan of management.

- *Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP)*: Tamarama Park, Beach and Gully are predominantly zoned RE1 Public Recreation. A chapter of the beach and a portion of the gully are zoned E2 Environmental Conservation. Tamarama Beach, Park and Marine Drive (C61) and Tamarama Park (C62) are also identified as Landscape Conservation Areas in the LEP.
- *Biodiversity Action Plan - Remnant Sites 2021-2030*: This document identifies location of remnant vegetation at Tamarama Park and an on-going action plan that is required for its management. The document guides maintenance activities within the vegetation and its edges which impact recreational planning as certain activities and developments will not be allowed in the park.
- *Tamarama Park Ecological Restoration Framework and Action Plan (ERFAP)*: Outlines the methodology to carry

out ecological restoration works with an approach that balances the needs for Ecology, Community and Delight in Tamarama Park. Specific habitats and species are discussed in detail with short, medium to long term actionable items guiding restoration.

- *Waverley Environmental Action Plan 2018-2030*: Outlines the steps and approach to achieve positive environmental outcomes with and for the Waverley community. The Plan is underpinned by key guiding principles that drive activities across the LGA, which affect decision making on land use at Tamarama Park.
- *Waverley Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP)*: The DCP has recognised habitat corridor and habitat buffer in Tamarama (see Figure 4.4). The park includes areas identified as coastal inundation risk lots that require a coastal risk assessment and/or a geotechnical risk assessment to be submitted with a development application.
- *Waverley Community Strategic Plan 2022-2032* is Council's overarching strategic plan. This guides Council in responding to change, challenges, and opportunities in a consistent, sustainable, and coordinated way. The plan is divided into the strategic themes of People Place and Performance. Within these themes are objectives and strategies which apply to Tamarama, including:
 - 1.8.3. Partner with stakeholders to facilitate collaborative, effective and consistent approaches to coastal safety risk management
 - 2.4.1. Improve the condition of non-remnant native vegetation on public land in the LGA and reinstate indigenous vegetation characteristic of natural coastal landscapes in Councils' parks and reserves
 - 2.4.4. Increase the quantity of trees and plants in public and private spaces, parks and streets to achieve Waverley's canopy targets
 - 2.7. Ensure public spaces, parks, open spaces and facilities have equitable access, are safe day and night, meet community needs for recreation
 - 2.10.1. Ensure Council's infrastructure assets are operated, maintained, renewed and upgraded to meet the levels of service set by the community
 - 2.10.2. Implement continuous improvement to

achieve advanced maturity in asset management practices

- *Waverley's Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP)*, forms a critical component within the local planning context. Along with the *Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP)* These documents provide guidance, direction and project Council's capacity to meet the activities and levels of services outlined in the *Community Strategic Plan*.
- *Waverley Coastal Risk Management Policy 2012*: the geotechnical risk map and the coastal inundation risk map apply to Tamarama Park and Beach.
- *Waverley Disability Inclusion Action Plan*: Plans and designs for the diverse community in Waverley by providing safe, healthy and inclusive services and spaces. Aims to support community members to participate positively in community life - whatever their age, gender, physical ability, socio-economic status, sexuality or cultural background – to feel that they can be active, healthy, valued and connected.
- *Waverley Public Domain Technical Manual*: Promotes and reinforce a strong sense of place in Waverley's civic spaces. It will help to improve the quality of the public domain and provide a continuity of design across Waverley's diverse urban landscape.
- *Waverley Transport Plan - People, Movement and Places*: Provides recommendations for Council to improve the full range of transport options for the community. It includes twelve Signature Projects as well as 96 short, medium and long term actions that Council can in partnership with the community and state government agencies.

3.7.1. Council's strategic open space planning

There are a number of specific open space planning considerations that Council uses in its planning for and management of public open space in Waverley. The following planning guide Council decision making.

Open space planning framework

Waverley Council has produced a number of critical planning documents that form the framework that provides local strategic guidance for the planning of open space and recreation management.

Open Space & Recreation Strategy

This is the premier planning document for Council for the management of all open spaces in the Waverley municipality and the activities that take place on those open spaces. The Strategy sets out the legislation that governs open space management, it categorises the existing individual open spaces, it analyses the community use of the spaces, projects what that use will be in the future, and puts in place strategies to meet that need. The Strategy provides Council guidance for all other planning documents, including individual management plans.

Playspace Strategy

Play is critically important to the Waverley community. Children develop healthy character through play engagement. Council considers play to be important to creating a healthy and happy community. Play is essential for the development of toddlers, children and young people. Play helps children to acquire the necessary skills for social, physical and emotional well-being. It is fundamental that play is considered in planning and design processes, not only for play spaces, but open spaces, streets and urban development. *Under the Local Government Act 1993*, it is Waverley Council's responsibility to ensure the provision of play opportunities accurately reflects the current and predicted community trends.

The Playspace Strategy provides direct direction and guidance into each individual plan of management.

Supporting the Playspace Strategy is the *Inclusive Play Space Study*. With 1 in 5 Australians living with a disability it is important to Council that we provide play experiences for all residents. *The Inclusive Play Space Study* sets out Council's aspiration for providing that opportunity.

Inclusive Play Strategy

Waverley Council's Inclusive Play Space Study provides a blueprint to direct the future provision, planning, design and development of public inclusive play spaces across the Waverley Local Government Area (LGA). The key objectives of the Inclusive Play Space Study are:

- Provide strategic direction to Waverley Council regarding equitable, inclusive, and engaging play spaces;
- Develop inclusive play space design principles;
- Develop inclusive play space evaluation criteria checklists;
- Provide a supporting document to the adopted *Waverley Play Space Strategy 2014-2029*; and
- Align Council's Play Space Strategy with the NSW State Government's 'Everyone Can Play' Guide.

The playspace within Tamarama Park will be upgraded in the long term. The principles contained within the *Inclusive Play Space Study* will be reflected in the new upgraded playspace. Council anticipates that the new playspace will provide a play experience suitable for a neighbourhood pocket park as outlined in the strategy.

Guiding Principles for Open Space Management

To guide Council in its management of public open space in Waverley, including the management of existing space and considerations for obtaining new public open space Council has developed a set of guiding principles that are applied to the management of public open space.

The Guiding Principles for Open Space Management are:

Maintain and strengthen parks

Statement of Principle

Parks will be managed in accordance with the purpose for which they are reserved and to protect their environmental, cultural and social values. All actions should enhance the estate, be purposeful and embrace design for all. Park management will reflect best practice, and parks will be fit for their identified purpose and function.

Principle Intent

Parks and reserves are established under relevant legislation for particular purposes, including the protection of many and diverse values, and will be managed for those purposes. The physical connections between parks and other land tenures that provide connected recreation experiences, cultural landscapes and habitat corridors need to be recognised. Connectivity will be improved in parks and with surrounding landscapes and seascapes in collaboration with Traditional Owners and other land managers, non-government organisations and the community.

Prepare for the future

Statement of Principle

Park plans and management will prepare for and respond to emerging environmental and social issues and anticipate how the park estate will evolve in the future. This includes responding to forecasted changes resulting from climate change and developing recreational patterns.

Principle Intent

Effective planning anticipates what the future holds and allows for action accordingly. Adapting to the environmental, social and economic changes brought about by climate change will need to be considered, including increased threats from extreme weather on environmental, cultural and visitor experience values. The visitor experience will be considered in all aspects of planning, with assets and park settings fit for purpose to meet service commitments and to manage the visitor impact on the estate now and into the future. This includes consideration of increased visitation, changed visitor expectations and new or emerging uses of technology for and by visitors.

Connect with community

Statement of Principle

Parks will be inclusive destinations that provide for a range of visitor experiences and access for all. The community will have a variety of ways to engage with, connect to, understand and be active in parks. Parks will be recognised and appreciated not only for their environmental, cultural and landscape values, but also for the services that provide broader community benefits including health and wellbeing, sense of community, clean water, climate regulation, coastal protection and pollination services. Traditional Owner connections to Country will be respected and supported.

Principle Intent

There are diverse ways that the community can enjoy and benefit from the parks estate, through the spectrum of recreation activities, events, tourism activities, education programs and volunteering. Park visitors gain a deeper connection and even a lifelong appreciation of the importance of parks through interpretive and educational experiences. Diverse and ongoing social and cultural connections to parks will be recognised. Appropriate use of the park estate encourages the connection between people and nature that in turn can provide health and wellbeing benefits.

Use knowledge and evidence-based management

Statement of Principle

Decisions will be supported by science, knowledge, understanding of risks and community values. Evidence-based management that utilises the best available science and knowledge will be used to deal with uncertainty and drive adaptive management.

Principle Intent

Adaptive management will be supported by clear outcomes and risk-based priorities for park management to address the highest threats to the most important values. Research and evaluation in the parks estate will focus on addressing critical information gaps in understanding environmental and social values and benefits of park as well as quantifying management effectiveness and outcomes. Outcomes will be adjusted based on the evidence by measuring the effectiveness of the actions delivered. Land management will be based as far as possible on the latest research and knowledge.

Protect natural and cultural values

Statement of Principle

The ecological and cultural integrity of parks will be strengthened by being protected and actively conserved to become sustainable and resilient to adapt or recover from the disturbance of major threats.

Principle Intent

The structure and function of ecosystems is fundamental to natural values and the ecosystem services provided by parks. The resilience of parks is maintained and improved when ecosystem processes and threats are managed at the landscape scale. The core habitat areas for threatened species and ecological communities that parks protect will be improved through active management intervention. Reducing threats to the estate is a core management approach to maintain and improve the condition of the natural capital of the parks estate. Aboriginal cultural heritage sites will be identified and protected. Where appropriate the community and visitors will be encouraged to understand and appreciate the tangible and intangible cultural values and significance of Country for Aboriginal people, and the importance of maintaining and improving the health of cultural landscapes.

Build Partnerships

Statement of Principle

Partnerships and community involvement that provide mutual benefits to parks and the community will be sought and supported across landscapes. These are to provide mechanisms for effective management and realising

emergent opportunities.

Principle Intent

Partnerships with other public land managers, neighbours and many other community, government and corporate organisations, can support more effective and efficient park management through knowledge sharing, better use of resources and pro-aspiration of value-added services. Agreements with service providers and licence holders will be developed that complement or add value to the park estate. Aboriginal commercial enterprises will be encouraged and supported.

Promote public safety and adopt a risk-based approach

Statement of Principle

There is an element of risk in experiencing natural environments and the outdoors. Managing risk, including preparing for and managing fire and other threats, responding to emergencies, and appropriately managing risks to park visitors will be a key consideration in park management decision making.

Principle Intent

A safe environment is provided as far as practicable, while recognising that risk and adventure is part of experiencing the outdoors. The systematic application of communicating, consulting, establishing the context, and identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and reviewing risk will be used. Risk management will be integrated across tenures. Decisions and actions will be based on sound risk management principles, consistent with organisational objectives and which comply with statutory, legislative and regulatory responsibilities. All reasonable efforts will be taken to keep visitors safe and provide information to

visitors so that they can make informed decisions.

Apply rational decision making

Statement of Principle

All strategic decision-making will be characterised by rationality and predictability using, where appropriate, structured decision support systems such as the thresholds of change model which will form the basis of adaptive open space management. Judgement will be used to consider all stakeholders involved. All decisions will be consistent with a risk-based approach to meeting the requirements of policies, plans, programs and legislation.

Principle Intent

The Thresholds of Change assessment and management model will form the basis of management practices and decisions for all Waverley open spaces. Decisions that affect parks and the community's connection with parks will be taken to achieve outcomes consistent with the guiding principles and intent of legislation governing the management of the estate. Decisions in parks will consider benefits for conservation of the environment and cultural heritage, appreciation of park values, be necessary for the management of the park and show that risks to environmental, cultural and social values and public safety can be assessed and managed. Where trade-offs are unavoidable, decisions will be guided by these principles and made transparently.

Adaptive Management

This management plan is based on the adaptive management model for open space management. Adaptive Management is defined as:

Adaptive management, also known as adaptive resource management or adaptive environmental assessment and management, is a structured, iterative process of robust decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via system monitoring.

In alignment with Council's Guiding Principles of Open Space management the Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan has been developed with an adaptive management approach. Adaptive management is centred around two planning strategies, Carrying Capacity and the Thresholds of Change model.

3.7.2. Carrying Capacity

In alignment with Council's Guiding Principles of Open Space management the Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan has been developed with two planning strategies in mind. They are Carrying Capacity and Thresholds of Change.

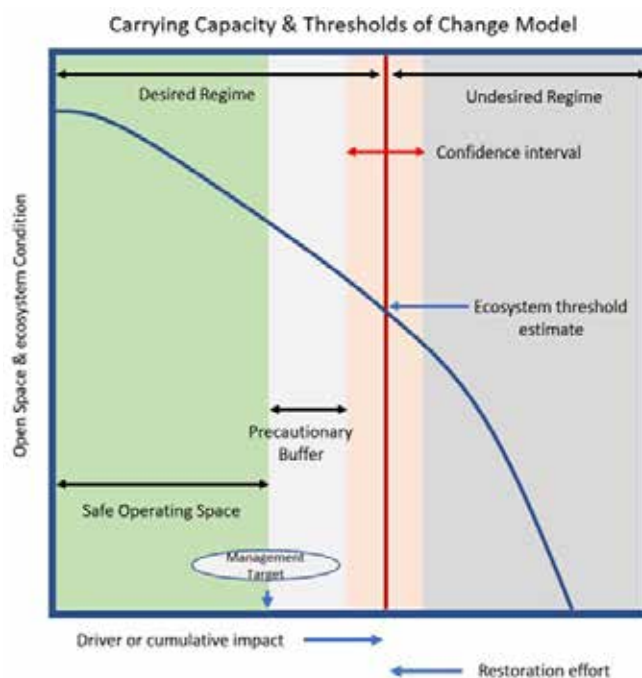
Carrying Capacity is defined as the maximum amount of use that any given environment or ecosystem can accommodate before a negative impact is apparent or observed, whilst continuing to meet the visitor's experience expectation. The aim of identifying Carrying Capacity is to manage the impact on the space 10% short of any negative impact.

Council seeks to manage its public open space portfolio to support a range of visitation and physical activity opportunities, along with providing a variety of settings catering for different visitors without compromising environmental and sustainability outcomes.

There are two separate components to Carrying Capacity, namely, maintaining the environment (including structured forms) in the desired state, and second, meeting the visitor experience expectation. Waverley Council's public open

space management approach is focused on prescribed strategies and actions, structured through Council's park management plans, overtly characterised by a thresholds of change adaptive intervention model.

For practical purposes, an example would be the monitoring of the state of a sports field. There are accepted standards for the total amount of hours of use a natural sports field can maintain. To ensure that usage does not exceed the carrying capacity of the field, that limit is enforced. In a practical application this would mean limiting usage short of damage occurring. Damage does not just mean wearing out of the natural turf, but also includes compaction of the sub-surface soil, damage to specific sites, such as goal mouths and entry points and in the case of synthetic fields the laying over of synthetic grass fronds.



Model: Carrying Capacity & Thresholds of Change

3.7.3. Threshold of Change Model

The Thresholds of Change model is a specific Impact Assessment model. The model assists park managers in identifying impacts to specific sub-components of the park. The model allows for effective identification of the carrying capacity of the space. A thresholds of change framework allows for observable changes to public open space to be monitored as they happen, which then triggers management actions to sustainably manage the park and its visitation.

An active open space and/or ecosystem threshold is a point at which the environment or ecosystem cannot recover. Causing tipping points for both the maintenance of the open space and the activities that take place within the space. Once an ecosystem passes its threshold, it cannot return to its original state, or if a return is possible, then mechanisms to return it are not economically or socially viable.

An environmental threshold is the point at which there is an abrupt or gradual change in an ecosystem quality, property, or phenomenon, or where small changes in one or more external conditions produce large and persistent responses in an ecosystem. Ecological thresholds occur when external factors, positive feedbacks, or nonlinear instabilities in a system cause changes to propagate in a domino-like fashion that is potentially irreversible (Holling, C.S. 1978).

In the case of Tamarama Park and Beach, a threshold would be the point where, due to overuse and/or flooding from extreme weather events, the turf in the Gully becomes unusable and cannot be repaired, or needs to be taken "off-line" for an extended period to allow for rehabilitation.

The thresholds of change model is a structured, iterative process driven decision-making system designed to function in the face of uncertainty or a lack of evidence, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via general and specific system monitoring.

Model explanation

The model is designed to be used on any open space, natural setting or ecosystem. It assumes that the site starts off being functional and fit for purpose and/or in its natural state. The intent of management is to keep the space in the Desired Regime area. This is obtained by an effective maintenance program, monitoring and management of use. The Management Target is indicated at the bottom of the model.

However, for all spaces there are drivers and cumulative impacts from external factors. One such factor is climate change, and another would be allowing over-use of the space. Climate change is a macro effect and must be addressed at the macro level. Overuse is at the micro level and can be addressed through mitigation strategies.

For example, the turf in the Park occasionally suffers from die back due to salt-laden winds as well as excessive pedestrian activities. This has caused erosion to the sandy soil underneath, leading to uneven surfaces. A mitigation strategy to ensure that the turf doesn't move into the Precautionary Buffer, or worse, would be to provide alternative surfaces such as paving or reduce pedestrian foot traffic to the affected areas.

The desired state for Council is to put in place strategies that have a restorative effect on the space, noting that once damage has incurred that it is then more difficult to return a site to its previous state.

If a space, in this case the turf in the Park (and to an extent the turf zone in the Gully) is allowed to deteriorate in condition it will then move into the Precautionary Buffer. This is where we start to see obvious signs of degradation. Once these signs of degradation are observed we have passed the carrying capacity for the turf. The aim of Council is to ensure we don't enter this phase. At this point confidence in the fit for purpose state of the space is affected.

During this degradation process the fit for purpose nature of the space has been decreasing, to the point where it reaches the Ecosystem threshold estimate. This is the ultimate threshold for the space. Beyond this threshold is irreparable damage. This is the Undesired Regime.

Council will use this strategic model to understand, monitor and explain management decisions, the aim being to manage up to the threshold of each of its open spaces, including specific components of Tamarama Park and Beach. Strategies and decision points will be implemented to ensure that our spaces remain in a desired and fit for purpose state.

3.7.4. No Net Loss (NNL) of Open Space

The New South Wales Government supports the concept of No Net Loss (NNL) to open space and diversity through its Biodiversity Offsets Scheme.¹⁰

Definition of No Net Loss of Open Space

The point at which the impacts on any given environment, biodiversity or community value are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimise the impacts or to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale.

The concept of no net loss is an overarching guiding principle for estate and open space planning and management. It can be applied to the many components of open space and their management. Further, it can be applied to the provision of open space as well as an approach that aims to neutralise negative environmental impacts from human activities.

No net loss is achieved through:

- Environment protection.
- Creation of new open space.
- Restoration, enhancement, and management.
- Education, research, and information.

In its environmental application, the concept of NNL is governed in Australia through the Federal Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*, Environmental Offsets Policy, which seeks to "improve or maintain the viability of matters of national environmental significance" and whose application is triggered by "dynamic scenarios, usually declining" to provide offsets to replace lost environmental values.

In New South Wales the legislation governing development on Crown Land is the *Biodiversity Offsets Scheme*, which uses a transparent, consistent and scientific approach to assessing biodiversity values and offsetting the impacts of development on biodiversity.

The Biodiversity Offsets Scheme (BOS) is based on the 'avoid, minimise, offset' hierarchy.

Using the hierarchy proponents must:

- i. First consider whether the development can avoid a negative impact on the environment:
- ii. Next consider whether the development can minimise any negative impacts that cannot be avoided:
- iii. Once all reasonable steps to avoid or minimise environmental impacts have been exhausted, consider whether any remaining impacts can be offset.

Waverley Council, in considering the management of Crown Land in the municipality, is guided by the principle of No Net Loss. This does not imply that development is forbidden, but rather aims to ensure that when considering an embellishment to crown land, an assessment of the proposed development is required to determine whether the proposal supports the core purpose of the open space and provides community benefit in line with the desired use of the open space. For example, Tamarama Park was set aside by the State Government for the purpose of "public recreation". When considering the merits of any embellishment or development within the park Council and Crown Lands will consider if the embellishment or development will support "public recreation".

¹⁰ Department of Planning and Environment, viewed 15/09/2023, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/animals-and-plants/biodiversity-offsets-scheme/about-the-biodiversity-offsets-scheme>



Site Analysis

4

4. Site analysis

The following chapter brings together information gathered from site investigations and specialist reports. The chapter has been organised into major themes:

- Design and setting
- Getting to and around the park
- Playing and relaxing
- Enhancing the environment
- Community, history and culture
- Management and maintenance

4.1. Design and setting

This chapter provides an analysis of the site's visual and physical characteristics. Such characteristics are considered to be defined by the design of spaces and buildings, planting types and design, and the types of materials used. People's experience of the place is also considered. Consequently, safety, community values, views and landscape setting are also considered to characterise a site.

4.1.1. The setting

Tamarama Park and Beach is located in the suburb of Tamarama and occupies a relatively small area of 0.3km² with Bondi to the north and Bronte to the south. The first recorded name for the area we now know as Tamarama was in the 1830s when it was identified on a military map as Gamma Gamma. Rock shelters along the coastline, fresh water from the natural stream in Tamarama Gully and the ocean provided an abundant source of fresh seafood. Local midden deposits with an accumulation of shell food refuse and evidence of fireplaces attested to the level of food available.

The topography of the local area – a long, narrow creek valley opening onto a narrow beach between two rocky headlands and sandstone walls – provides the park with a sense of enclosure. This is enhanced by the dense, ridge-top

residential development that encloses the park on three sides. The design of some houses on the northern side of the gully is such that they appear to be suspended above the park.

There is no formal car parking available except for an accessible car park at the bottom of the access ramp into the park. Street parking along Pacific Avenue and Tamarama Marine Drive is used.

4.1.2. Landscape character

Tamarama Beach & Park is characterised by its coastal location with predominately medium to low density residential dwellings on an undulating topography. Tamarama lacks a commercial centre or neighbourhood centre but is in walking distance to ones located in Bondi and Bronte.

Tamarama's unique topography and size consists of a variety of areas with distinct landscape characters. The characters lend themselves to various recreational uses, and consideration of these characters in planning and design is essential in reducing conflicts between users.

The park divides into two parts: the protected north-western area focused internally onto the vegetated slopes and floor of the Tamarama Gully, and the open south-eastern area exposed to the elements oriented towards the beach and ocean.

Figure 4.1 illustrates the landscape character areas of Tamarama Park and Gully. These areas are generally well defined by topography and site elements, such as planting and pathways. The areas suit various uses such as picnicking, relaxing, walking, dog walking, or informal ball games, exercising and beach and ocean activities. The site is defined by three landscape character areas: Tamarama Beach, Park, and Gully. These areas are described below.

Beach

Although the beach below Mean High Water Mark is outside the park boundary, the characteristics of the beach as a whole are important to its management.

Tamarama Beach is located between two prominent sandstone headlands with rocky sides, extending west to the concrete promenade. The beach is a relatively short and flat stretch of sand that is deeper and wider (120 metres) than it is long (80 metres).

The surf at Tamarama Beach is fickle and often dangerous, with two notorious rips at either side of the bay. The notorious Bronte Express rip is on the south side along the rocks. Tamarama Beach is considered one of the most dangerous patrolled beaches in NSW, with more rescues per 1,000 bathers than any other beach in Sydney. The beach is supervised by Waverley Council's lifeguard service seven days a week from September to April. This service is supplemented by lifesavers from Tamarama Surf Lifesaving Club on weekends. The Waverley Council lifeguards operate from a viewing tower located on the beach, while the Tamarama Surf Lifesaving Club operate from their clubhouse at the northern end of the beach. The dangerous beach conditions discourage parents with young children. The beach is often closed to swimmers because of the dangerous surf dynamics, but these conditions tend to attract surfers.

Tamarama Beach generally complies with beach pollution guidelines set out by the Department of Planning and Environment. Tamarama Beach is rated as "Good" according to the beach suitability grade, meaning it has good microbial water quality and water is considered suitable for swimming most of the time. However, swimming should be avoided during and for up to one day following heavy rain¹¹. This rating has been stable over the past years.

The former creek line is now captured in storm water infrastructure that collects water from the surrounding

11 State of the beaches 2019-2020, Department of Planning & Environment, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Water/Beaches/state-of-beaches-2019-2020-statewide-summary-200302.pdf>

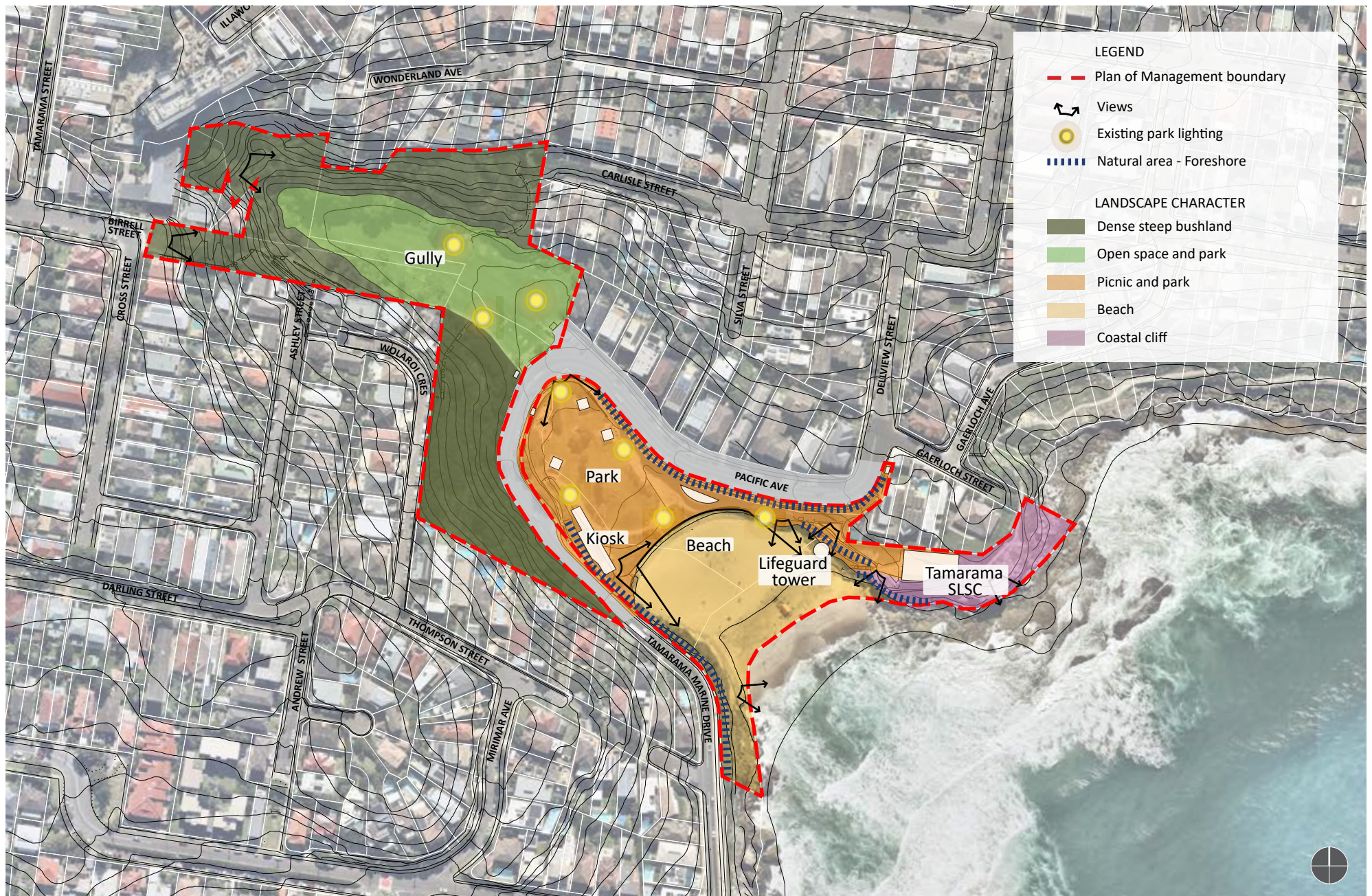


Figure 4.1 Design and Setting - Existing Conditions

streetscapes and gully water fall and pipes it under the gully, park and out to sea via a concrete culvert along the base of the southern cliff line. This is one of several stormwater ocean outfalls including one at Bronte Beach and two at Bondi Beach.

Park

The park is the relatively flat, grassed area enclosed by the promenade and the coastal drive that curves through Tamarama Park to the east and sandstone retaining walls that wrap around the sides and back of the park from north to south supporting the elevated local road above.

The park consists of a large lawn and garden beds with a simple path network providing access to public amenities such as the SLSL storage building, toilets, café kiosk, a playground, BBQ and picnic shelters. The park is connected to the beach via a promenade and links up with the Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club (SLSC) and fitness equipment via steps where panoramic views of the ocean and beach can be appreciated.

The soil beneath this park area is sandy, reflecting the fact that Tamarama Beach originally extended some distance further inland close to Pacific Avenue. Maps and photographs from 1931 show the extent of the beach westwards.

The topography of the park has been highly modified having been lifted above the beach by the introduction of the concrete promenade and low retaining walls in the late 1800's, that now separates the park from the beach, and sandstone retaining walls that wrap around and define the other boundaries of the park. This combination of retaining walls has created a mostly level park area that has a very gentle slope from the rear towards the beach. The park has been known to flood to the base of the rear sandstone wall. Sandstone cliffs surround the park on its north-east and south-east sides.

Gully

The gully is a steeply rising, funnel-shaped amphitheatre. Native and introduced species form its heavily-vegetated edges between Tamarama Marine Drive and the surrounding ridge-top residential development.

- Upper Gully: is heavily vegetated with trees, weeds and large boulders/ rocks. Access is limited except for a steep and narrow dirt path leading to a natural viewing spot at the top of the slopes, which offers distant views of the ocean towards Tamarama Beach.
- Lower Gully: has a gently sloped broader valley floor and greater connection to the picnic area and ocean. The Lower Gully has been highly modified with areas of significant fill introduced into the original creekline gully. This fill lifted the floor of the gully several metres above its original elevation, essentially raising to meet the level of Tamarama Marine Drive and creating an undulating open grassed parkland in the gully floor.

Stormwater entering the Park via a steep descent from Birrell Street, Wonderland Avenue and Illawong Avenue merges to form a waterfall at the base of the western gully escarpment. A natural drainage line transfers stormwater through an encased underground culvert from the base of the escarpment, flowing down a gentle slope in the gully to a discharge point at the southeastern end of the beach. Several metres of fill have enclosed the former natural stream underground within the gully and park zones.

4.1.3. Views & Sight Lines

The visual quality of Tamarama Park is established by its narrow and steeply sloped valley topography overlooked by residential development and sweeping views down to the enclosed beach nestled between two headlands. The park also offers significant views from the elevated coastal walk and dramatic views of the coastal cliff line and ocean. Just as the visual character of Tamarama Park is influenced by these elements, the future use of the park also has the potential to impact on its visual character and qualities. All views tend to focus on the valley and the ocean beyond the beach.

Prominent viewing points are at the beginning of the paths that enter the gully from the surrounding residential areas, and from nearby houses and flats. Other views to the park are from the headland as one enters Tamarama Park from either the north or south by the Coastal Walk, road or footpath.

The vegetated upper slopes of the gully area help to soften the visual impact of most of the surrounding residential development while still allowing residents filtered and framed views of the park, beach headlands and ocean beyond. This green backdrop is highly valued landscape feature residents want protected and enhanced.

Prominent visual elements include the Tamarama Surf Lifesaving Club building on the northern rock outcrop, and the large residential building at the head of the gully. The kiosk and toilets, and to a lesser extent the picnic shelters, are also strong visual elements. The roadway and sandstone wall also create a strong visual impact, carving Tamarama into two distinct halves.

In the lower park, views from the park to the ocean are filtered between trees and lower shrub vegetation that help to provide respite in the form of shade and wind breaks to park users.



Image: Elevated views from the Coastal Walk looking southwards toward Bronte

4.1.4. Park and planting design

Mown grass covers most of the park zone with vegetated garden beds strategically positioned to discourage users from short-cutting through the park along desire-lines. These garden beds are generally planted with coastal species tolerant of the salty and windy environments. However, large gaps within the vegetation are apparent with plant die-off potentially caused by users trampling through the garden bed.

Front line garden beds above the promenade wall require replanting due to periodic inundation from storm surge events which deposit large amounts of sand on the promenade and garden bed areas.

Both upper and lower managed landscape spaces are irrigated via the stormwater harvesting system as outlined in section 4.4.5. Sustainability.

The Norfolk Pine trees currently planted in the park were a nod to the mature Norfolk Pines that were removed to make way for the coastal drive corridor built in the 1930s. Historical data shows these trees were used for landmarking by seafarers and were culturally important.

More recently work has been undertaken to naturalise the setting of the gully landscape, defined by managed lawns in the basin and remnant vegetation on the southern slopes. Areas of remnant vegetation are slowly being revegetated in accordance with the ERAP.

4.1.5. Built form

Beach

The few built structures adjacent to the beach comprise the tower, promenade, culvert and stairs that connect up to the coastal walk and SLSC. The SLSC sits in the prominent position on the northern headland overlooking the beach

The Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club (SLSC) building includes a hall, kitchen, male and female toilets and showers, caretaker's residence, storeroom, and members' clubroom.

Constructed in the 1940s and extended since then, the building was not well laid out for the club's equipment storage needs and requires maintenance. Because the building is situated on the headland with no road access or direct access to the beach, some rescue equipment is stored in a separate storage facility in the park close to the beach vehicle access ramp.

The club has requested upgrades to its facilities and a DA was approved for its proposed works in 2015. Construction for the redevelopment of the SLSC to improve amenities to cater to the needs of modern lifesaving, public education and engagement with the community is due to be completed in 2023. This upgrade will provide the club with a modern building with the following upgrades:

- Improved facilities for female members
- Improved vantage points for beach surveillance during patrols
- Improved environmental sustainability
- Additional storage space for rescue equipment
- Improved areas for education and training activities such as First Aid courses
- Offer broader use by community groups and members of the public
- Reducing acoustic bleed to neighbouring properties

The lifeguard tower is a permanent, well-located facility for lifeguards to monitor activity on the beach. It is constructed of stainless steel and timber, and was upgraded in November 2000. The building lacks some essential features, including toilets. This means lifeguards need to leave the tower to access facilities at the amenities building. Currently breaks are coordinated between staff to ensure the beach remains actively patrolled.

The picnic shelters in the park do not reflect the design language or materiality of other infrastructure treatments within the park. Moreover, multiple picnic settings arranged tightly in a quadrant divided by solid walls contribute to a bulky appearance and compromise the flexibility of use.

Park

The current combined amenity and kiosk building located in the south west corner of the park was completed and opened to the public in 2013. It is used as a food and beverage outlet, parks and bushcare maintenance equipment storeroom, and lunch room for outdoor staff. The building also houses park amenities such as changing rooms, showers and toilets for males and females and an accessible toilet. This building has replaced the old and dilapidated kiosk, which was located at the north east corner, which the storage facility now occupies.

The storage facility is mainly used for equipment storage for the SLSC but also houses a secured bin store at the back along the escarpment together with a dedicated space for first aid treatment that complies with current health regulations. First aid for park visitors may be needed daily and can range from treating major spinal injuries to relatively minor injuries such as a cut foot.

Both the location of the kiosk and storage facility sit on the edge of the park along the escarpment, thereby maximising views and green spaces, and allowing the varied activities in the park to take centre stage.



Image: The kiosk building

4.1.6. Urban furniture/materials and finishes

Bubblers are located at the toilets, Barbecue and at the surf club. Garbage bins are positioned throughout the park.

Dog-waste dispenser bags are provided at two locations along the Coastal Walk: one at the Four Ways path interchange near the surf club, and the other at Tamarama Marine Drive.

Aris rail white fencing defines the upper edges of the park along Tamarama Marine Drive.

Contemporary stainless steel balustrades have been used at the kiosk and along parts of the promenade. The design ties into other balustrading used along the Coastal Walk to provide a consistent language of materials and design.

Older galvanised pipe and rail fencing still exists along some of the upper paths and walkways. This will be replaced overtime as facilities are upgraded. Pathways, stairs and ramps throughout the park allow entry and circulation.

There are three quadrant-style picnic shelters located in the park. They are sturdy and in good condition, and are divided into quadrants by lower internal walls. This works well for smaller groups but limits larger group use requiring users to mingle around the edges of the structure, impacting the surrounding turf. In 2017 the picnic shelters were refurbished, including the addition of a 1.0m wide sandstone paving band around the outside of each shelter to manage the wear and tear on turf areas. When the current Barbecues require replacement they will be replaced with accessible Barbecues to support use by visitors with mobility devices.

The recently upgraded fitness station is located near the SLSC and is part of a series of fitness stations that have received upgrades along the coastal walk.

The playground is located at the north-west end of the park in an area defined by softfall surfacing. It consists of a

slide, rope play, poles and climbers integrated into a single multiplay unit. A swing set is also popular with the children visiting. A shade sail supported by large poles provides canopy over the playground while 5 benches and seating walls are placed along the perimeter, which help define the playground from the lawn area.

When it comes time for renewal, the playground will be upgraded in accordance with Waverly Council's Play Space Strategy and Inclusive Play Space Study.

A symbolic, continuous fence / wall or eruv has been erected around the beach and park to allow the Jewish community to enjoy leisure time on the Sabbath. The eruv is a continuous linking element of wire fencing.

The only park furniture in the gully are paths, information and wayfinding signage, picnic settings, seats, a water bubbler and garbage bins.



Image: Seats along the promenade

4.1.7. Lighting

There is pole-top lighting throughout the park. Lighting is positioned along pathways and beside picnic sites and the beach periphery. Areas along the gully stairways and footpaths are sporadically illuminated by Ausgrid light poles leaving areas poorly lit.

4.1.8. Safety

The Park is generally perceived to be safe as it has regular passive surveillance from park users, lifeguards and adjacent residential properties. However, the lack of lighting and passive surveillance may be of concern to some users over perceived safety within the gully and especially within the sloped areas.

Many of the staircases in the upper gully require maintenance and upgrades, including Birrell Street, Wolaroi Crescent and Carlisle St stairs. Upgrading these staircases will provide much enhanced, safe accessible access for all users.

A narrow access path within Tamarama gully along the back of properties on Wonderland Avenue leads to wooden steps that crumble into the gully. There is a significant amount of rubbish along the gully side of the path and smell of urine which makes it uncomfortable and unsafe. Although this may not be used by the general public, the path falls within the Park and therefore must be managed by Council to ensure safety and amenity.

4.1.9. Key Challenges

- Uneven lighting along paths in gully
- The style of railings within and around the park are inconsistent
- Some paths and staircases need upgrading to improve accessibility and safety.
- There is no alignment with the planting throughout the park. An endorsed planting palette created with the adjacent remnant vegetation in mind would provide guidance to operations staff when planting new plants to replace the old



Image: Tamarama Park

4.2. Getting to and around the Park

This chapter looks at the various modes of transport to and from the park; entry and exit points; and wayfinding and circulation in and around the park. Refer to Figure 4.2 for the location of paths, entries and routes of travel.

4.2.1. Getting to the Park

Mainly due to the local topography, Tamarama Park is not as easy to access as other coastal parks in Waverley. However, public access to the park is possible via foot, vehicle and public bus. Various pedestrian paths and a vehicle driveway allow pedestrian and vehicle access into the park.

Walking

Pedestrians can reach the park from access points on the edge of the gully or from the Coastal Walk. There are 10 formal pedestrian access points by ramp and/or stairs into the park from:

- The Coastal Walk by the surf club.
- Birrell Street at the top of the gully via Green Links from Bondi Junction.
- The eastern end of Pacific Avenue.
- The centre of Pacific Avenue.
- Driveway off Tamarama Marine Drive.
- Steps from the bus stop on Tamarama Marine Drive.
- Off Tamarama Marine Drive to the south of the park.
- Wolaroi Crescent.
- Ashley Street.
- Cross Street.
- Carlisle Street.

There is no clear hierarchy between the entry points, however, access into the park from Birrell Street, Tamarama Marine Drive and from the Coastal Walk is generally the most popular entry point due to its connectivity to local footpath networks. Although there are numerous entry points into Tamarama Park and Beach, disabled pedestrian access is not available due to the steep topography. The

pedestrian crossing completed as part of the Tamarama Marine Drive Upgrade has improved connectivity between the upper and lower Parks and access to public transport stops. To cater for the significant amounts of pedestrian traffic along Tamarama Marine Drive the footpath has been widened and the bus stop has been relocated, improving access and circulation to entry points in the park.

Public transport

Sydney Buses services Tamarama Park directly via bus. The route acts as a loop, departing and returning to Bondi Junction Interchange via Tamarama. This service links the park into the greater Sydney rail network. However, this service is infrequent as it is operated in 30-minute intervals. The bus stops at shelters located on either side of the Tamarama Marine Drive and Pacific Avenue road bend.

Public transport users can also take alternative buses to the end of Birrell Street, then enter Tamarama Park and Beach through the access steps.

Cars and parking

Vehicles can approach the park from the north via Pacific Avenue and from the south via Tamarama Marine Drive.

Visitation by car relies on the availability of on-street parking along Tamarama Marine Drive, where there are no time restrictions. However, residential parking schemes apply in surrounding streets, limiting visitation to 2hrs; there is no metered parking. If no space is available along Pacific Avenue and Tamarama Marine Drive, visitors park their vehicles in surrounding streets including Gaerloch Avenue and Dellview Street, which is a significant issue on peak summer weekends and during special events. Visitors parking in surrounding streets make it difficult for resident and guest parking, and sometimes results in illegal parking across driveways and in restricted zones. There can often be a walk of 10 to 15 minutes from vehicles to the Park.

There are conflicts between visitors who arrive by car

and local residents who oppose further visitor parking. A proposal to introduce parking meters in local streets is generally opposed by residents.

There is one accessible car parking space in the park accessed via the service driveway along with a short-term loading zone for vehicles making deliveries to the kiosk and SLSC storage facility.

Bike routes

A mixed traffic route runs along Tamarama Marine Drive and Pacific Avenue, around the park. This route forms part of the coastal cycleway identified in the *Waverley Bike Plan 2013*.

Access for bicycles to the park is via the driveway off Tamarama Marine Drive. Bike Racks are provided adjacent to the kiosk.

4.2.2. Getting around the park

Walking and cycling

Pedestrians enter the park via one of the defined entry points and walk down stairs and/or a ramp into the gully, the park or onto the beach.

A concrete sea wall and promenade provide a clear edge between the turf and garden beds of the park and the sandy beach. It also marks the continuation of the Coastal Walk. The promenade at the back of the beach is the widest pedestrian path within the park.

People using the Coastal Walk from Bondi arrive via a narrow path adjacent the SLSC and are sometimes uncertain about where to go once they have entered the park, resulting in some walkers cutting across the turfed area and creating premature wear and tear of the grass. Informal desire lines are evident in the park, for example between the steps from the bus stop across to the kiosk and amenities. Where practical, pedestrians should be encouraged to use the pathways. Over the past few years, Council has addressed this by introducing low garden fencing along the edge of the garden bed and shared path as well as increasing



Figure 4.2 Getting to and Around the Park- Existing Conditions

the plant density within the garden bed. This has been successful in reducing foot traffic on the lawn by guiding users onto the pathways.

Users must navigate the lawn to the northern picnic shelter and playground as there are no existing paths that provide access. The southern picnic shelter has path access and is closest to the Kiosk building with toilet facilities. This path is relatively flat and provides an accessible connection to the accessible parking in the park. The Barbecue facilities are not accessible and not connected to the existing path network.

Universal access

Access to the park is not universal as it is mainly via steep stairs and ramps. There is no beach, park or gully access for people with disability that meets Australian standards for access. These standards require a 1:14 maximum grade with handrails, tactiles and a level landing every nine metres.

The only access to the park for people with disability is by utilising the single accessible car parking space provided in the lower park, accessed via vehicle down the service driveway.

Access to the gully for people with disability is only possible from Tamarama Marine Drive to the lower grassy slope. However, there is no accessible car parking space at this location and visitors would need to be dropped off or arrive via public transport.

Guided by Waverley Council's Disability Action Plan, the previous Plan of Management has identified the need to improve accessibility for mobility impaired people, wheeled mobility devices, and pram users into the Park. The resulting actions were to:

- Carry out a detailed feasibility analysis of the options for compliant access to Tamarama Park
- Construct the identified preferable option for access to the park

Council engaged access consultants to review accessibility

across the park and provide options for Australian Standard compliant access. However, due to the significant level difference between the Coastal Drive and the Park, a 41m long ramp would have been required. The construction of such a ramp would have a negative impact to the existing sandstone wall and would occupy significant amounts of space within the already constricted park setting. The least intrusive option was for wheelchairs to dismount from a vehicle at a new accessible parking space at the bottom of the vehicular access ramp which then connects to compliant pathways within the park. These upgrades were completed in 2014 as part of the construction works to the new kiosk building.

Handrails are absent along most stairs and ramps within the park. Users requiring support from handrails are forced to use the guard rails instead, which may not be at a comfortable height to be gripped securely for support. Considering the narrowness and steepness of some ramps, some users may find it difficult or dangerous to access the park. At present the only location with compliant handrails are at the stairs between the kiosk/ promenade and the stairs at the centre of the promenade. These locations also have compliant tactiles (tactile ground surface indicators).

Vehicle access in the park

Vehicle access is possible for the following purposes:

- Beach: surf club vehicles, emergency vehicles and maintenance and cleaning equipment.
- Park: kiosk deliveries, accessible parking and emergency vehicles.
- Gully: for official vehicles connected with special events and maintenance vehicles.

Delivery vehicles to the kiosk and garbage trucks experience difficulty with entry and egress due to the traffic volume and speed on Tamarama Marine Drive and the narrowness and steepness of the access driveway. A recent park upgrade in 2013 as part of the works to improve accessibility has provided a new turning space and loading area at the

bottom of the driveway.

The loading area provides direct access to the SLSC storage facility and generous space for emergency and maintenance vehicles to manoeuvre, load and off-load goods and equipment. It then connects with a pedestrian path network, demarcated only by two fixed bollards. When the loading area is in use, this arrangement causes considerable user conflict between vehicles and park users coming down from the path that connects with the SLSC. Although park users are encouraged to use the path along the promenade to access the park, many users often shortcut up towards the driveway as it presents a stronger desire-line.

Towards the end of the driveway is an access ramp that allows maintenance vehicle onto the beach. This ramp intersects the point at which the promenade meets the pedestrian path.



Image: Shared pedestrian and vehicular ramp

Signage and wayfinding

Tamarama Park and Beach has an existing suite of signage which was installed in 2017. These signs are in line with Waverley Council's *Public Domain Technical Manual* which outlines standards of consistency in furniture styles across all parks in the LGA.

Park welcome signs are found at all pathway entries to the park. Figure 4.2 illustrates the locations. These signs provide a map showing the current location and places of interest in the park, a brief description, emergency contact numbers and information on prohibited activities. Some signs are double-sided and provide additional information on heritage or historical events of Tamarama Park.

Two Beach Safety and Regulation Signs are provided along the promenade outlining prohibited activities on the beach and the dangerous currents/rips that frequently occur on Tamarama Beach. These signs are in line with the National Aquatic and Recreational Signage Style Manual developed by the Australian Water Safety Council and Royal Life Saving Society Australia to ensure a consistent approach and standard to beach safety signage across Australia.

Beach

The beach can be accessed by stepping down from the promenade off the stormwater culvert for pedestrians or through the beach ramp for vehicles.

A set of concrete stairs built over the edge of the sandstone cliff connects the SLSC to the northern end of the beach and Lifeguard tower. From the kiosk, a set of stairs from the patio connects to a path that leads to the southern edge of the beach. This path occupies the top of the stormwater outlet. There is noticeable damage to the edge of this path, possibly by wear and tear from storm surges.

Accessing the Gully

The main access into the gully is through the southern path at Pacific Avenue and Tamarama Marine Drive, which eventually connects to Birrell Street via steep stairs. Along this path, minor access points in and out of the park occur at Ashley Street via steps, and Wolaroi Crescent via a series of steps and ramps. Aside from the main path along the lower gully being in good condition, all other paths and stairs are in varying conditions.

Birrell Street – The main stairs along the southern boundary appear to be in fair condition although signs of age, wear



Image: Birrell Street stairs

and tear are evident. Stair edging has broken off, exposing the side of the stairs and the lack of sub-base. As a result, soil erosion is occurring underneath the stairs. The staircase and zig-zag ramps that connect to land-locked properties along the Birrell Street Road Reserve are reaching the end of their serviceable life and need to be replaced in the coming years.

Ashley Street – Access into the Gully Park is through a set of narrow concrete stairs. The stairs abut property walls on the east and are heavily shaded by dense bamboo plantings on a slope to the west side. Between the top of the stairs and Ashley Street, a narrow concrete landing extended with uneven brick paving leads to the kerb and gutter with no sidewalk connection. Immediately beside the landing, a concrete drainage pit lid is loose and appears to be shifting down the slope, possibly due to the leaf litter accumulating in the drain. No street lighting is present along this route. Leaf litter is seen scattered along the route. Compliant handrails are not provided along the stairs.

Wolaroi Crescent – Connects to the southern side of the Lower Gully through a series of stairs and landings. The stairs are constructed with sandstone blocks and landings with concrete pavers. They are in fair condition with only minor settlement issues which has led to uneven surfaces. Handrails provided along this route needs to be updated with current standards.

Carlisle Street – Connects to the northern side of the Lower Gully via the old sandstone steps built for the original Wonderland Amusement Park in the early 1900s. The stairs are constructed with sandstone blocks which are now worn and uneven. Due to its age, individual steps have varying degrees of settlement and heights with some covered in a thin layer of moss or lichen. Steep landings connect the stairs and are built with concrete paver which are in fair condition. Handrails provided along this route are not compliant with current standards. In addition, the timber steps connecting to the top of Carlisle street are narrow and need to be upgraded.

On the northern side of the waterfall's base are trails along steep sandstone steps and unmarked paths that lead up the head of the waterfall which rewards users a distant view towards the ocean framed by the large trees in the gully. The sandstone stepped trails are remnants from the former Fletcher Estate. The path navigates through narrow gaps created by large boulders and exposed tree roots where in some chapters are muddy and slippery. Despite the presence of rubbish and broken glass along the path, it offers a "bush walk" experience in a natural setting and provides some respite for visitors from the surrounding urban environment.



Image: View to the ocean from the waterfall lookout in the Gully

4.2.3. Key Challenges

- Access into the park from the Coastal Walk is congested during high visitation periods. At about 1.5m wide, the current path does not allow 2 people to comfortably pass each other.
- Wear and tear to the lawn caused by high visitation especially during Sculpture by the Sea.
- Handrails missing or not compliant at stairs and steep ramps making it hard for users that have lesser mobility to access the park on foot.
- No path access to playground forcing prams and wheelchairs onto the lawn, adding to wear and tear.
- Dilapidated stair access from Birrell Street stairs and ramps to the park and land locked residents is reaching the end of its serviceable life and needs to be upgraded.
- Other stairs in the Gully Park all require minor upgrades and repairs to improve accessibility.
- Rubbish and leaf litter have been accumulating in some of the lesser used access paths to the Gully Park.
- Minor upgrades and maintenance are required to pathways and access along the periphery of the park need to be addressed and managed.



Image: The Park connects to the Coastal Walk via Tamarama Marine Drive

Intentionally blank

4.3. Playing and relaxing

Tamarama Park and Beach are highly used spaces and support a variety of active and passive recreational activities such as beach volleyball, swimming, surfing, dog walking, walking, jogging, bike riding, picnicking, barbecuing, beach viewing, visiting the kiosk and relaxing. Refer to Figure 4.3 for the location of recreation facilities and park uses. Feedback from the *Tamarama Beach & Park User Survey 2022* indicated that the community appreciate the provisions at Tamarama, particularly the large passive open space in the Gully and the kiosk.

4.3.1. Recreation facilities

Important facilities in Tamarama Park that support recreation include:

- Tamarama Surf Lifesaving Club, located on the northern headland.
- Lifeguard tower, located on the sand at the northern end of the beach.
- Amenity block, toilets, accessible toilets and showers
- Kiosk café with outdoor seating.
- Four volleyball courts in a designated area. Players must bring their own poles and nets.
- 2 barbecues.
- 3 shelters with 4 picnic settings each.
- Seating along the promenade.
- Seats in the Gully.
- Bubbler.
- Fitness station adjacent SLSC building.
- Playground.

4.3.2. Recreation activities

Residents and visitors who come to Tamarama Park and Beach enjoy a range of passive recreation.

Some of the more popular beach activities are swimming, walking, dog walking, and beach volleyball. There is a growing demand for beach volleyball at Tamarama and for

dog off-leash to be permitted in the Gully.

Popular activities in the Park include picnics and barbecues, sun-bathing, social gatherings, exercising, visiting the kiosk café, informal ball games, children's play, and walking. Often, there are users that walk their dogs in the park, particularly across the lawns.

Parts of the Gully are heavily vegetated, and this offers opportunities for passive recreation including walking, exploring and bushcare activities, while the open grass spaces concentrated in the lower gully support dog exercise, informal ball games, picnics and relaxing.

Passive recreation

Tamarama Park and Beach is a popular destination and stop along the coastal walk for people to relax, enjoy the sun, outdoors and view of the beach and ocean. People also frequently use the park to socialise with friends and exercise.

Dog walking

Tamarama Park and Beach is a popular location for dog owners to walk their pets. Dogs are allowed on-leash on the Coastal Walk, footpaths and the promenade in the park as well as the large open lawn in the Gully. They are not allowed on the beach, in the playground near the barbecue or the turf in the Beach Park. This aligns with the *NSW Companion Animals Act* (1998) which prohibits dogs from a range of areas – whether on or off-leash – for public health and safety reasons, including playgrounds, Barbecue areas, and areas used for organised games.

The *NSW Companion Animals Act* (1998) also states that dogs must be kept on a leash at all times in public areas, unless otherwise designated. Currently, Tamarama Park and Beach does not have a permissible off-leash dog area. However, more recently it has been used regularly by the community as an off-leash area, the majority of owners being unaware of the regulations that are in place.

Dog bag dispensers are provided on the bin near the bus

stop off Tamarama Marine Drive. There is an opportunity to provide a designated dog off-leash area in the Gully, which aligns with community feedback in 2022. However, protecting vegetation along the slopes from dog activity should be investigated which will be important in establishing any new vegetation in the future.

Dogs off-leash is also very common within the promenade and the beach. Dogs can be observed running through the park and playing with other dogs as owners enjoy coffee at the kiosk. There has been some community feedback that uncontrolled dogs are impacting the environment and enjoyment of other park users.



Image: Dog walking in the Gully

Informal lookout at the Gully Waterfall

An informal path in Tamarama Gully follows a set of old sandstone steps which lead up to the head of the Tamarama Waterfall. Access to this path is near the base of the waterfall. It is not sign posted and is mainly used by local residents, bushcare contractors undertaking revegetation works along the upper slopes, or those that may be aware of the path to access a large boulder at the top offering panoramic views. This path is not regulated or maintained, and is affected by the erosion and emergence of debris as a result of historical illegal dumping activities.

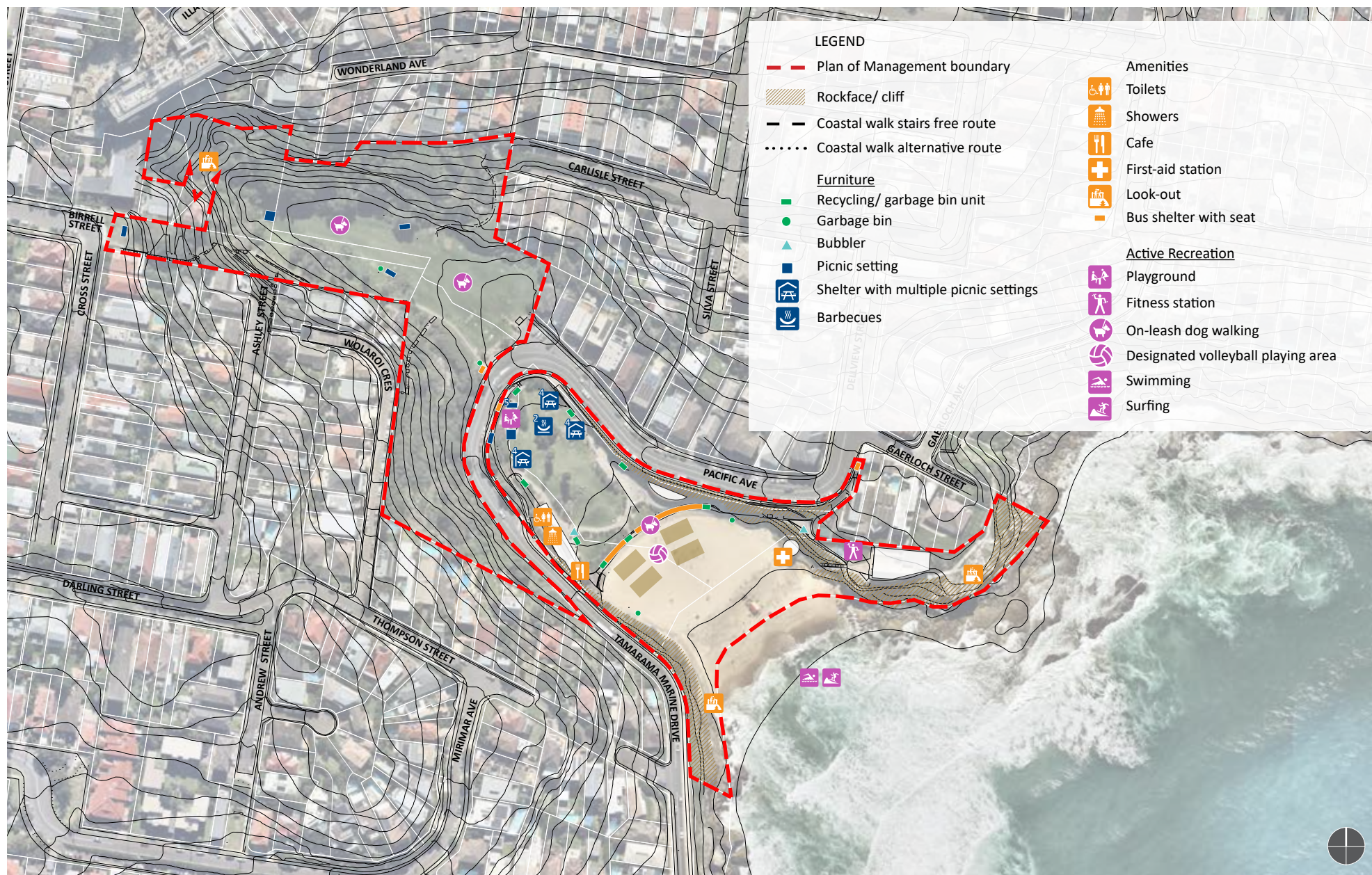


Figure 4.3 Playing and Relaxing- Existing Conditions

Swimming

Swimmers and surfers are often seen in the ocean at Tamarama Beach. In fact 60% of respondents on the Tamarama Park and Beach User Survey indicated they visit and swim in the ocean. However, Tamarama Beach often presents dangerous conditions for swimmers.

Surfing and paddling

Fibreglass surfcraft are prohibited in the flagged swimming area during surf patrol hours (8am to 6pm or 8am to 7pm during daylight saving) and throughout the swimming season from September to April to avoid conflict with swimmers in a small surf zone. Surfcraft are notionally prohibited at other times, but surfers do use the beach outside patrol hours, usually early in the morning and in the evening when fewer swimmers are around.

Volleyball

Volleyball courts are permitted to be set up at the western edge of the beach closest to the promenade. Court set up and usage is governed by strict rules including:

- A maximum of four (4) courts set up in accordance with policy and as shown in the arrangement diagram.
- No commercial activity/provider.
- No organised competition.
- No bookings taken.
- No vehicles may enter the park to unload or load equipment.
- Temporary nets only i.e. no permanent fixtures.
- Must not conflict with other beach users.
- Volleyball courts must be set up at the back of the beach as shown in the arrangement diagram.
- No more than four nets set up.
- Volleyball courts must not block any access points to the beach.

Due to conflicting interests within the community and the need to better manage volleyball playing at Tamarama, Council has conducted community engagement between Mar-May 2021 to provide feedback on current and future volleyball playing on Tamarama Beach (The full report can be accessed on Waverley Council's website). In summary, 88% of the community is supportive of the location and alignment of courts with 60% majority support to retain the 4 court arrangement. Council has taken community feedback and installed new signage with updated rules and regulations regarding volleyball on the beach.

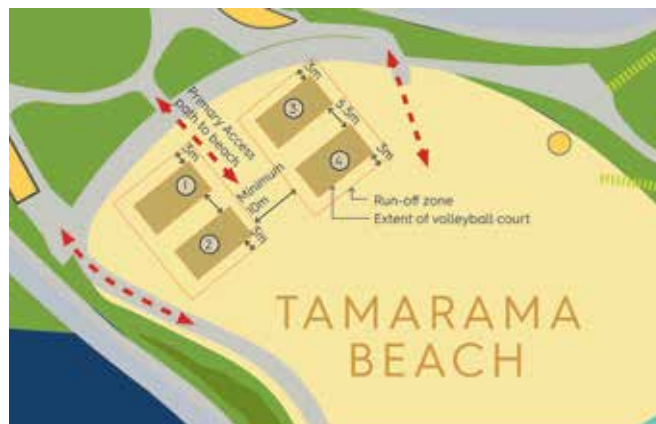


Image: Tamarama Beach volleyball court arrangement diagram

Volunteer Surf Lifesaving

Tamarama Surf Lifesaving Club is a major beach user and community group. The club was formed in 1906 and is one of Sydney's oldest surf lifesaving clubs.

The club organises the following activities:

- Club patrol (lifesaving): Volunteer surf patrols to assist the professional lifeguards are carried out on weekends and public holidays from the end of September to the end of April from 10am to 6pm (daylight saving) and until 4pm (outside daylight saving).
- Club sport (Nippers and seniors): Nippers activities,

which includes teaching 5 to 14 year-olds beach and surf safety skills, are held on Sunday mornings from mid-October until March.

- Club training (first aid and lifesaving).
- Community training (ocean swimming and bronze medallion): the Tamarama Ocean Swim Squad, which is connected with the surf club, meets on Saturday mornings from the end of September to train for surf lifesaving, swim races or triathlons.

It is also a community facility available for use by the public to rent for activities, functions and meetings. The surf club building is used for club activities such as training, safety demonstrations, presentations and community lectures on beach safety. Weddings and other social functions for members are also held there. The 'Site See' photographic exhibition is held in the surf club building during the Sculpture by the Sea exhibition.

Walking

The *Tamarama Park and Beach User Survey 2022* indicated that walking is one of the most popular activities in the park. Tamarama Park is located along the popular Bondi to Coogee Coastal Walk, and the Birrell Street staircase forms part of Council's Green links Pedestrian Network, connecting Bondi Junction to Tamarama Park. Council



Image: Man practising yoga on the beach

erected pedestrian counters over the peak summer period from late December 2017 to beginning of March 2018. Data gathered showed that the main stairway and footpath from Birrell St to Tamarama Marine Drive (including local entry routes) received on average 7,500 users per week with a peaked of almost 11,000 users per week for the New Year period. Comparatively the Carlisle Street entrance received on average 1,700 users per week with a peaked of almost 2,200 users per week for the New Year period.

Picnicking and barbecuing

Utilisation of the barbecue and picnic shelters by social groups is common. Users tend to stay longer, and these facilities are often busy or at full capacity on the weekends. Instances of anti-social behavior in reserves are managed by Council Rangers.

Rangers have the power to give a direction to a person in a public place if they believe the person's behaviour or presence in the public place is obstructing another person, persons or traffic (refer LGA Act 93 – 680A (1)).

Council signage includes a general message about respecting other users of reserves and adjoining neighbors.



Image: Children's playground with shade sail

Exercising

Jogging along the coastal walk is a popular exercise in Tamarama. Joggers may pause at Tamarama to use the facilities or the kiosk. Some joggers use the Birrell Street stairs as a stair run and part of their fitness routine.

The fitness station has been upgraded in 2020 with coloured softfall, static push-up and pull-up bars along with an exercise information panel. A retaining wall comprised of a series of steps allow for flexible bench exercises, providing space for seating and a place to put bags and water bottles.

Children's play

Tamarama is a neighbourhood park with equipment for younger children (aged 4-10). It is identified as a park with long term priority in Waverley Council's *Inclusive Play Space Study* and is to be upgraded withing the next 5 to 10 years once the equipment has reached the end of its serviceable life. The playground is not fenced and is defined by seating blocks placed along its edges. The boundary of the playground could be better defined by low planting.

In 2017 Council planted trees along the northern edge of the playground. These trees will provide shade over the playground in the long-term and the shade sail will be removed when the trees are established.

Events

Sculpture by the Sea is an annual free public art exhibit located in Tamarama Park and beach, Gaerloch Reserve, Marks Park and along the Coastal Walk between Tamarama and Bondi. The exhibit is open 24 hours a day for three weeks across October and November. It attracts approximately 450,000 to 500,000 visitors annually.

The park, promenade and beach form one of the key staging areas for sculptures during the event and southern starting point for many visitors attending the event. Temporary footings for the sculptures are installed to avoid damage

to rocks and grass. The gully is used to provide a temporary event compound for bump in and bump out activities as well as parking for event co-ordination staff. Marquees are erected in the park to sell merchandise and for use by sponsors. Tours of the exhibition are arranged for schools and corporate groups.

Sculpture by the Sea is planned 9 months in advance by the organisers and Council staff to ensure the safety of visitors and the appropriate location for each piece.

Other events can also be held at Tamarama Park provided they comply with Council's terms of use. Based on the Council's approved fees and charges, the approval for the use of Tamarama Park for one-off temporary events is based on the impact and time of the proposed activity as detailed under *Waverley Council Events Policy*.



Image: Picnic at one of the shelters in the park

4.3.3. Key Challenges

- Dog walkers not observing rules and regulations for companion animals. This causes wear and tear to turf in the park and conflict with other park users.
- Seats within the Gully lack hand rests to support people with mobility challenges and elderly visitors.
- Existing seats along the ramps on the Birrell Street are dilapidated and unusable.
- Lookout at the waterfall in Tamarama Gully is potentially unsafe with fall hazards and loose boulders. The informal path makes it difficult for council staff to access and maintain the space. There is an opportunity to improve the access and lookout through the installation of a National Parks style walking track.
- Not enough Barbecue units during peak visitation causing congestion and longer wait times to use the facility.
- Barbecues are not accessible or connected via an accessible path, along with the playground.
- Not enough ranger presence to enforce compliance with park rules and regulations.

4.4. Enhancing the environment

This chapter analyses the key natural conditions and assets of the site including microclimate, geology and soils, topography, hydrology, flora and fauna, and sustainability. Climate change is also considered as the major future challenge for managing the park. It is noted for context that the natural environment and setting (including views, open space, peace, and greenery/nature/wildlife) are the highest ranked community values identified through consultation received during the development of the *Waverley Open Space & Recreation Strategy* in 2020 and the plan of management engagement undertaken in 2022. Refer to Figure 4.4 for reference.

4.4.1. Climate Change & Microclimate

“Preserving biodiversity ‘as is’ may have been feasible in a stationary climate (one that is variable but not changing), but this will not be possible with the widespread, pervasive, and large ecological changes anticipated under significant levels of climate change. This makes the impacts of climate change quite unlike other threats to biodiversity.” —Dunlop et al. (2013)

All open spaces are facing challenges from a changing climate. All levels of Government recognise the serious threats posed by climate change. Evidence of slow-onset change has been mounting for several decades, and extreme weather events are intensifying. The most concerning of

these are heatwaves and subsequent bushfires, heavy precipitation, strong winds, storm surges and more frequent severe weather. Expected increases in average temperature, with more very hot days, reduced average rainfall and fewer rainfall days (with heavier rainfall), may lead to very large changes in the intensity of extreme events.

Extreme weather events over the past decade have already led to changes in the management of parks. Management interventions that were once periodic have become part of ongoing operations. The carrying capacity of Waverley’s open spaces are directly affected by the impacts of climate change, and the ability to sustainably maintain natural ecosystems within our open spaces will be challenged.



Image: The promenade covered in sand after a storm surge in 2022

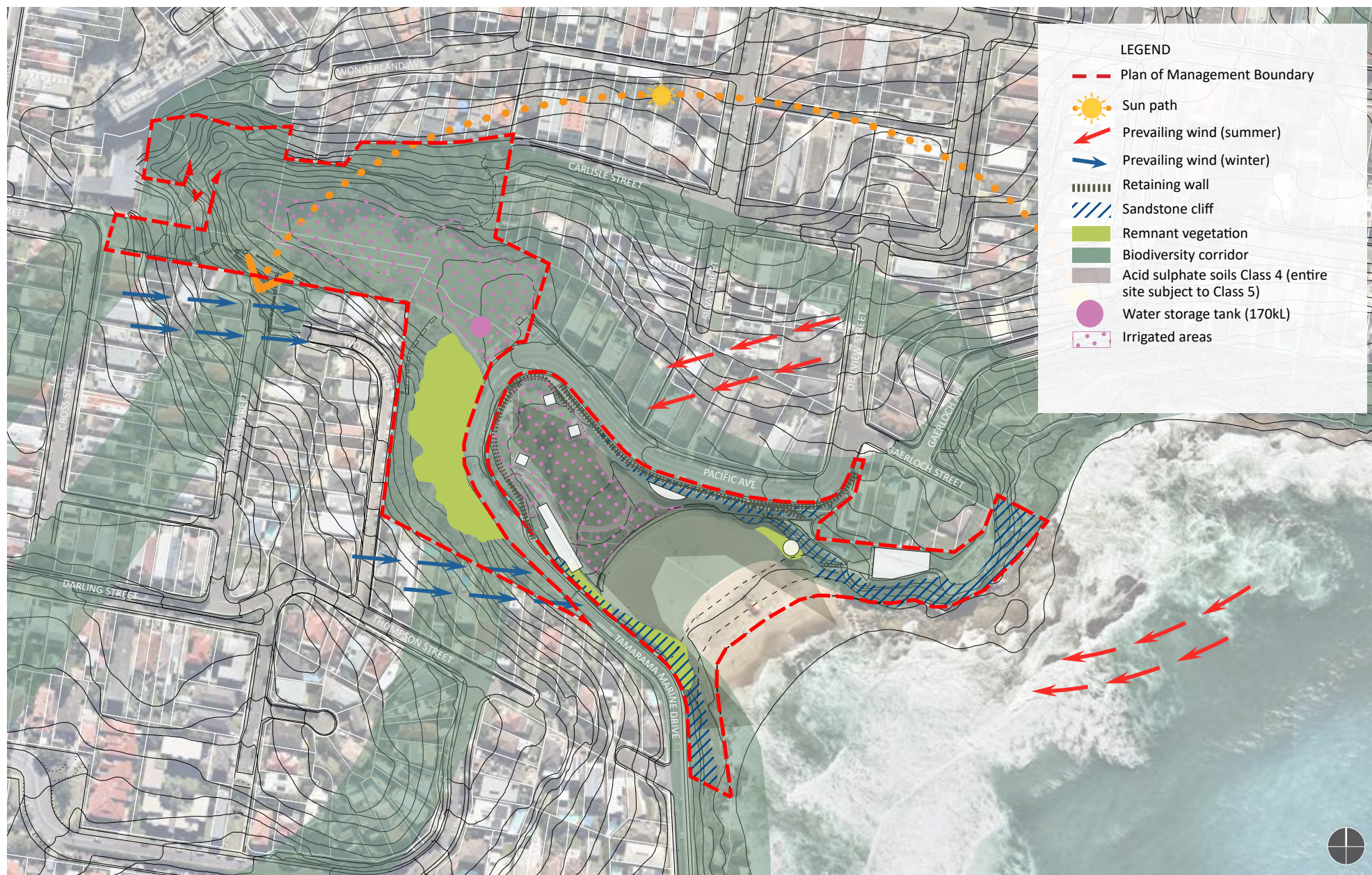


Figure 4.4 Enhancing the Environment- Existing Conditions

Council's park managers will face a high degree of complexity and considerable uncertainty in the future management of Waverley open spaces, particularly in the face of climate change. Council will use climate science along with the adaptive management model detailed in this plan to inform adaptive management strategies and programs, to ensure flexible and effective responses to emerging impacts from changes to climate.

An example of climate adaptation at Tamarama is the constant monitoring of plant health as they respond to extreme temperatures and changing climate conditions. This information is used to inform plant replacement strategies across the park and the LGA.

Beach & Park Microclimate

Sydney's climate has been generally temperate, with four reasonably discernible seasons.¹² First Nations knowledge tells us there are in fact six seasons in Sydney¹³. It is mainly sunny throughout the year with cool, mild winters and hot, humid summers. Sydney's mean annual rainfall is 1,212mm. Average temperatures range from between 14.13-20.3 degrees Celsius in winter, to 23-29 degrees Celsius in summer.

Tamarama Park and Beach is exposed to coastal weather systems with variable wind and sun conditions, which presents light sea spray, strong winds and heavy driven rainfall.

South-easterly winds prevail in winter and tend to blow through the funnel-shaped gully. However, the eastern side of the gully is protected from the cold southerly winds in winter. The prevailing wind direction in summer is from the north-east.

The southern side of the park experiences greater exposure to sunlight in winter than the northern side.

Average annual rainfall at Randwick (the closest meteorological station to Tamarama) over the 93 recorded years from 1888-2003 was 1,220mm within a range of 591-2,322mm.

4.4.2. Geology and soils

The underlying geology at Tamarama is Hawkesbury Sandstone which is clearly expressed in the cliff edges on either side of the beach and as sandstone outcrops and floaters within the slopes facing the sea and the gully.

Within the Waverley LGA, Tamarama Park and Beach is part of a narrow band of almost continuous open space that hugs the coastline, north to Diamond Bay and south to Waverley Cemetery. The coastline is made up of sheer sandstone cliffs, rocky points, coves and sandy beaches.

Beyond Waverley's boundaries, this coastal strip is connected north to South Head (under the management of Woollahra Council) and south to La Perouse (under the management of Randwick Council). Because of the high level of urbanisation of the Eastern Suburbs, the coastal edge provides the greatest opportunity for habitat and biodiversity connectivity for Tamarama Park.

There are three types of soils in Tamarama – Lambert (erosional) and Hawkesbury (sandstone) in the Gully and Narrabeen (marine) along the foreshore. Some small



Image: The Gully slopes

traces of Acid sulfate soils are also located in the Gully. In addition, there are soils of unknown origin which have been introduced through the area over the years. These are often the result of waste from neighbouring residence and illegal dumping activities. The beach area, including the grassed area contained by Tamarama Marine Drive, is sand that has been horticulturally modified.

4.4.3. Topography

The landform of Tamarama Beach & Park has undergone major modification since European settlement. This is a result of various activities that have taken place, from land clearing to provide access and residences, water storage and management to earthworks that allow road construction and numerous recreation uses. These activities have collectively shaped the current topography.

The current topography is very varied, ranging from very steep (>1 in 3 to vertical) in the gully, to almost flat behind the beach, and along the Gully floor. The axis of the park is north-west to south-east, so that slopes generally face either north-east or south-west, except for the slope below Wolaroi Crescent which faces due east. The upper gully park is separated from the lower park and beach by vertical retaining walls which wrap around and join the cliff lines on the north and south

4.4.4. Hydrology and services

Water is connected to the surf club, kiosk, bubblers, and amenities building. An automatic irrigation system operates in the park. An automatic rainwater irrigation system has been installed within the Gully and the Park as part of the works to implement the Tamarama Stormwater Recycling System. Excess stormwater not captured by this system runs via a large underground concrete pipe to exit into the ocean on the southern end of the beach.

A sewerage system operated by Sydney Water connects the toilet block to Sydney Water's main in Tamarama Marine Drive.

12 Dunlop, M, Parris, H, Ryan, P & Kroon, F 2013, *Climate-ready conservation objectives: a scoping study*, CSIRO.

13 <http://www.bom.gov.au/iwk/calendars/dharawal.shtml>

A reinforced concrete stormwater culvert discharges to the beach during both wet and dry weather. Waverley Council has installed a stormwater quality improvement device / gross pollution control device at Tamarama Park. A gross pollutant trap is located under a manhole in the Gully. Council also conducts regular water quality checks that identify key pollution sources and assists in evaluating stormwater improvement initiatives.

The stormwater catchment area of Tamarama Park is 65.5 hectares. The park sits at the end of a sub-catchment of the narrow Eastern Beaches catchment. Stormwater entering the park via a steep descent from Birrell Street, Wonderland Avenue and Illawong Avenue merges to form a waterfall at the base of the western gully escarpment. A natural drainage line transfers stormwater through an encased underground culvert from the base of the escarpment, flowing down a slope of about 3% to 4% in the gully to a discharge point at the south-eastern end of the beach through an underground culvert. Several metres of fill have enclosed the former natural stream underground within the gully and park zones. The adjacent ocean is reputedly polluted by stormwater for several days after heavy, prolonged rain. In addition, localised flooding occurs at the base of the steps from Carlisle Street and on the Gully floor after heavy rain.

4.4.5. Sustainability

Sustainable living is one of the 'quadruple bottom lines' in the *Waverley Community Strategic Plan*. As listed in the Plan, our goals to achieve an ecologically sustainable local government area involve:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for the impacts of climate change.
- Conserving water and improving water quality.
- Protecting and increasing our local bushland, parks, trees and habitat.
- Reducing the amount of waste generated.
- Facilitating best practice in waste management to

increase recycling and recovery.

- Keeping our streets, beaches and parks clean and free of litter, rubbish and pollution.

Tamarama Park and Beach have several features that contribute towards achieving the vision of a sustainable community including energy efficiency, and waste recycling.

Water harvesting at Tamarama Gully Park

Climate change requires that we think, act and adapt in a sustainable way. One impact of climate change is a shift in rainfall patterns and subsequent water shortages. Maintaining the lawn and garden bed areas to a healthy standard that supports recreation requires a lot of water. To reduce demand on our water system, Council has installed a state-of-the-art stormwater recycling system in Tamarama Park.

The system collects, treats and recycles polluted stormwater that would otherwise flow into the ocean. The clean recycled water is then be used for irrigating the park, bushcare activities and toilet flushing at the amenity building and kiosk. This helps improve water quality at Tamarama Gully and Tamarama Beach, whilst conserving drinking water



Image: Garden beds in the Park Zone

and saving money. Some of the key benefits include:

- Saving at least 14 million litres of drinking water each year.
- Keeping the park and gardens green.
- Reducing rubbish discharged and trapped within Tamarama Gully.
- Reducing pollution at Tamarama Beach.
- Improving irrigation at Tamarama Park.
- Improved water security in times of drought.

4.4.6. Fauna and flora

The methodology for management of ecological restoration work within Tamarama is established in Waverley Council's *Tamarama Park Ecological Restoration Framework and Action Plan* (ERFAP). Council's *Tree Management Policy* sets management frameworks and protections across the LGA, alongside Council's *Tree Vandalism Policy*.

Tamarama Marine Drive

The western slopes along Tamarama Marine Drive are the most important zone within the park in terms of flora and fauna, followed by the Gully and Park.

The vegetation along the western slopes of Tamarama Marine Drive has been identified by the Waverley *Biodiversity Action Plan 2021-2030* as containing "the most diverse native species of all patches of remnant vegetation" within the Waverley LGA. Its considerable size and formation enables the core of the remnant vegetation to be highly resilient, containing less than 5% weed cover. This remnant patch provides one of the larger extents of habitat for fauna within the LGA, and supports native species that are not recorded in any other patches within the LGA. Fauna such as the New Holland Honeyeater, Superb Fairy-wren and the vulnerable Grey-headed Flying-fox have been recorded on the site. The Action Plan concludes that the remnant vegetation is "largely isolated with limited connectivity to surrounding bushland".

Gully

The vegetation of the steeper gully provides an attractive green backdrop to Tamarama Park, as the gully forms a more natural bushland transition between Pacific Avenue and the surrounding residential area. The gully is a mixture of indigenous remnant species, exotic planting and weeds. Tree vandalism within remnant vegetation, associated with gaining views, is an ongoing issue in the Gully.

Due to the close proximity to surrounding homes and steep topography of the Gully, the slopes have over previous decades received illegal dumping of construction waste and litter. Weed species include morning glory, *Lantana*, *Buddleia*, canna lily, morning glory and coral trees are evident throughout the Gully likely as a result of garden escapees. The condition of bushland in the gully has improved in recent years as the result of ongoing Council maintenance works.

The central portion of the gully consists of mown grass. This area gradually rises to meet the steep slopes of the Gully. These zones are generally not used as intensively for recreation as other areas in the lower park and beach.

There is an opportunity for native vegetation to be planted along the edge of the managed lawn areas to define the boundary of this space and improve biodiversity outcomes in the gully. The bushfire risk of vegetation in the gully is rated low by Council and the NSW Fire Brigade.

Māori flax (*Phormium tenax*) was introduced into the Gully slopes around 1940s by the 28th (Māori) Battalion as they passed through Sydney. It has cultural significance to the Māori community as an important flax harvesting site for weaving and as a war memorial. Details on the Māori flax can be found in chapter 4.5 Community, culture and heritage.

Park

Plantings in the park are limited because of salt-laden winds with grass covering most of the park zone. Garden beds

are scattered throughout the park and have been planted with eastern coastal heath species such as *Banksia* spp, *Lomandra longifolia*, *Acacia* spp, *Westringia fruticosa* to provide shade and wind/ salt breaks. This current planting configuration was implemented between 2011-2012 which increased plant coverage across the Park.

Many of the larger trees in the park are aging and on-going care and replacement is required. Further details on selection, replacement and management of plants in the Park can be found in the Chapter 4.6 Management and Maintenance chapter of this Plan.

Biodiversity

A diversity and abundance of plants, animals and microorganisms in the environment contributes to the ecological health of urban areas.

The Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) was engaged in 2010 to undertake a Biodiversity Study. The Sydney Bush Regeneration Company have undertaken three Flora Surveys - in 2010, 2015 and 2020. This information provided a snapshot of the plants and animals present in our environment at this time.

The indigenous vegetation community in the gully supports native lizards and birds, the latter to shelter and forage but not to nest. Rainbow lorikeets, honeyeaters, fairy wrens, kites, black cockatoos, skinks and red-bellied black snakes have also been sighted in the gully.

Tamarama has been identified in this Biodiversity Study to be an important habitat area for reptiles such as the Pale-lipped Shadescinks and records a high diversity of reptiles compared to other areas within the LGA. The report recommends Council to improve linkages between remnant vegetation patches and to create structural diversity by having a mix of canopy trees, shrubs of varying heights, and some open grass areas will improve the diversity.

All native birds, reptiles, amphibians and mammals are

protected in New South Wales by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* (1974). The existing trees and grouped shrub plantings in the park provide an important habitat for birds and animals. It is therefore important to protect and enhance the habitat value of the park for wildlife.

The NSW Government's *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* establishes an action orientated, whole of government approach to the protection and management of the biodiversity within NSW.

The Strategy administered by the Department of Planning and Environment, aims to:

- Identify and tackle threats to biodiversity.
- Improve our knowledge of the States Biodiversity.
- Involve landowners and communities in biodiversity conservation.
- Manage natural resources better, for ecological sustainable development.
- Protect native species and ecosystems.

In accordance with the Tamarama ERFAP, future replacement of trees and plants in Tamarama Park and Beach and the Gully should reflect the principles of the EAP and Council's PDTM and *Street Tree Master Plan*, as well as the *Biodiversity Survey* and *Wildlife Habitat Corridor Study*, *National Parks and Wildlife Act* and NSW Government's Biodiversity Strategy. A habitat and corridor planting plan that incorporates the indigenous plants including tall trees of the area may contribute to achieving all of these goals.

There is some evidence that there may be a conflict between the enhancement of habitat areas and the use of these areas for recreation, especially walking on undefined trails in the gully area. Habitat areas should be clearly separate and carefully managed to maintain the integrity of habitat and provision for recreation, with walking trails clearly defined and carefully managed. Interpretative signage may help park users understand the importance of the biodiversity and habitat areas within the broader biodiversity network of Waverley.

Wildlife corridors (Biodiversity Corridor)

The *Waverley Biodiversity Action Plan* defines and recommends management actions for significant habitat areas within the LGA:

The Tamarama Marine Drive remnant is one of the largest and most diverse patches of native vegetation in the Waverley LGA, with 56 native species recorded in the reserve (SBRC 2020). The remnant vegetation consists of approximately 2800m² of Sea-cliff Heath. The remnant patch is of substantial importance due to its size, species diversity within all strata layers and condition. It provides opportunities for long term resilience of the remnant vegetation as the edge effects are minimal. It provides a unique location for fauna to utilise as a haven in the urban landscape.

The area designated as a good habitat within Tamarama and the adjoining habitat corridor have been recognised in the biodiversity chapter of the Waverley DCP 2012. The biodiversity chapter outlines the controls and planting species recommended for properties within or adjoining habitat corridors. This corridor needs to be retained and enhanced to facilitate dispersal of flora and fauna species throughout the LGA.

4.4.7. Key Challenges

- Climate change and its associated impacts are increasing challenges and pressures on limited resources in the management of open space, including Tamarama Park and Beach. Increased demands or resource allocation should be expected and planned for accordingly.
- Need to balance the needs of community activities and the sustainability of the park's ecosystems.
- Changes to climate will have impacts on the current vegetation within the park. A future planting list should be developed to identify robust climate resilient species.
- Recognition for the Māori Flax plantings as a war memorial is needed in the Gully Park due to its cultural heritage significance.
- Erosion is evident at the rock outcrops along the coastline requiring monitoring in accordance with Council's *Coastal Risk Management Policy* and *Coastal Risks and Hazards Vulnerability Study*.
- Contamination from past dumping activities and water borne containments in the stormwater system impact soil quality, directly affecting flora and fauna habitats.
- Management of weed species which compete with native species in the gully, particularly on steep slopes and along private property boundaries.
- Tamarama is a major component of a wildlife corridor or parks that stretches through the eastern suburbs which connects eastward to Centennial Parklands and north to south along the coastline. The management of the flora within the park is vital to the future protection of fauna and its habitats.



Image: Red Wattlebird in one of the remnant vegetation patches.

4.5. Community, culture and heritage

People like the sense of community, local atmosphere and ambiance of Tamarama Park and Beach. In the community consultation undertaken in the development of this management plan during mid 2022, many people commented that Tamarama Park held significant community value for them. The community stated that the Park provides a space to meet with other locals, a place to connect with nature and provision for relaxation. The beauty of the space and opportunity to be immersed in nature was highly regarded element of the park.

Satisfaction with the Park was high, and the community does not expect major changes to the Park in the future. They indicated that Council should take a preservation approach to protect and enhance the natural environment and that most infrastructure is adequate to meet the long-term needs of the community.

4.5.1. Statements of heritage significance

A Heritage Review Study was undertaken as part of the development for this Plan of Management. Relics from both Aboriginal and European heritage contribute to the natural and cultural value of Tamarama Park and Beach. The following statement of significance encapsulates the important heritage conservation values of beach and park.

“Tamarama Park and Beach is a space with natural beauty and historically with abundant resources along its coastline. It has been a place of gathering for Aboriginal peoples, a place that provided community entertainment during the European colonization and has evolved to become a highly cherished recreational park by the community.”

4.5.2. Aboriginal heritage

The Traditional Custodians of the Waverley Local government Area are the Gadigal (Cadi-gal), Birrabirragal and the Bidjigal (Biddigal) people. For over 1,000 generations,

Aboriginal people have lived in the area that now forms the Eastern Suburbs. They lived in Sydney before and during the depths of the last ice age (25,000–15,000 years ago). They witnessed the formation of the coastal dune systems and the rapid rise in sea levels. The density of Aboriginal occupation of this area is supported by ethnohistoric sources that provide a picture of coastal Aboriginal life. Rock engravings in the LGA attest to Aboriginal cultural life that sought to document not only the natural world and their interaction with it, but a rich mythology that was brought to life in song, ceremony and oral tradition.

With the arrival of the First Fleet came the introduction of diseases and growing pressure on land use as Aboriginal people were progressively prevented from accessing their traditional sources of food and raw materials. However, almost a century later Aboriginal people continued to work in Sydney. They adapted their subsistence patterns as land and resources became less accessible and supplemented their diet through exchanges with the settlers. Personal and economic relationships between the Aboriginal people and European landowners were established. A network of sites including campsites, fishing spots and hunting grounds along the eastern coastline remained accessible until the 1870's.

Other oral history accounts suggest Aboriginal families were still camping at North Bondi in the 1920's. The historical accounts demonstrate centuries old continuity of Aboriginal cultural and economic connections to the area. The Aboriginal people of Coastal Sydney did not disappear post colonisation, they have demonstrated a continuing connection, endurance and adaptation since that time.

Detailed historical accounts of the Aboriginal peoples of Waverley can be found in the Waverley Library Local History Studies collection, Bondi Story Room and the *Waverley Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study*.

The coastline of the Waverley local government area retains some evidence of widespread use of the area by its earlier indigenous inhabitants. Sites of Aboriginal heritage are

present at Tamarama, one described by Council's Aboriginal sites register as 'a midden atop a sandstone rock ledge'. It occupies an area approximately 18 metres long by 3 metres high by 4 metres deep. The register concludes that the site is of value because 'beach side shelters with midden deposits are rare on the Tasman Sea coast'. Most similar sites are exposed, and consequently have been eroded by the natural elements and possibly also damaged by European development.

It is important that there be consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) on matters regarding conservation and major development at Tamarama Park and Beach.

Rock engravings and shell middens in the coastal area indicate they undoubtedly had a strong connection with the sea. Aboriginal people would have made use of the abundant fresh water available at Bondi, Tamarama and Bronte, and they fished and collected seafood from these waters and shores. They also used the rock shelters around the harbour and coastline.

Diseases such as smallpox were introduced from 1788 onwards by Europeans, which greatly reduced the local Aboriginal population. Competition for land further compromised their original way of life, so that within 50 years other tribes had migrated into the area and intermarried with the survivors.

A nearby site contains abraded grooves carved into the rock face to represent either a shark or whale, and two small fish.

Aboriginal culture is ongoing and cultural learning through the environment links Aboriginal people with who they are and where they belong. Traditional resource-gathering sites and other natural landforms in the local landscape may continue to be culturally significant to the contemporary Aboriginal community. It is important therefore that there be consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) on matters regarding conservation and major development at Tamarama Park and Beach.

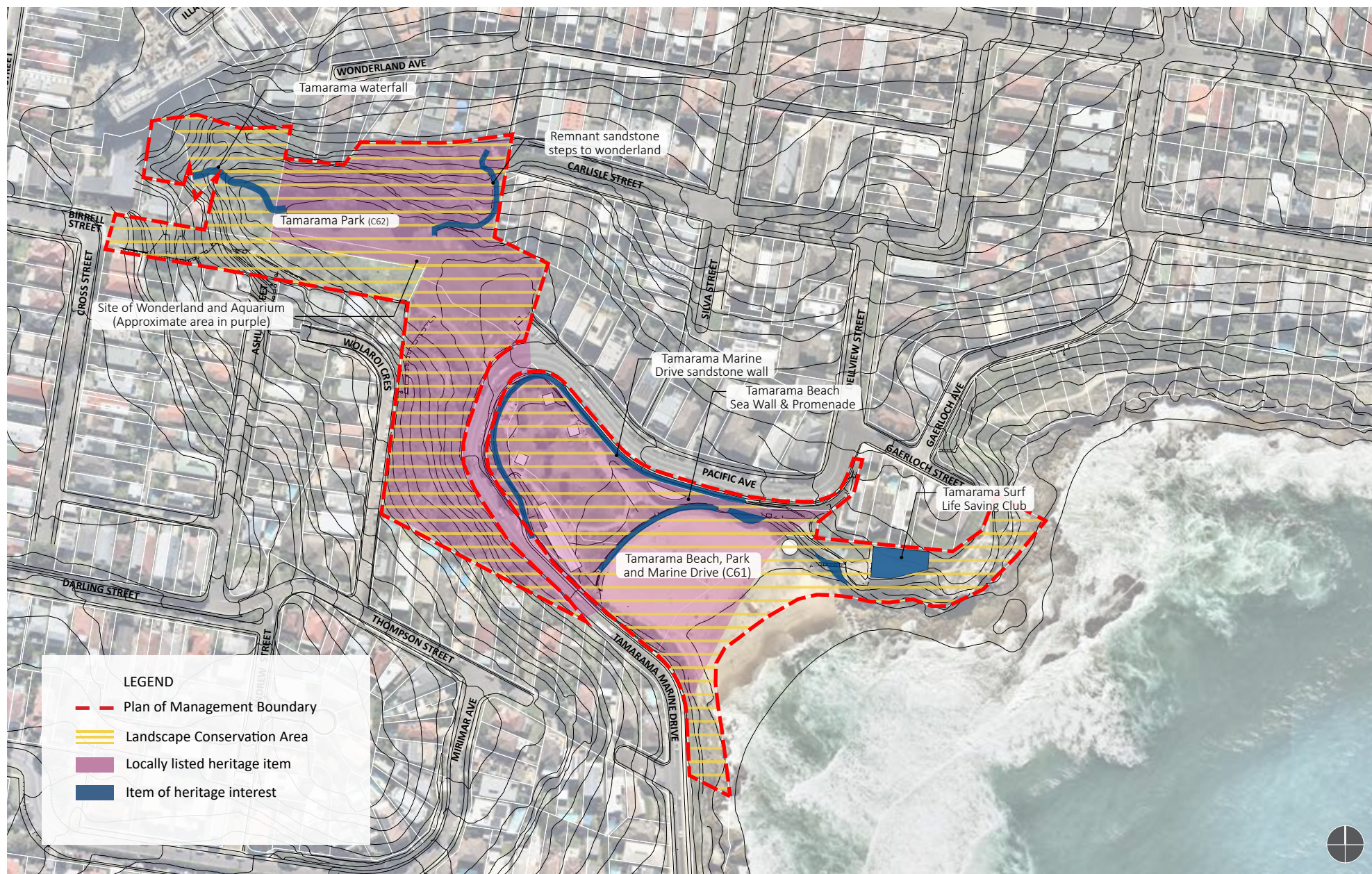


Figure 4.5 Community, Culture and Heritage- Existing Conditions

4.5.3. European heritage

19th century

The land on which Tamarama Park is now situated was granted to a J.R. Hatfield in 1839. In the 1860s, Hatfield's grant was identified on a naval or military map as 'Gamma Gamma'. It was known locally as 'Dixon's Bay', after Dr Dixon, a nearby landowner. In the 1870s, it became known as 'Fairlight Glen', or 'Fletcher's Glen' after David Fletcher who owned a 10-acre frontage and later became the first mayor of Waverley Council.

By the late 1880s, the land surrounding the glen was subdivided for residential use. Sensing the loss of a much-loved amenity, in 1888 Waverley Council felt compelled to ask the government of the time to dedicate a 100-foot wide reservation along the frontage of Hatfield's original grant as a public recreation reserve. The government refused. Meanwhile, a group of local businessmen had purchased the land, and on 3 October 1887 opened The Royal Aquarium and Pleasure Grounds, known popularly at the time as the Bondi Aquarium.

On the lower of the two levels of the aquarium, visitors watched marine life swimming about in tanks. These included seals, a penguin, a tiger shark, a wobbegong



Image: View of Wonderland and the northern headland

shark, catfish, bream, whiting, mullet, lobsters, stingrays, porcupine-fish and turtles. The Grand Hall above was used for dancing, while outside, feats of daring and astonishment drew the crowds. Hot-air balloon flights hovered over the beach switch-back railway (the forerunner of a roller-coaster), a merry-go-round, swings, a shooting gallery, water boats, camera obscura and Punch and Judy. These attractions later became known as Wonderland City. On 11 July 1891 a fire destroyed the aquarium and pavilion, but by September of that year they were rebuilt.

20th century

In 1906, William Anderson, a theatrical entrepreneur of growing prominence, purchased the Bondi Aquarium and approximately 20 acres of the glen, minus a 12-foot strip of coastline to allow the public to access the beach. Here he constructed Wonderland City.



Image: Historic photograph showing the bridge and waterfall in "Fletcher's Glen"

Wonderland City opened on 1 December 1906, claiming to equal 'those amusement grounds... of the far famed Coney Island, New York, or White City, Chicago'. Around 20,000 people travelled to the site on that Saturday night to witness a 'fairy city' of rambling walks among the natural beauties of the glen, lit by streams of electric lights, and containing all the attractions of a fair. Some of the open-air sports and attractions included an artificial lake, a roller-skating rink (run by George Marlow), double-decker merry-go-round, haunted house, helter skelter, a switchback railway (moved from its original site above the beach to the rear of Tamarama Park), a maze, fun factory, one-kilometre miniature railway (on the south slope), the Airem Scarem (a captive airship that tracked on a wire from cliff to cliff by electricity), wax works, Katzenjammer Castle, Hall of Laughter, Box Ball Alley, a boxing tent, seal pond, circus ring, movie house, penny parlour, Alice the elephant and other animals, the Japanese tearooms, Swiss Chalet, and the Kings Theatre, a kind of music hall that could seat 1,000 people.

Employing over 160 people, Wonderland set the new standard in pleasure grounds in Australia. Crowds came every summer weekend, and when the novelty began to wear off, Anderson brought in famous entertainers from his national circuit.

Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club

The Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club was established among a group of keen local swimmers. Local swimmers stormed and cut the wire fence William Anderson had installed down to the beach to keep fare-evaders out of Wonderland. A political battle followed, the outcome of which was that from 3 March 1907, Wonderland was obliged to respect the 12-foot path providing public access to the beach. Many of these victorious swimmers formed the core of the Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club. Another impetus for forming the surf club was the drowning of Gerald Banks while bathing in the surf at Tamarama Beach on 9 June 1906.

The Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club building was completed

in November 1908 at a cost of £62.

Meanwhile, bad publicity dogged Wonderland. The wire fence incident soured the public image, as did complaints that the animals were being poorly housed, the occasional breakdown of the airship above dangerous surf, and general resident opposition. Anderson responded with more elaborate public exhibitions, but the public was tiring of the 'fairy city'. The showground stumbled along from March 1908 to December 1910 before finally closing in 1911. Anderson had lost enough money.

Wonderland was the precursor of Luna Park, setting unprecedented standards for popular outdoor entertainment in Sydney. Although little visible evidence survives today (with the possible exception of the two paths on the north boundary of the gully), the NSW Heritage Office still considers the site to be of archaeological significance. Because of this, the history of the site has been interpreted for today's visitors and residents via interpretation signage. A mural commissioned by the Tamarama Surf Life Saving Club currently celebrates the heritage of Wonderland.

4.5.4. Community and cultural history

A public park known as 'Tamarama Beach' was proclaimed



Image: Tamarama SLSC building in 2016

for public recreation on 17 April 1907. Also on that day, Waverley Council was appointed trustee of Tamarama Beach by notification in the Government Gazette. In 1916, Waverley Council tried again to claim an area of Tamarama for public park but was again refused. Finally, on 24 September 1920, Council was able to purchase 7 acres of Tamarama for beach access and parkland. Thus began over 80 years of Council improvements, with the first initiative being a formal landscape layout under a public employment program after World War I.

A seawall and promenade were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, and the valley floor was drained and regraded. In 1922, Tamarama Marine Drive was built, along with the sandstone wall that supports it. Marine Drive offered a rare Sydney coastal drive.

The present surf club building was built in the 1940s, with extensions subsequently added in the 1960s, 70s and 80s.

In the 1950s, the park was separated from the road by timber fencing. In 1935 a pedestrian underpass connected the gully and park under Tamarama Marine Drive. Some local residents report that this was removed by public demand.

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, more park furniture and facilities were provided. These included the picnic shelters, amenities building, outdoor tables, and revegetation of native species such as coastal banksia.

Tamarama Gully was assigned as a geographical name under the Geographical Names Act 1966 on 20 April 2000.

The lifeguard tower on the beach was completed in November 2000. The new kiosk and amenities building was opened in 2014. Further upgrades will be made in 2022.

Today, public events such as Sculpture by the Sea attract thousands of people to Tamarama Park. Council staff are often involved in the planning, management and monitoring of these events.

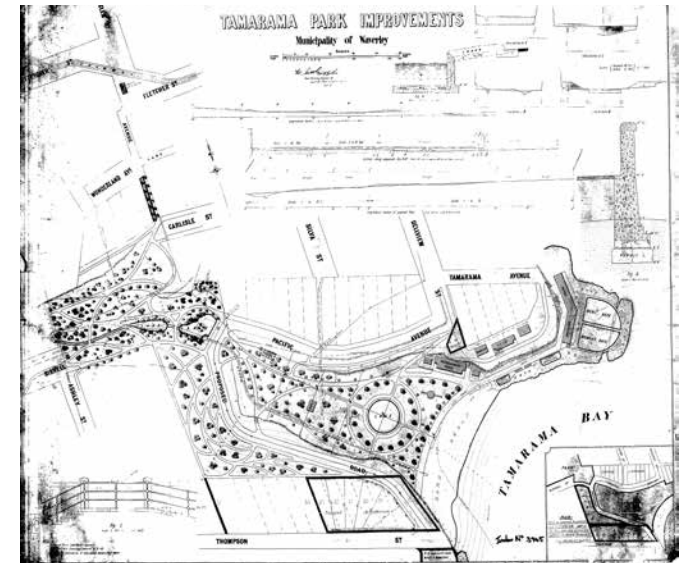


Image: Historical proposal for improvement works to Tamarama Park

Māori flax in the Gully

In 2020, the NSW Veterans Affairs office was informed that a “mother” harakeke (flax) plant in Tamarama Gully is a possible war memorial heritage site.

From an examination of its root system, is estimated to be approximately 80 years old. It is a rare flax species usually found only in the eastern part of Bay of Plenty on the North Island of New Zealand.

The Māori flax is believed to have been planted by the 28th (Māori) Battalion which transited through Sydney in 1940 on the way to fight in North Africa during World War II as part of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force.

Today, descendants of the Battalion members have been conducting Māori cultural practice of caring for the ancestral flax plants at Tamarama, sustainable harvesting of appropriate leaves for weaving and teaching traditional flax weaving techniques.

The Māori flax in the Gully is an important site in the history of the Māori Battalion and as a protected site of ongoing traditional cultural practice.



Image: Māori flax in the Gully

4.5.5. Key Challenges

- As detailed in this chapter, Tamarama Park and Beach has a long history in the greater Waverley municipality. There are a number a historic items, mainly heritage sandstone steps across the Gully slopes that need to be protected. Some have been buried in soil or planted on over the past decades and have become inaccessible. A survey to identify the locations, conditions and potential remediation for these steps should be considered.
- Middens have been identified under the overhanging sandstone cliffs along the coastline. Litter and contaminated ground water from residential areas continue to interact with the coastline which impacts the middens.
- Carrying capacity for the overall park, including passive recreation, major events and infrastructure will continue to place pressure on historic values and their sustainable management.
- Māori flax is present in the Gully. Removal of the flax plantings (a war memorial) will lead to lost history for the local Māori community as caring for and harvesting these plants are important on-going cultural practices. There is an opportunity to educate and share this knowledge with the general public to enrich the cultural fabric of the Tamarama community.

Intentionally blank

4.6. Management and maintenance

Tamarama Park with all its associated amenities, buildings and stormwater infrastructure is maintained and managed by Waverley Council. The high level of use requires careful management and intensive maintenance of infrastructure and resources. The *Tamarama Park and Beach User Survey 2022* indicated that visitors are generally satisfied with the cleanliness and maintenance of the beach, water and park. However, the community has high expectations for management and maintenance of the park and beach.

As detailed previously Council has adopted an adaptive management approach to the management of all Waverley open spaces. The Thresholds of Change approach to adaptive management and its model will be used by Council officers to identify and manage within the ecosystem thresholds of the Park, as well as site specific carrying capacity thresholds for visitation. This approach will not only assist Council in providing consistent management of the park but will also give the community confidence that any decisions made for the park will be both evidence based, and rationale directed. Council's goal for management of the park is centered on facilitating its enjoyment by the community, whilst at the same time ensuring the park is maintained to a high standard, just short of its capacity.

Details of the on-site facilities and their use is documented in the preceding chapter. This chapter of the report details the services that Council provides in managing and maintaining the site to ensure the place is well kept. Refer to Figure 4.6 for location of facilities and services.

The following activities occur to manage and maintain the park:

Activities, Sculpture by the Sea and other events:

- Licenced fitness trainers are permitted to use Tamarama Park in accordance with Council's commercial fitness training policy, except at the public outdoor fitness stations.
- Tamarama Park is also used for one-off temporary

events. The approval assessment process for these events is based on the potential impact and time of the proposed activities as per Council's Use and Hire of Public Open Spaces.

- Tamarama Surf and Lifesaving Club is available for community hire. It has a capacity of up to 127 patrons and includes a small kitchen.
- The park and beach are highly used for commercial photography.
- Dog walking is permitted on-leash in the Gully Park and along footpaths in the Beach Park.

Waste services:

- Garbage is collected from a central bin collection area in the centre of the park. Bins are collected by garbage trucks daily. Both garbage and recycling trucks enter the park.
- Currently bins are located throughout the park. When full, the bins are wheeled to a central bin collection point behind the SLSC building collection.



Image: Garbage bins in the Park

Lifeguards:

- Waverley Council employs professional lifeguards to protect visitors to Tamarama Beach. These professional lifeguards work 365 days of the year.
- The lifeguards put out flags, rescue equipment and surf crafts; patrol designated public surf areas; and closely monitor dangerous swimming areas. When necessary, they perform rescues and resuscitations.



Image: Tamarama Beach after cleaning

Park maintenance:

- Council oversees all the maintenance requirements of the park and beach. The maintenance program is detailed in Council's *Open Space and Recreation Strategy*.
- Council uses equipment stores at the kiosk building.
- Council is responsible for maintaining assets such as turf, gardens, paving, roads, fences, handrails and cleaning the beach. Council is also responsible for cleaning the facilities and amenities throughout Tamarama Park.

Playground maintenance:

- Council maintains the playground. The playground rubber softfall surface is routinely patched and cleaned. Equipment is maintained and parts replaced occasionally.
- Council audits playgrounds to ensure they meet safety requirements.

Building maintenance:

- Council maintains and repairs buildings on site, including the amenity building and kiosk, amenities buildings, picnic shelters and the bus shelter. The amenities buildings are cleaned three to four times a day.



Figure 4.6 Management and Maintenance - Existing conditions

Parking:

- Visitors arriving by car park on-street along Tamarama Marine Drive or Pacific Drive, or in surrounding local streets.
- Due to the narrow and restricted geography of Tamarama, there is limited parking available in the park accessed via the driveway, as follows:
 - a single accessible parking space;
 - a Council Authorised Parking space for park maintenance vehicles; and
 - a loading zone.



Image: Accessible parking in the Park

Service and maintenance access:

Service vehicles access the park from Tamarama Marine Drive. Access is gated, however, typically the gate is unlocked or open. Vehicles that require access include the garbage truck, parks staff with utes, and deliveries to Tamarama Surf and Lifesaving Club. A large truck occasionally requires access to the gross pollutant trap located in the gully.

Environmental services:

- Council is responsible for identifying and implementing energy, water savings and renewable opportunities within Tamarama Park. This includes identifying ways to reduce waste to landfill, encouraging visitors to use sustainable transport options, educating the community on the environmental significance of the area, and preparing for impacts of climate change.

- Tamarama Gully vegetation is currently maintained by specialist contractors to undertake bush regeneration.
- There are two gross pollutant traps that are cleaned and managed every two months.

Safety and regulations:

- Council rangers patrol Tamarama Park daily enforcing regulations, promoting safety and ensuring the amenity of our parks and reserves are maintained for all users to enjoy.
- Rangers have the power under the *Local Government Act 1993* and *Companion Animals Act 1998* to enforce the rules and regulations that apply to a park or reserve, direct people to cease antisocial activities and serve penalty notices that may apply.
- The following regulations are enforced in the park:
 - No camping or staying overnight.
 - Dogs prohibited from the beach, within 10 metres of the children's playground and near the barbecues.
 - No organised ball games (with the exception of volleyball subject to Council guidelines).
 - No commercial activities.
 - No skateboards or rollerblades.
 - No kites or kite activities.
 - No portable barbecues or open fires.
 - No collecting or harvesting invertebrates in the intertidal area.
 - No smoking on the beach.



Image: Beach sign

- Signage has been upgraded throughout the park to include visitor information, directions, rule and regulations and interpretation and stories about the park and beach. The signs can be updated as information changes or to replaced damaged or lost panels as required.

Alcohol prohibited areas

Tamarama Park is currently designated as an Alcohol Prohibited Area (APAs) in accordance with Section 632A of the Local Government Act.

Alcohol prohibited areas (APAs) are introduced by Councils to prohibit alcohol consumption in public places to reduce incidences of anti-social behaviour and crime where there has been a demonstrable community need to manage these short-term issues.

These measures can help Councils to keep public spaces and streets safe and enjoyable for residents and visitors while not discriminating against particular community groups.

Public places or parts of places may be declared alcohol prohibited at all times, or only for specific days, times or events. For example, a council may choose to make a park alcohol prohibited from dusk until dawn, or for the period spanning from 6pm on 31 December to 6am on 1 January each year.

Adequate signs must be erected by Council which make clear any time restrictions and that the consumption of alcohol is prohibited in that public place.

Council must undertake a consultation process to decide if an alcohol-free area is appropriate. Once established by Council resolution, the public places designated as APAs must be signposted.

It is recommended by the Office of Local Government that the application of the APZ is reviewed by Council every four (4) years to ensure an APZ is still warranted to manage alcohol consumption in the public place to reduce anti-social behaviour and crime.

Leases, licences and hire:

- Various licences exist within the park to deliver services and products including those for mobile vendors and fitness trainers. Commercial tenancies occur in the kiosk to deliver take-away food. Refer to *Chapter 6.9 Lease, licences and other estates* for more information.

Crown Land and Neighbours

Tamarama Park, including the gully, is bordered in many places by free-hold private land. Private landowners have a number of specific responsibilities when their property borders crown land. *The Crown Land Act (2016)* provides guidance on what private landowners are and are not allowed to do. For example, a landowner cannot dispose of garden waste on crown land, or channel storm water run-off from their land on to crown land. Any form of land clearing, specifically the removal or pruning of vegetation is prohibited. The guidelines state "Clearing vegetation or undertaking even minor road works on Crown public roads requires written approval from the department". In addition, "Landowners must ensure that private property and all associated occupation is wholly contained within their property boundary. Landlords or their agents must ensure residential tenants do not encroach onto adjoining Crown land."

The NSW Government monitors crown land for infringements. They state "We will investigate any concerns reported from members of the public or other government agencies, or issues identified through aerial imagery or site inspections to control unauthorised use of the Crown estate. Using Crown land without approval is an offence. We can take compliance regulatory action if we need to."

Compliance enforcement actions can include:

- Directions to remove structures, vehicles or materials illegally placed on Crown land.
- Stop-activity orders issued 'on the spot' to stop or prevent unlawful activities taking place on Crown land.
- Issuing penalty infringement notices – \$1,100 for each infringement.

Waverley Council, as Crown Land Manager for Tamarama Park and Beach is responsible for the management of the park, in accordance with the Crown Land Act (2016). Council acknowledges that practices have been allowed to take place over many years in relation to the boundaries between the park and private land. Where possible Council will work with landowners to alleviate these issues and enforce regulations with the focus on sustainably managing the park for future generations.

Further details on compliance for neighbours as required by Crown Land can be found in the *Crown land – your neighbour* information sheet published by Crown Lands.

4.6.1. Key Challenges

- On-going issues of managing park assets including compliance to rules and regulations in the Park. The community has reported antisocial behaviour in the park associated with large parties and consumption of alcohol. The community indicated that Council rangers and the police need to have more of a presence in the Park to enforce rules and regulations.
- The topography of the Gully and its proximity to residences has historically allowed illegal dumping to occur throughout the Gully slopes, particularly along the boundary edges of the Park. Council staff and local residents reported layers of compacted waste emerging during clean up and ecological restoration activities. Additional signage related to penalties and on-going clean up will be required to manage illegal dumping.
- Anti-social behaviour has been reported at the Gully lookout. People access this space via the unofficial dirt track leading up to the waterfall. Formalizing this path will create a perception of use and passive surveillance which can deter illegal activities up the Gully slopes.
- The community has indicated that campers who are camping illegally inside the park often urinate on the Gully slopes close to private properties. Improved lighting at access points into the Gully to deter campers from staying or accessing the Gully overnight.
- There are access paths privately built into neighbouring properties within the Park along the park boundary. Activities by the property owners adjoining Crown Land must comply with the *Crown Lands Management Act (2016)*.
- The Gully Park is used by dog-owners for off-leash exercise despite being an on-leash area. Dog-walking is increasing in popularity within the Waverley LGA putting pressure on the Park.



Vision and Directions

5

5. Vision and directions

5.1. Vision statement

With the development of the *Waverley Open Space & Recreation Strategy* in 2021 all Waverley open space management plans are aligned with the vision, directions and strategic actions from the Strategy. Extensive community engagement was critical in the development of the OS&R Strategy. The *Open Space & Recreation Strategy* and subsequent individual management plans are therefore aligned with the community expectations for Waverley open spaces. The OS&R Strategy vision is:

"Waverley's parks and reserves are available to everyone, supporting healthy and active lifestyles. Our parks provide a green sanctuary, protecting and supporting biodiversity and provide an opportunity to implement the ongoing Aboriginal and traditional custodianship of land which forms our local government area. Park design responds to the community's recreation and social aspirations while telling the story of the place, of today's generation and those before ours. Spaces are welcoming, safe and well cared for. A sustainable approach to management allows future generations to enjoy these spaces."

The Tamarama Park and Beach Management Plan is aligned with the OS&R strategy and was drafted based on community feedback regarding what people liked about the park and how they wanted the park managed in the future.

The Tamarama Park and Beach Plan of Management vision is:

"Tamarama Park and Beach is an iconic historical site, where Traditional ownership is recognised and celebrated. Cherished by the community for both its recreational opportunities and as a green oasis extending from the Gully to the Beach, The Park is an important site of ongoing connection and memory. With clean, contemporary and inclusive facilities, The park is the pride of the community

and will be sustainably managed to ensure its preservation and enjoyment for future generations."

These respective visions will guide the future development and management of Tamarama Park and Beach and will help achieve the objectives for the site.

5.2. Directions

The following objectives will guide the future development and management of Tamarama Park and Beach in line with the visions outlined above. The objectives have been tested and reflect the site analysis, consultation feedback and best practice guiding principles outlined throughout this report. For ease of reference and consistency, the objectives are focused under the same themed headings as previous chapters.

5.2.1. Design and setting

A1. Maintain the unstructured passive recreational qualities and natural values of the park.

A2. Maintain and reinforce the variety of unique landscape characteristics across the park in future design and planning.

A3. Ensure the landscape and architectural design reflects best practice and design excellence and integrates within the landscape.

A4. Provide a memorable experience for all users by celebrating the site's unique character and scenic qualities.

A5. Ensure materials and finishes are of high quality, are robust and designed to fit the setting.

5.2.2. Getting to and around the park

B1. Provide easily identified, distinct arrival points into the park and designated pedestrian pathways that allow safe and continuous movement.

B2. Provide a hierarchy of pathway networks that link to destination points and facilities.

B3. Enhance existing pathways to improve pedestrian experience.

B4. Implement a wayfinding strategy for the park. Consider an audience of a range of abilities, literacy levels and languages. Encompass the physical environment, signage, customer service, information, brochures, guides and website.

B5. Provide an adequate proportion and distribution of universally accessible facilities connected by accessible paths of travel.

B6. Provide equitable access to all areas of the park where this is achievable and does not impact other values of the park and beach.

5.2.3. Playing and relaxing

C1. Maintain and enhance passive recreation experiences within Tamarama Park and Beach

C2. Provide adaptable and flexible spaces to accommodate a variety of interest groups

C3. Provide high quality amenities and facilities that support users.

C4. Prioritise activities that are intrinsic to the place, its cultural and natural values which complement the physical location.

5.2.4. Enhancing the environment

D1. Enhance and conserve the natural heritage of the site such as vegetation, landform and hydrology.

D2. Monitor and adapt to the effects of climate change and other influences.

D3. Manage Park use and access to areas of environmental sensitivity.

D4. Promote environmentally sustainable practices in the management and maintenance of the place.

D5. Consider whole of life-cycle cost in the selection of materials and construction techniques.

D6. Encourage the community to deepen their appreciation of nature through education on the value of Tamarama's unique environment and the role it plays within its local context.

D7. Educate the community on the value of adaptive management through the Threshold of Change model.

5.2.5. Community, culture and heritage

E1. Interpret and tell the story of the place, including Aboriginal, Māori and European themes and storylines.

E2. Strengthen and express the cultural values of the site through supporting community groups and activities.

E3. Ensure the cultural landscape is expressed in the design and management of the site.

E4. Conserve and maintain the heritage fabric of the park.

5.2.6. Management and maintenance

F1. Manage and maintain the park's natural ecosystem.

F2. Ensure that the park environment is safe for users at all times.

F3. Consider the capacity of the landscape when identifying management strategies.

F4. Ensure facilities are well-maintained and appropriately serviced.

F5. Review and enforce compliance and regulations that enable a range of users to enjoy the park safely.

F6. Educate private property owners on their obligations as Crown Land neighbours.



The Master Plan and Action Plan

6

6. The master plan and action plan

The master plan illustrates how the objectives and performance may be achieved. Where specific proposals may turn out to be impractical due to changing circumstances, reference will be made to the objectives and performance targets in formulating amendments. The master plan has been broken down into a series of maps that address each theme.

The master plan and action plan are the working parts of a plan of management. They detail the key actions and implementation priorities needed to achieve the objectives of the plan of management for Tamarama Park and Beach.

The following tables describe the objectives of the action plan, how they will be achieved, who will be responsible, the timeframe, the availability of funding, the desired outcomes and monitoring and reporting requirements. Each table detailing the action plan is broken down into the following headings:

Performance target actions (A1, A2, A3, etc.): A series of value statements were developed to help achieve the vision for Tamarama Park and Beach. These statements are identified in chapter 5. The statements provide the main reference point for each set of actions.

Who: There are many Council divisions involved in carrying out the actions of this plan. The Executive Managers of these divisions are responsible for ensuring the actions are undertaken. The responsible divisions are:

- Infrastructure Services (IS)
- Waste, Cleansing & Fleet (WC)
- Major Projects (MP)
- Urban Planning Policy and Strategy (UPPS)
- Environmental Sustainability (ES)
- Human Resources, Safety & Wellbeing (HR)
- Communications and Engagement (C&E)

- Community Programs (CP)
- Property & Facilities (PF)
- Open Space & Recreation (OSR)

The other organisation responsible for implementing parts of the plan of management is the Tamarama Surf and Life Saving Club.

Time: The actions are prioritised and will be achieved in the following timeframes:

- Short term (S): 0–1 year
- Medium (M): 1–5 years
- Long term (L): 5–10 years
- Ongoing (O)

Funding implications (\$):

- Existing funding (E) is mainly associated with recurrent park maintenance, planning and development works. These works must be prioritised annually and take into account the maintenance and upgrades required in all Waverley LGA parks.
- Other works are to be included in the *Long-Term Financial Plan* (LTFP). These LTFP projects will need to be prioritised by Council.
- To-be-determined funding (TBD) involves an initial investigation and preparation of a business case to Council. Further details of funding opportunities are outlined in chapter 7.
- Opportunities to obtain grant funding (G) are also noted.

6.1. Design and setting

Tamarama Park is defined by its natural setting and varied landscape character. To conserve and enhance the place, future design works will need to carefully consider function, uses, and respond to natural landscape characteristics.

There is a range of opportunities to conserve and enhance community values while improving community use of the park. The plan aims to draw from the existing character areas, planting types and views to reinforce the entries and

upgrade the park infrastructure as required. Refer to Figure 6.1 for key recommendations.

To guide future development, building controls have been drafted in the following chapter. Future building works must comply with these controls and guidelines.

6.1.1. Buildings in the park – building controls

This plan allows for building upgrades and includes guidelines for the design of building work.

6.1.1.1. General requirements

Development consent must not be granted to development within Tamarama Park unless the consent authority considers that the development conforms to the current SEPP and LEP, exhibits design excellence, and reflects the character goals set out in this plan. In determining whether the development conforms to the above, the consent authority must consider the following matters:

- Development applications must conform to the SEPP with particular emphasis on the *SEPP (Coastal Management) 2018 Part 2 Development Controls for Coastal Management Areas*.
- Development applications must confirm to the Waverley LEP particularly:
 - Part 5, Clause 5.5 Development within the Coastal Zone
 - Part 5, Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation.
- Development applications should be referred to the Design Excellence Panel.
- Whether the development supports or is ancillary to the gazetted purpose of the land for public recreation.
- Whether the form and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain.
- Whether the development has a detrimental impact on view corridors.
- How the development addresses the following matters:
 - The suitability of the land for development.



Figure 6.1 Design and Setting- The Master Plan

- Existing and proposed uses, and mixing uses.
- Heritage issues and site constraints.
- The relationship of the development with other development (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form.
- Bulk, massing and modulation of buildings.
- Environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity.
- The achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development, refer to actions D2.2, D3.4, D3.6, D4.1 under Enhancing the Environment for guidance.
- Pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements.
- The impact on and any proposed improvements to the park.
- Principles of view sharing¹⁴.

6.1.1.2. Lifeguard facilities requirements

Building controls specific to lifeguard facilities must be adhered to in addition to the general requirements. Provision should be considered for lifeguard facilities to include a patrol room, first aid room, outdoor lookout, coffee- and tea-making facilities, toilet and shower amenities, and modest storage space. Additionally, the following provisions must be made in any future development:

- Lifeguards must have a facility that provides good views (180 degrees) and clear line of sight of the beach and surf.
- Any lifeguard facility on the beach must not compromise views from SLSC.
- Any future development must minimise visual intrusiveness to the beach and landscape.

6.1.1.3. Alternative Designs

Alternative designs will be considered where it is demonstrated that the building development controls listed

above do not result in the best planning or design outcome. Alternative designs can be prepared subject to compliance with the criteria listed below and consistency with the vision and directions (chapter 6) and the general requirements in the design and setting of the Tamarama Park and Beach plan of management.

Alternative designs should demonstrate that there are no additional adverse impacts to heritage, views, visual bulk, access, overshadowing, and to the public domain than those predicted under the building development controls.

Alternative designs should demonstrate rationale and quantifiable evidence for deviating from the building development controls.

¹⁴ NSW Case law, Tenacity Consulting vs Warringah Council [2004] NSWLEC 140, Viewed 27 April 2018, <https://www.caselaw.nsw.gov.au/decision/549f893b3004262463ad0cc6>

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6.1.2. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
A1. Maintain the passive recreational qualities and natural values of the park					
A1.1	Enhance passive recreation amenities and maintain its place within the park. Works to include those that add to the participation value of the park, whilst also protecting the park's environmental and cultural values.	O	IS, MP, UP, PF	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	LTFP
A1.2	Ensure built elements support recreational needs of users, fit with the established character of the site, are visually harmonious with the surrounds, do not obstruct key views and do not detract from the natural landscape character of the park.	O	IS, MP, UP, PF	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	LTFP
A1.3	Seek to create and establish a cohesive landscape character through a holistic appreciation and application of palettes within the park, including plantings, infrastructure, signage, and pathways and their surfaces.	O	IS, UP, PF	Character conserved	LTFP
A2. Maintain and reinforce the variety of unique landscape characteristics across the park in future design and planning					
A2.1	Ensure future planting design is consistent with the character areas identified in the Master Plan and strategies set out in the EFRAP.	O	IS, UP, PF	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	LTFP
A2.2	Maintain key vistas and views through the site and towards the beach, cliffs and ocean and allow filtered or framed views through canopy elsewhere.	O	IS	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	LTFP/ E
A2.3	Ensure the selection of materials is appropriate to its setting.	O	IS, MP, UP, PF	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	E
A3. Ensure the landscape and architectural design reflects best practice and design excellence and integrates within the landscape					
A3.1	Ensure future building works are complimentary to their surroundings. Works to ensure: i. Compliance of new building works to the building controls outlined in Section 6.1.1 of the Master Plan.	O	IS, MP, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Design review at key milestone	E
A3.2	Develop a planting schedule and materials palette based on Council's Public Domain Technical Manual and established materials and finishes that underpin the existing character of the site.	S	IS, UP, PF	Character conserved All implementation works subject to design review	E

A3.3	Develop a lighting plan for the park that meets best practice and current Australian Standards for lighting public spaces.	S	IS	Design realises objectives Design review at key milestones Character conserved	LTFP
A4. Provide a memorable experience for all users by celebrating the site's unique character and scenic qualities					
A4.1	Conserve view corridors from main arrival points to and within the park and along the coastal walk by ensuring future design and planning considers views.	S	IS, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Design review at key milestones Character conserved	LTFP
A4.2	Relocate or remove street furniture that creates visual clutter.	M	IS, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Character conserved Assessment on site	LTFP
A5. Ensure materials and finishes are of high quality, are robust and designed to fit the setting.					
A5.1	Consider materials that are graffiti resistant.	O	IS, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Character conserved Assessment on site	E
A5.2	Ensure materials are selected to minimise corrosion or degradation and is suited to the coastal marine environment.	O	IS, MP, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Assessment on site	E
A5.3	Replace furniture and fixtures when they reach the end of their life with Council's preferred palette as identified in the <i>Public Domain Technical Manual</i> .	O	IS, UP, PF	Design realises objectives Design review at key milestones Assessment on site	E
A6. Reinforce and enhance the sense of arrival to the site.					
A6.1	Improve the arrival experiences at pathway interchanges and entry points, particularly along the coastal walk.	S	IS, OSR	Design realises objectives Design review at key milestones Character conserved	LTFP
A6.2	Review and where necessary redesign entry ramps and paths to ensure they are welcoming and easily accessible.	S	IS, OSR	Design review on inspection Design realises objectives	LTFP

6.2. Getting to and around the park

The intent of the master plan is to create defined park entries that are obvious, easily identifiable, have character and allow efficient movement both into and around the park.

Currently paths into the park do not follow any formal alignment based on a design rationale. Instead paths have been formalised from connecting various access points that were implemented over the years in response to both the natural topography and the residential subdivision patterns as they were created. The relocation of the kiosk and amenities building in 2014 has improved pedestrian movement by providing accessible pathway to the kiosk from the disabled parking. However, this network does not fully connect to all amenities such as the picnic shelters and the playground.

Findings from the user survey suggested that a proportion of people had some difficulty getting around the Park. This plan presents an opportunity to address these issues and plan for improvements. When paths are due for replacement they must be built with consideration of a complete pedestrian network. Some works may need to take place as a priority. The plan suggests improving access and circulation by providing connecting pathways along existing routes. When stairs and ramps are upgraded consideration of best practice universal access principals and relevant Australian Standards will be considered.

Consideration should also be given to provide a clear path hierarchy and wayfinding principles when planning for improvements. A higher priority is given to repair and improve dilapidated pathways such as the ones on Birrell Street and Carlisle Street.

New paths or path improvements are suggested in the Action Plan overleaf.

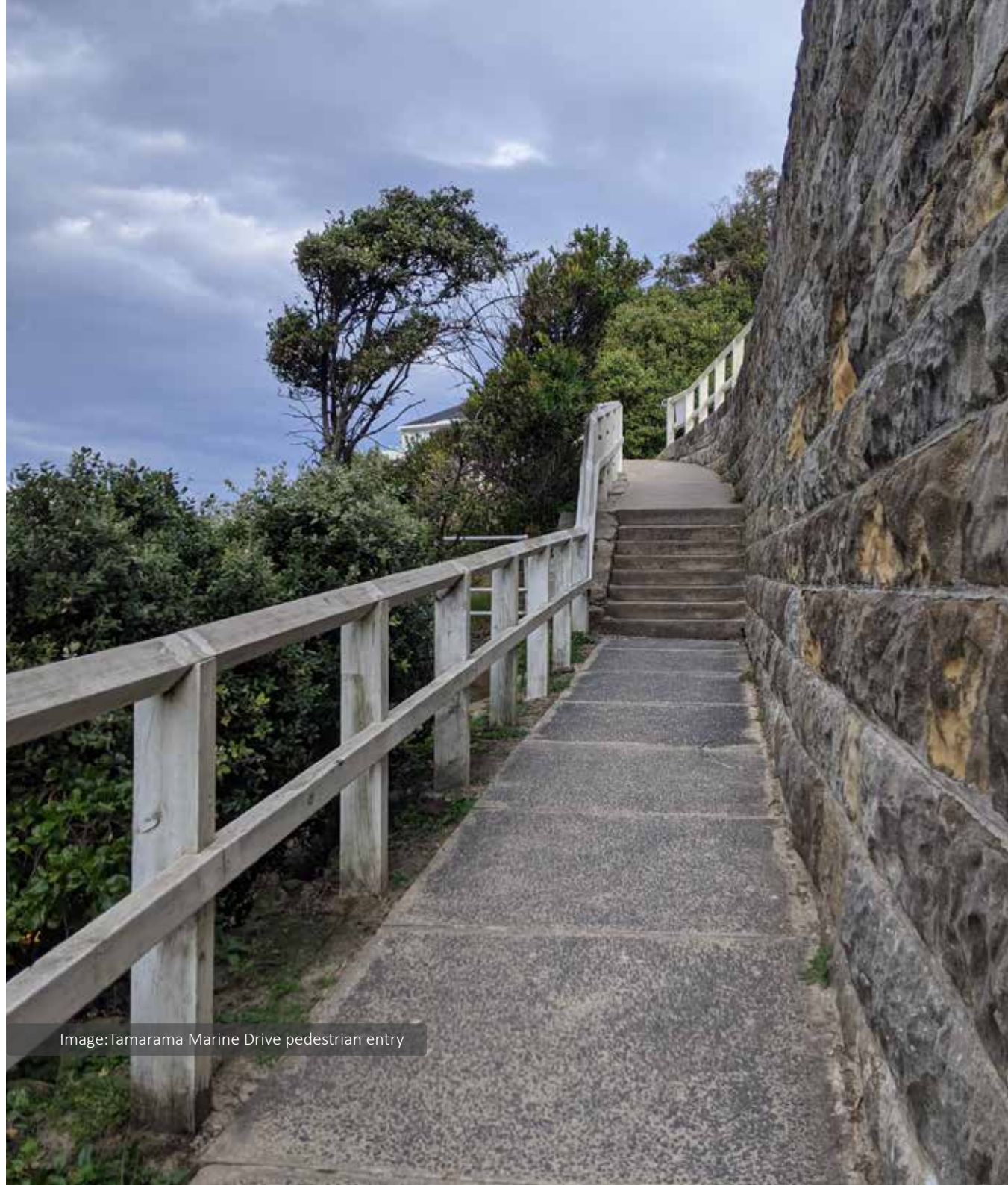


Image: Tamarama Marine Drive pedestrian entry

6.2.1. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
B1. Provide easily identified, distinct arrival points into the park and designated pedestrian pathways that allow safe and continuous movement					
B1.1	Universal and internal park Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rationalise style of fencing across the site. ii. Provide connecting pathway between Carlisle Street stairs to Tamarama Marine Drive. iii. Widen footpath adjacent Tamarama SLSC to improve pedestrian circulation. iv. Review wayfinding into and around the park. Update signage as required. Refer to B4.2. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Review on inspection Designs meet objectives Quality of access improved Level of use Assessment on site	TBC
B1.2	<i>Entrances into the Gully (Birrell Street & Carlisle Street)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Upgrade stairs and paths to improve access. ii. Provide visual cues to signal park entry point. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Review on inspection Designs meet objectives Quality of access improved Level of use Assessment on site	TBC
B1.3	<i>Entrances into the Beach Park (Tamarama Marine Drive & Pacific Avenue)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Investigate feasibility of providing step free access into the park from southern entry of Tamarama Marine Drive. ii. Improve pedestrian safety at vehicular shared ramp on Tamarama Marine Drive at top of ramp allowing better visibility of pedestrians by drivers. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Review on inspection Designs meet objectives Quality of access improved Level of use Assessment on site	TBC
B2. Provide a hierarchy of pathway networks that link to destination points and facilities.					
B2.1	<i>Links to Park and Principal Entrance</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide a hierarchy of pathway networks linking to access points into the park. ii. Formalise access into the Gully from existing path network along pedestrian desire-line. Provide steps to improve pedestrian access and control erosion on slope along bottom of Birrell Street stairs to connect directly into the gully. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Level of use Informal character maintained Design review Assessment on site	TBC

B3. Enhance existing pathways to improve pedestrian experience.

B3.1	<p><i>Entrances into the Gully (Birrell Street & Carlisle Street)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Replace Birrell street stairs. New stairs designed and built to comply with current Australian Standards. ii. Replace dilapidated ramps at Birrell Street entry. Widen ramp and provide step-free access to land locked residents. iii. Lift and re-lay Carlisle Street stairs to provide even tread and rise ratios across its alignment iv. Upgrade stairs at Wolaroi Crescent to provide even tread and rise ratios across its alignment. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	<p>Review on inspection</p> <p>Designs meet objectives</p> <p>Quality of access improved</p> <p>Level of use Assessment on site</p>	TBC
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B4. Implement a wayfinding strategy for the park. Consider an audience of a range of abilities, literacy levels and languages. Encompass the physical environment, signage, customer service, information, brochures, guides and website.

B4.1	<p><i>General Information</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Review the current distribution of information about Tamarama Park and Beach and provide information about existing facilities, amenities and activities. ii. Update information as planned works are completed. iii. Provide detailed information on the Council's website in W3C-accessible formats. iv. Provide on-line information on access and mobility to and within the park. v. Update Council website to include latest information on transport options, accessible parking and transport, drop-off area, access pathways, accessible toilet/ shower facilities, seating and shelter, food/drink . vi. Continue to implement actions from Council's Closed-Circuit Televisions Policy, including CCTV and Wi-Fi rollouts across the park . 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP, C&E	<p>Wayfinding approach developed</p> <p>Implementation on site</p>	TBC
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B4.2	<p><i>Wayfinding System</i></p> <p>Implement a wayfinding strategy for Tamarama Park and Beach with consideration of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Support legibility and cohesion to and throughout the park by using consistent sign systems, colour/contrast, street furniture, trees, landmarks and other landscape features. ii. Improve signage locations so they are placed at major decision-making points and all primary and secondary points into the park, especially amenities and fitness paths. iii. Ensure that the physical placement, installation and illumination of signs enhances legibility when viewed from a distance. iv. Create an informed and complete user experience by ensuring the coverage of signage throughout the entire Park area. v. Help visitors navigate through the Park by offering content in a structured way with a clear hierarchy. vi. Ensure signage aligns with Council's signage strategy, corporate templates and Public Domain Technical Manual signage types. vii. Incorporate interactive wayfinding technology into signage and information where appropriate. viii. Ensure sign mapping identifies and provides information on accessible paths and step-free paths. ix. Incorporate interactive wayfinding technology into signage and information where appropriate. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	<p>Wayfinding experience improved</p> <p>Level of use</p> <p>Assessment on site</p> <p>Community feedback</p>	TBC
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B5. Provide an adequate proportion and distribution of universally accessible facilities connected by accessible paths of travel.					
B5.1	<i>Toilet/shower/change facilities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain accessible compliant family and unisex toilets in existing toilet facilities. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC
B5.2	<i>Playspace</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide path connection between playground and kiosk amenities building to provide equitable access between facilities. ii. Provide accessible compliant seating with armrests and backrests to the playspace. iii. Provide a minimum of one independent wheelchair spaces (hardstand) set back off the pathway next to seats (1300mm x 800mm). iv. Provide an accessible compliant pathway to the playspace. 	L	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC
B5.3	<i>Barbecues and Picnic Shelters</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide accessible compliant barbecue facilities including an accessible path link to ensure equity of access to these facilities. ii. Provide accessible pathway to picnic shelters and picnic tables, with sufficient space for wheelchair seating. 	L	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC
B5.4	<i>Seating and Street Furniture</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide 50 per cent seating in the main park area with backrests and armrests. ii. Provide sufficient seating to support visitation of the park. iii. Balance seating between areas of shade and full sun to provide choice of exposure. iv. Provide seats approximately every 60 metres along the accessible compliant pathway route (set back from footpaths with an allocated hardstand adjacent). v. Maintain accessible water fountains with hardstands and circulation space. 	L	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC
B6. Strive to provide universally accessible access to all areas of the park.					
B6.1	<i>Park Access</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide highlighting strips on all stairs for visual contrast. ii. Provide handrails to existing stairs and ramps iii. Future stair and ramp upgrades will consider universal design principals and relevant building codes and Australian Standards where applicable 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC
B6.2	<i>Seating Areas</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Provide a range of seating options with back- and armrests at all seating areas. 	O	IS, UP, PF, CP	Universal design considered Design review Visitor experience	TBC

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6.3. Playing and relaxing

The intent of the Master Plan is to identify improvements to the recreation amenities, such as buildings and park infrastructure that support current activities including sport, play, leisure and the activities associated with the park, gully and beach. There are also some improvements to be made in extending these facilities such as seating, water bubblers and barbecues and rationalising bins.

Tamarama Park and Beach is a highly dynamic open space. As with any open space with multiple uses there can be conflict between user groups. The Master Plan seeks to minimise conflict through management strategies and tools such as the Thresholds of Change management model as well as direct actions to avoid future conflict. Existing areas such as the passive open spaces, including the open lawn space and picnic areas must remain flexible spaces that cater for a variety of users and remain uninhibited by unnecessary additional infrastructure that does not support the purpose of the reserve for public recreation. The Action Plan overleaf seeks to address these points.



Image: The kiosk cafe

6.3.1. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
C1. Maintain and enhance passive recreation experiences within Tamarama Park and Beach					
C1.1	<p><i>Dog access</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide a single off-leash zone in the open grass areas in Tamarama Gully. Dogs access to remain prohibited in vegetated upper slope areas where re-vegetation works are being undertaking in accordance with ERAP and in identified remnant vegetation areas. ii. Enforce on-leash only dog access across all other areas of the park. 	O	IS, OSR	<p>Improved level of compliance</p> <p>Community feedback</p> <p>Increase in participation</p>	E
C1.2	<p><i>Gully Lookout</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide formalised trail/track access to waterfall lookout. ii. Provide safe access in accordance with Australian Walking Track Standard. iii. Reduce hazards by providing levelled surface and fall prevention measures at the waterfall lookout. iv. Provide information, wayfinding, hazard and risk signage at lookout and the beginning of the track. 	L	IS, ES, HR, OSR	<p>Community feedback</p> <p>Increase in participation</p> <p>Visitor Experience</p>	O
C1.3	<p><i>Picnic and Barbecue</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain existing arrangement and quantity of picnic shelters and Barbecues. ii. Provide accessible connection for future barbecue replacement. 	O	IS, OSR	Visitor Experience	E
C1.4	<p><i>Fitness Station</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain the fitness station. ii. Provide adequate low buffer planting as screening between fitness station and adjacent private properties. 	O	IS, OSR	<p>Visitor Experience,</p> <p>Community feedback</p>	E
C2. Provide adaptable and flexible spaces to accommodate a variety of interest groups					
C2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide adequate facilities to support casual recreational use but consider if enhancements to facilities or new infrastructure would impact the long-term flexibility of the space or create clashes between user groups. ii. Investigate enhancement that facilitate passive recreational use of the park without unduly impacting current usage. iii. Enhance passive recreational amenity through the provision of seating and other elements in Tamarama Gully. 	O	IS, PF, OSR	<p>Review on site</p> <p>Review through design</p> <p>Increase in participation</p> <p>Community feedback</p>	TBC

C3. Provide high quality amenities and facilities that support users.					
C3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consider various user groups in any future upgrades. ii. Any upgrades to the park shall maximise space and consider flexibility of use. 	O	IS, OSR	Review on site Review on hold-points Review through design	E
C4. Prioritise activities that are intrinsic to the place, its cultural and natural values which complement the physical location.					
C4.1	Ensure facility provision and use is compatible with the conservation of natural qualities and character of the park.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Maintain character Review of events Visitor feedback	E
C4.2	<i>Park Events</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assess and monitor high impact events and their suitability in the park as classified in Waverley Councils Event Policy. ii. Monitor and regulate commercial fitness providers and their regular use of the park, their impact on other users and their impact on the quality and natural enjoyment of the park. iii. Monitor and if required, regulate the impact of events. Particularly the condition of the gully and park and natural features along the cliff edges. 	O	OSR, PF	Maintain character Review of events Visitor feedback	E
C4.3	Support occasional community events and not-for-profit organisations hosting charity events in accordance with Waverley Council Outdoor Events Management and Delivery Guidelines, Waverley Council Events Policy and Waverley Council Venue Hire Grants Program.	O	OSR, CP, C&E	Review of events Onsite inspections Community feedback	E
C4.4	<i>Gully (current activities)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maintain Gully lawn as flexible open space allowing for informal passive recreation. ii. Maintain bushland setting along Gully slopes allowing informal nature play. 	O	OSR, ES	Maintain character	E

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6.4. Enhancing the environment

In planning for the future, one of the intrinsic values of Tamarama Park and Beach is the preservation of the unique environment. Consequently, environmental values are at the forefront of any future works in the park and integrate with many other themes and their respective action plans.

To date, Council has completed different strategic plans and is implementing actions that aim to conserve remnant vegetation and ecosystems within the park and enhance biodiversity outcomes for flora and fauna. The plan of management does not include actions that relate directly to the management of bushland or remnant vegetation, as these are covered in the Tamarama ERFAP and Bio Action Plan. But the PoM aims to support these existing strategies and policies by aligning the master plan and action plan with the strategic actions in these documents, but aims to support these works by aligning the master plan and action plan with the works scheduled through Council's biodiversity action plans. Council will continue to coordinate, support and engage professional bush regenerators and volunteer bushcare groups to undertake the actions identified in these environmental and ecological-specific plans.

There is more work to do, particularly in managing the impacts brought on by coastal conditions and vegetation within the park, and in ensuring that recreational use effectively coexists with the natural environment. That is why Council has outlined its adaptive management framework and Thresholds of Change model within this management plan. Consequently, the master plan and action plan focus on these works.

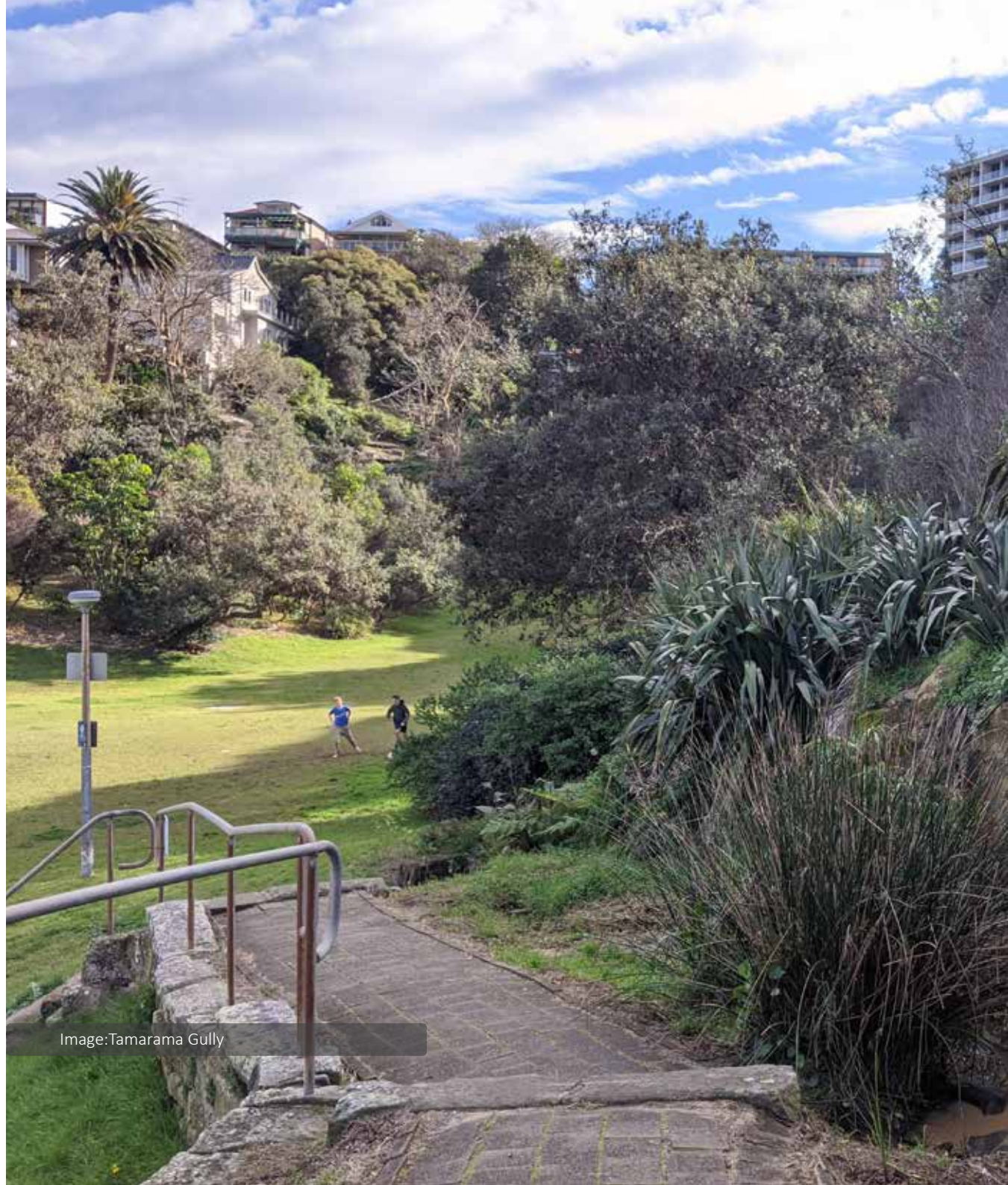


Image: Tamarama Gully

6.4.1. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
D1. Enhance and conserve the natural heritage of the site such as vegetation, landform and hydrology.					
D1.1	Support actions identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan - Remnant Sites 2014-2020.	O	ES	Actions implemented Strategic review	E
D1.2	Monitor and update Tamarama Park Ecological Restoration Framework and Action Plan 2010 (ERFAP) where required.	O	ES	Actions implemented Strategic review	E
D1.3	Support actions identified in the ERFAP.	O	IS, PF, UP, ES, OSR	Actions implemented Strategic review	E
D1.4	Replace turf on slopes along edge of Gully with native vegetation. Refer to Figure 6.1 for locations).	O	IS, ES, OSR	Actions implemented Strategic review	E
D1.5	Remove invasive plant species that compete with native flora with the exception of Māori flax as it is managed by the Māori community.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Actions implemented Strategic review	E
D2. Monitor and adapt to the effects of climate change and other influences.					
D2.1	Design buildings and landscape works to consider environmental sustainability and adaptation to future climatic conditions.	O	IS, PF, UP, ES, OSR	Review on inspection Designs meet objectives Quality of access improved Level of use Assessment on site	TBD
D2.2	Use Thresholds of Change model to identify thresholds and triggers where climate change is negatively impacting the natural systems within the park .	O	IS, PF, UP, ES, OSR	Review on inspection Implement adaptive strategies Community feedback	TBD
D2.3	Maintain and improve the vegetation in the Park: i. Consider the current plant palette and improve where deemed appropriate. ii. Provide erosion control such as increase planting densities, garden bed fencing or flagstone pavers where foot traffic occurs within garden beds. iii. Continue to monitor vegetation response to extreme climate events within the Park	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on inspection Implement adaptive strategies	TBD

D3. Manage Park use and access to areas of environmental sensitivity					
D3.1	Use the Thresholds of Change model to monitor and manage overuse within the park, especially on the natural turf and areas with high wear and tear.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on inspection Implement adaptive strategies Community feedback	TBC
D3.2	Provide buffer planting along edge of turf in Gully to prevent dog access onto Gully slopes.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on site Increase vegetation Community feedback	TBC
D3.3	Use natural vegetation buffers between park and vegetation zones to assist with access management and to enhance habitat values as well as providing wildlife corridors for movement of wildlife both internal and external to the park.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on site Increase vegetation Community feedback	TBC
D3.4	Develop a management strategy, based on monitoring and adaption that restricts access to areas of the park that have been impacted by external factors such as extreme weather events and internal factors such as overuse.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on site Community feedback	TBC
D3.5	Use select planting to manage access to sensitive areas within the park.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Review on site Increase vegetation Community feedback	TBC
D3.6	Replace Norfolk Island Hibiscus trees in the park with appropriate native species endemic to local ecology that also provides habitat to fauna.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Objective achieved	TBC
D4. Promote environmentally sustainable practices in the management and maintenance of the place.					
D4.1	Manage natural turf in a sustainable way that includes watering with rainwater collected from the Gully.	O	IS, ES, OSR	Conditions improved Assess status	TBC
D4.2	Use sustainable materials such as deco-granite or natural materials where feasible to reduce impact and degradation of the park ecosystem.	O	IS, OSR	Review on inspection Implement adaptive strategies Community feedback	TBC

D5. Consider whole of life-cycle cost in the selection of materials and construction techniques.					
D5.1	Explore options for the improvement and implementation of environmental sustainability through measures such as site design, layout and building design: iv. Consider the use of local materials in the construction of buildings and infrastructure v. Design buildings with the local climatic conditions in mind, with consideration of local microclimate. vi. Minimise impact on the environment through appropriate footprint design and techniques.	O	IS, PF, UP, ES, OSR	Sustainability performance improved Potable water use reduced Energy use managed Assessment of environmental performance	TBC
D6. Encourage the community to deepen their appreciation of nature through education on the value of Tamarama's unique environment and the role it plays within its local context.					
D6.1	Support programs that provide environmental education on-site.	O	IS, ES, OSR, CP	Awareness and understanding improved Community feedback	TBC
D6.2	Incorporate environmental information on promotional materials and signs.	O	IS, ES, OSR, CP, C&E	Awareness and understanding improved Presence of signage and availability of promotional material Community feedback	TBC
D7. Educate the community on the value of adaptive management through the Threshold of Change model.					
D7.1	Support systems that educate the community on the nature of adaptive management and the use of the Thresholds of Change model and the impact on park use of this approach.	O	IS, ES, OSR, CP, C&E	Awareness and understanding improved Community feedback	TBC
D7.2	Educate the community and user groups of the carrying capacity of each individual component of the park and the measures that Council will be taking to manage the park through identifying each threshold and managing use to meet that carrying capacity.	O	IS, ES, OSR, CP, C&E	Awareness and understanding improved Community feedback	TBC

6.5. Community, culture and heritage

Tamarama Park and Beach is an iconic beach attracting international visitors as well as frequent visitation from the local community. The connection to historical Aboriginal usage, evidence of remnant infrastructure left by European development coupled with a strong community connection has presented a unique suite of cultural heritage qualities that need to be effectively conserved and managed. There is also potential to add to and enhance the recreational experience of the park, through the expression and celebration of those heritage qualities.

The plan of management aims to reveal the site's heritage values by integrating interpretative mediums to draw attention to, and explain the origins and heritage value of, the heritage items within the park, along with the historic connection that the Waverley community has with the park. Each heritage feature in the park has potential to be interpreted as part of a coordinated approach that places individual elements in the broader natural contexts of the natural environment, Aboriginal cultural heritage and European cultural heritage.

The heritage approach to the park should be multi-layered and should explain the integration between the natural, Aboriginal and European narratives. Potential to plan and implement interpretive "events" that provide an ephemeral but impactful awareness of heritage values with the community should also be explored as part of the heritage interpretation approach. Additionally, the Plan recommends continuing to support existing and future community uses and groups that benefit from the site and its facilities. Heritage conservation, management and interpretation must be undertaken in consideration of the overall value of the park and its heritage to the community,

Key priorities centre on involving the local community and Traditional Owners with interpreting the area's historic heritage, encouraging participation as tour guides, and recording the community's knowledge of heritage values, stories and connections.



Image: Sandstone overhang on the northern headland

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6.5.1. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
E1. Interpret and tell the story of the place, including Aboriginal, Māori and European themes and storylines					
E1.1	Develop an integrated approach to signage on the site that integrates wayfinding with interpretation.	M	IS, PF, UP, ES, OSR	Review on site Develop wayfinding program Engage with Aboriginal community	TBD
E1.2	Continue consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council on matters such as conservation and interpretation.	O	CP	Effective Aboriginal community engagement Consultation occurs Consultation evaluated	E
E1.3	Implement strategies to manage significant Aboriginal sites such as middens, to ensure protection for existing sites and any future uncovered sites.	O	CP	Effective Aboriginal community engagement Consultation occurs Consultation evaluated	TBD
E1.4	Provide information on the Indigenous heritage if available of the area and incorporate these stories within the existing Waverley heritage trails network.	M	IS, UP, CP	Effective Aboriginal community engagement Signage developed	TBD
E1.5	Integrate natural and cultural heritage themes.	M	IS, UP, CP	Review themes Implement & review	BD
E1.6	Enhance historic heritage experiences with visitor information and the interpretation of key stories and themes.	M	IS, UP, CP	Review on site Update information Increase visitation	TBD
E1.7	Recognise the importance of documents, materials and collections held elsewhere as part of Tamarama Park and Beach's cultural heritage and significance and their potential role in interpretation.	M	IS, UP, CP	Recordings undertaken and maintained Monitor records	TBD
E1.8	Involve the local community and Traditional Owners with interpreting the park's historic heritage, encourage participation and record the community's knowledge of heritage values, stories and connections.	M	CS	Effective Aboriginal community engagement Monitor records	E

E1.9	Involve local community and descendants of Māori soldiers from the 28th (Māori) Battalion to recognise Māori Flax plantings as a living war memorial.	O	ES, CP	Effective Māori community engagement Monitor records	TBC
E2. Strengthen and express the cultural values of the site through supporting community groups and activities					
E2.1	Continue Council's bushcare program where demand is present, providing materials and volunteer support and training.	O	ES	Community participation	E
E2.2	Continue to support the community activity groups who use the park and facilities.	O	ES, CP	Use continues Review of use	E
E2.3	Continue to support the Māori community in managing and utilizing the Māori flax in the Gully for traditional cultural practices.	O	ES, CP	Use continues Review of use	TBC
E3. Ensure the cultural landscape is expressed in the design and management of the site.					
E3.1	Ensure the visual setting of the park is conserved by considering the overall landscape character of the park when assessing and/or designing new development or rebuilding existing infrastructure in the park.	O	IS, MP, UP	Character maintained Design review	TBC
E4. Conserve and maintain the heritage fabric of the park					
E4.1	<p><i>Approach</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The heritage significance of Tamarama Park and Beach is conserved and managed for future generations. ii. The full range of identified and potential heritage values will be considered, including natural and cultural. iii. The park will be managed as a continuous and integrated cultural landscape. iv. Any works on the ground will be guided by heritage inputs v. Any physical works proposed shall be assessed to mitigate and manage material impact. A heritage impact statement is required for any works proposed in the park that are likely to impact identified heritage items. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	Heritage elements conserved and appreciated Design review Heritage review On site assessment	TBC

E4.2	<p><i>Conserve heritage significance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Undertake a cautious approach - change as little as possible. ii. Avoid constructions that would adversely affect the heritage significance of Tamarama Park and Beach. iii. Regularly inspect heritage items to assess condition and identify any actions required. iv. Use most recent technologies to record engravings and monitor condition periodically. v. Prepare conservation strategies for individual heritage items where significant change is proposed. vi. The natural, cultural and social values of the parks should be weighted equally. vii. Enhance presentation and public appreciation of heritage values. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	<p>Heritage elements conserved and appreciated</p> <p>Design review</p> <p>Heritage review</p> <p>On site assessment</p>	TBC
E4.3	<p><i>Engage with community</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The coexistence of Aboriginal and historical values needs to be considered and given equal weight during planning. ii. The significant associations between the place and people who value the place need to be respected and retained not obscured. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	<p>Effective Aboriginal community engagement</p> <p>Consultation occurs</p> <p>Consultation evaluated</p>	TBC
E4.4	<p><i>Encourage research and enquiry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Facilitate and encourage engagement and involvement of people for whom the parks have significant association and meaning. ii. Understand the research potential of various heritage elements within the parks. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	<p>Research encouraged</p> <p>Research potential optimised</p> <p>Monitor research</p>	TBC
E4.5	<p><i>Keep good records</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Where changes or works are undertaken, ensure decisions are recorded and made available. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	<p>Recording undertaken and maintained</p> <p>Monitor records</p>	TBC
E4.6	<p><i>A continuous cultural landscape</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As per E1.1, manage as a continuous cultural landscape - explore potential physical connections between the parks. ii. The visual relationships between the parks, including views and landscape, should be protected and enhanced. 	O	IS, MP, PF, UP, CP	<p>Physical links optimised</p> <p>Visual links optimised</p> <p>Monitor on site</p>	TBC

E4.7	<i>Heritage listings</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Update Waverley LEP Heritage Map and schedule 5 with current information to remove duplicate sites and adjust location of known items. ii. Visual relationship between the parks, including views and landscape, should be protected and enhanced. iii. Support the Māori community to register the Māori Flax Memorial with the NSW Veterans Affairs Office as a Community War Memorial 	O	IS, UP, CP	LEP updated Visual links conserved Design review Monitor on site Registration undertaken	TBD
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6.6. Management and maintenance

Maintenance responsibilities of Tamarama Park and Beach currently lie with Council. Tamarama Park has a high level of visitation placing immense pressure on park services and maintenance requirements. The plan proposes to review some of the current management and maintenance practices for the park and beach with the intention of ensuring maintenance service levels are adequate to achieve a high level of amenity and safety.

The plan aims to align community expectations regarding maintenance with the "maintenance and servicing framework" for beach parks outlined in the *Open Space and Recreation Strategy*. Where practical the proposal seeks to reduce the visual clutter associated with garbage services and vehicle access.

Some infrastructure such as the stairs and path access into the park, broken seating and fences require repair or replacement. When these assets are replaced, it must be ensured they meet current and future requirements, and where possible asset repair and replacement, like for like, will be managed in accordance with Council's *Strategic Asset Management Plan*.



Image: Tamarama Park

6.6.1. Action plan

Item	Action	Time	Who	Performance targets & measures	\$
F1. Manage and maintain the park's natural ecosystem					
F1.1	Maintain the natural ecosystems within the park as a whole system, seeing each individual component, such as turf, flora and fauna as being part of the whole ecosystem services offered and understanding that Tamarama Park and Beach is one part of a whole green system within the larger Waverley municipality.	S	IS, PF, UP, OSR	Maintenance of natural systems, including turf fields to an identifiable standard of service	TBD
F2. Ensure that the park environment is safe for users at all times					
F2.1	<i>Shared use of common areas of park</i> Promote awareness of the cooperative use of the common areas of the park.	S	IS, PF, UP, OSR	Shared use promoted	TBD
F2.2	Ensure safety is considered in all design projects with the park and buildings and continue to work with relevant stakeholders to address safety concerns.	S	IS, PF, UP, OSR	Function and safety improved Design review On site monitoring	TBD
F2.3	<i>Safety through design</i> Ensure that the four main design principles of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) framework are applied throughout the park, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural surveillance – spaces are designed so that people and spaces can be seen ii. Access control – built space mechanisms used to control movement iii. Territorial Reinforcement – visitors have a sense of ownership of the space iv. Space management – the space is well maintained and inviting v. Provide natural and passive surveillance throughout the park by enhancing or installing new security lighting. 	S	IS, PF	Function and safety improved Design review On site monitoring	TBD

F3. Consider the capacity of the landscape when identifying management strategies					
F3.1	<p><i>Capacity Management strategies</i></p> <p>Management and mechanisms are based on the capacity of the ecosystems within the park. Identify the thresholds of change for each of the main ecosystems with the park, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Softfall where it is installed, such as on playspaces. ii. Natural tactile surfaces were used on paths .Flora ecosystems, such as plantings, trees, gardens . iii. Use these thresholds to manage each ecosystem within their individual thresholds to maintain the element at its optimum and to maintain community confidence in the overall space. 	O	IS, PF, OSR	Effectiveness and management Monitoring	LTFP
F4. Ensure facilities are well-maintained and appropriately serviced					
F4.1	Ensure maintenance service levels are aligned with the 'maintenance and serving framework' for Beach Parks as outlined in Appendix A of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy.	M	ES, MP, PF, W&C	Quality of park use Effectiveness and cost Monitoring	LTFP
F4.2	Ensure a continual upgrade of grassed areas, entries, signage, vegetation and other park assets in line with Strategic Asset Management Plan.		IS, PF, UP, OSR	Quality of park use Effectiveness and cost Monitoring	E
F4.3	Continue to invest in stormwater harvesting on all new structures and retrofit water harvesting to existing buildings, towards improving natural turf surfaces and gardens within the park.	M	ES, MP, PF, W&C	Water harvesting contributes to site water supply Assessment / monitoring	LTFP
F4.4	Continue to monitor waste management within the park.	O	ES, IS, OSR	Sustainable waste management Monitoring	LTFP
F4.5	Continue to document maintenance regime to buildings and implement.	O	PF, OSR, W&C	Effectiveness and cost Monitoring	E
F4.6	Continue to undertake, improve and enhance the regular planned maintenance program for the parks.	O	IS, PF, UP, OSR, W&C	Effectiveness and cost Monitoring	E

F4.7	Undertake reactive maintenance of the park such as graffiti removal and repairing damages.	O	OSR, W&C	Quality of park use Effectiveness and cost Monitoring	E
F5. Review and enforce compliance and regulations that enable a range of users to enjoy the park safely					
F5.1	Ensure compliance information aligns with Appendix b: Park compliance of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy.	O	IS, OSR	Sustainable use Monitoring Community liaison	E
F5.2	Continue to monitor the use of the dogs off-leash in prohibited areas. Undertake any necessary campaigns to educate dog-owners about regulations and responsibilities. Enforce regulations as required.	O	IS, OSR	Sustainable use Monitoring Community liaison	E
F5.3	Integrate compliance signage with a signage and wayfinding strategy and update signs accordingly. Ensure the relevant information to allow for practicable enforcement of regulations, such as dog off leash.	M	IS, PF, OSR	Effective awareness and understanding Monitoring Community liaison	TBD
F5.4	Review, monitor, and actively enforce the commercial fitness groups' and personal trainers' lease agreements and agreed use of the park to manage and reduce wear and tear on the lawn and park infrastructure, and to ensure groups comply with the agreement terms.	O	OSR	Sustainable use Monitoring Community liaison	E
F5.5	Continue to support casual volleyball players in accordance with rules and regulations.	O	IS, CP	Sustainable use Monitoring Community liaison	E
F5.6	Maintain ranger patrols to enforce compliance and safety issues.	O	OSR	Sustainable use Monitoring Community liaison	E
F6. Educate private property owners on their obligations as Crown Land neighbours					
F6.1	Educate private landowners that share a boundary with Tamarama Park and Beach on their specific responsibility as a neighbour to Crown Land. Provide guidance to landowners on what they can and cannot do.	O	IS, PF, UP, OSR	Community liaison Awareness and understanding improved	E

6.7. Community land management

As specified in the LG Act S36 (3A) (a) and (b) a plan of management that applies to just one area of community land:

- (a) must include a description of:
 - i. the condition of the land, and of any buildings or other improvements on the land, as at the date of adoption of the plan of management, and
 - ii. the use of the land and any such buildings or improvements as at that date, and
- (b) must:
 - i. specify the purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements, will be permitted to be used, and
 - ii. specify the purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease or licence or otherwise, and
 - iii. describe the scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development.

The purposes for which the land, buildings and improvements, including future development, will be permitted to be used are based upon and support the reserves purpose of public recreation, the objectives of the reserve community land categories, and the uses as detailed in this plan of management and master plan.

Council Tamarama Park management, including administration and maintenance facilities and services, will be permitted throughout the reserve and may involve the exclusion of the general public for safety and service delivery reasons.

The scale and intensity of permitted uses and developments will be governed by this plan of management once adopted, along side Council’s Events and Community Facilities policies, Council’s lease, licence or other estates approval policies and procedures, any regulations about permitted or non-permitted activities, and any Council approvals under

S68 of the LG Act and or Council’s development consents and approvals as a determining authority under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The specific purposes and description of uses in leases, licences and other estates is set out in Chapter 9.8: Lease, licence and other estates authorisation.

The purposes generally include:

Public recreation - recreation, leisure, health and fitness, community and cultural facilities, uses and events, food and beverage outlets, mobile vendors, recreation, leisure and sporting hire and or retail fitness, health and well-being classes or training, major public events and associated supporting activities, commercial or community filming and photography; and

Community uses - surf lifesaving facilities, uses, events and services, community theatre, arts and crafts with associated training and education, music rehearsal and studio and associated activities, Tamarama Park and Beach visitor information and associated goods and services and storage.

6.8. Land Categorisation

It is a requirement of the LG Act to categorise land as per s.36(4). Tamarama Park and Beach has been categorised in accordance with the guidelines set out in Chapter 11, 12 and 14 of the Local Government Regulation 1999. The proposed categories for this Plan of Management are described in the table.

The community land categories across the reserve are:

- Park
- Natural Area – Escarpment
- Natural Area – Bushland
- Natural Area – Foreshore
- General Community Use

These five categories are described in the upcoming table. For land ownership, refer Chapter 3, Figure 3.1 Land Ownership.

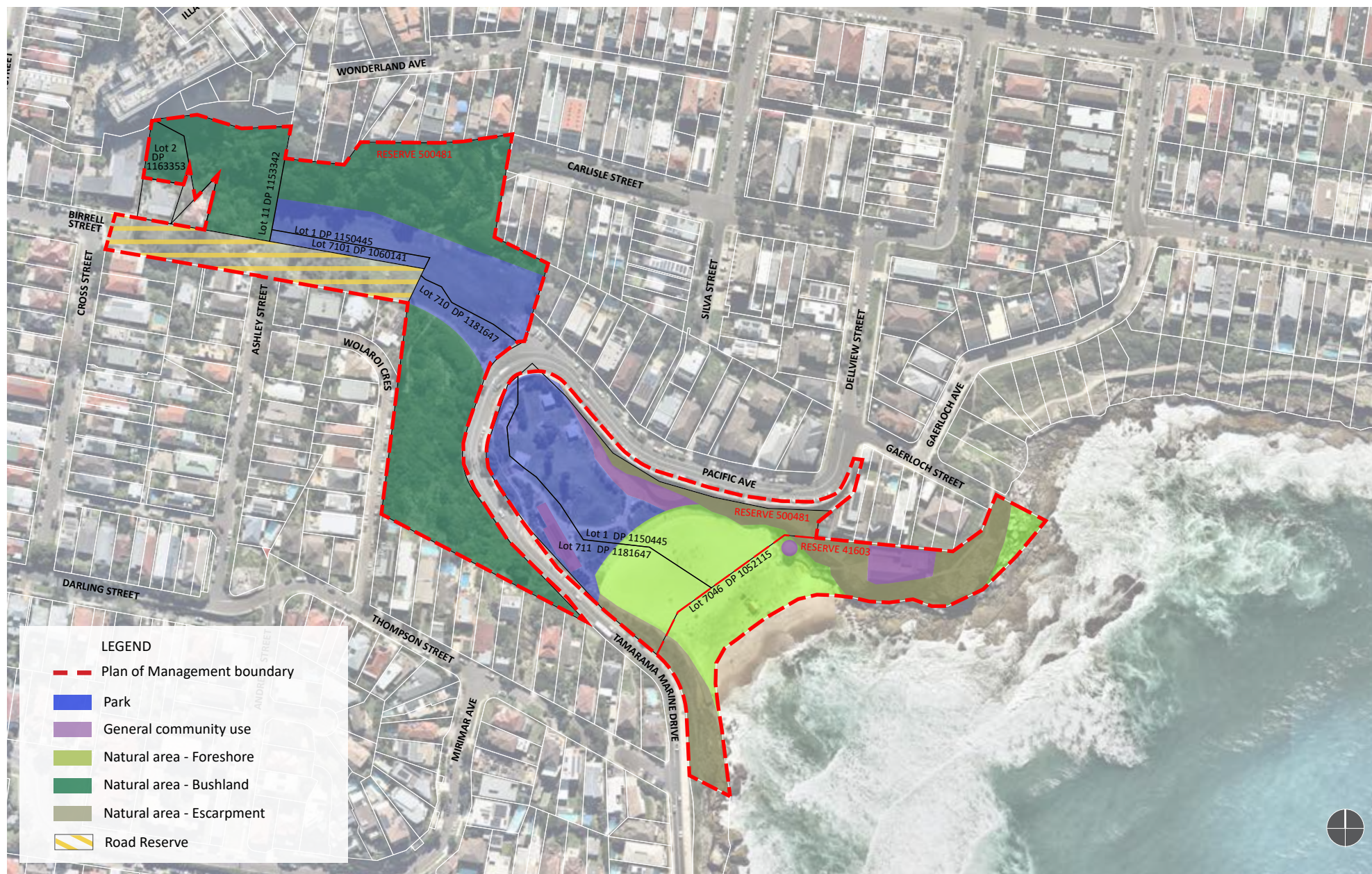


Figure 6.2 Land Categorisation

Reserve/ Dedication	Ownership	Gazettal date	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Justification
Tamarama Park 500481 (Lot 1 DP 1150445, Lot 710 DP 1181647, Lot 711 DP 1181647, Lot 7101 DP 1060141)	Crown Land	24th September, 1920	Public Recreation	Park General Community Use Natural Area Foreshore Natural Area Escarpment Natural Area Bushland	<p>Park – This area is used for active and passive recreation, the area includes:</p> <p>Part of the lower gully area including grassy and vegetated slopes with path connecting to various access points and central park area.</p> <p>The central park area is mainly used by walkers, dog walkers, picnickers and people relaxing. Occasionally, informal ball games and fitness training also take place within this area. Fitness trainers require a permit from Council to conduct classes in the park.</p> <p>General Community Use – These areas include:</p> <p>The Southern Kiosk Amenities on the southwest of the Park contains public toilets, change facilities, showers. A licence agreement is in place at the Kiosk café.</p> <p>Shared storage for the TSLSC and bin store are located in a storage building on the north side of the park which also houses a first aid room.</p> <p>Natural Area ‘Foreshore’ – A small area of Crown Land at the back of Tamarama Beach is used primarily for sand-based recreation activities, including casual volleyball games.</p> <p>Natural Area ‘Escarpment’ – This area includes the natural sandstone cliff wall, outcrops and patches of vegetation along the north east of the reserve and part of the sandstone cliff wall on the southern side.</p> <p>Natural Area ‘Bushland’ – These areas are located on the South and North facing slopes of Tamarama Gully and the vegetated slope adjacent Tamarama Marine Drive. The Gully slopes include a mix of native and exotic vegetation. Waverley Council has adopted and is implementing an <i>Ecological Restoration Action Plan</i> (ERAP) to re-establish native species within the bushland dominated by invasive exotic weeds. Works are carried out by professional contractors engaged by Waverley Council.</p>
Tamarama Beach 41603 (Lot 7046 DP 1052115)	Crown Land	17th April 1907	Public Recreation	General Community Use Natural Area Foreshore Natural Area Escarpment	<p>General Community Use – These areas include:</p> <p>Tamarama Beach Surf Lifesaving Club (TSLSC) is located on the northeast of the Park along the coastal walk with amenities for club members.</p> <p>Lifeguard tower is located on the north east of the beach.</p> <p>Natural Area ‘Foreshore’ – A small area of Crown Land at the back of Tamarama Beach is used primarily for sand-based recreation activities.</p> <p>Natural Area ‘Escarpment’ – This area includes the south and north headlands, both features sandstone cliffs, outcrops and patches of remnant vegetation.</p>

Reserve/ Dedication	Ownership	Purpose(s)	Categorisation	Justification
Lot 2 DP1163353 Lot 11 DP1153342	Council Land	Public Recreation	Natural Area Bushland	Natural Area 'Bushland' - These areas are located on the eastern facing slopes of Tamarama Gully and form the western boundary to the park bounded by residential properties. The Gully slopes include areas of natural waterfall and a mix of native and exotic vegetation. Waverley Council has adopted and is implementing an Ecological Restoration Action Plan (ERAP) to re-establish native species within the bushland dominated by invasive exotic weeds. Works are carried out by professional contractors engaged by Waverley Council.

Community land category	Local Government Act 1993 (Ss.36G, 36I, 36N) Core objectives for community land categories	Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 Guidelines for categorisation
Natural area - bushland	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land, and • to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and • to promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and • to restore degraded bushland, and • to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and • to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as bushland under section 36(5) of the Act if the land contains primarily native vegetation and that vegetation: • is the natural vegetation or a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land, or • although not the natural vegetation of the land, is still representative of the structure or floristics, or structure and floristics, of the natural vegetation in the locality. <p>Such land includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bushland that is mostly undisturbed with a good mix of tree ages, and natural regeneration, where the understorey is comprised of native grasses and herbs or native shrubs, and that contains a range of habitats for native fauna (such as logs, shrubs, tree hollows and leaf litter), or • moderately disturbed bushland with some regeneration of trees and shrubs, where there may be a regrowth area with trees of even age, where native shrubs and grasses are present in the understorey even though there may be some weed invasion, or • highly disturbed bushland where the native understorey has been removed, where there may be significant weed invasion and where dead and dying trees are present, where there is no natural regeneration of trees or shrubs, but where the land is still capable of being rehabilitated.
Natural area – escarpment	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as an escarpment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect any important geological, geomorphological or scenic features of the escarpment, and • to facilitate safe community use and enjoyment of • the escarpment 	<p>Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as an escarpment under section 36(5) of the Act if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the land includes such features as a long cliff-like ridge or rock, and • the land includes significant or unusual geological, geomorphological or scenic qualities.

Natural area – foreshore	Land that is categorised as a natural area should be further categorised as foreshore under section 36(5) of the Act if the land is situated on the water's edge and forms a transition zone between the aquatic and terrestrial environment.	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all • functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area, and • to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.
Park	Land should be categorised as a park under section 36(4) of the Act if the land is, or is proposed to be, improved by landscaping, gardens or the provision of non-sporting equipment and facilities, for use mainly for passive or active recreational, social, educational and cultural pursuits that do not unduly intrude on the peaceful enjoyment of the land by others.	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and • to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games • to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management
General community use	<p>Land should be categorised as general community use under section 36(4) of the Act if the land—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may be made available for use for any purpose for which community land may be used, whether by the public at large or by specific sections of the public, and • is not required to be categorised as a natural area under section 36A, 36B or 36C of the Act and does not satisfy the guidelines under clauses 102–105 for categorisation as a natural area, a sportsground, a park or an area of cultural significance. 	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and • in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Source:

Guidelines for categorisation: *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*

Core objectives for community land categories: *Local Government Act Amendment 1993*

6.9. Leases and licences

This Plan of Management, and the accompanying table: Authorisation of Leases, Licences and Other Estates, expressly authorises the following leases, licences and other estates, subject to the provisions of the LG Act, Part 2, Division 2, Ss.45 and 46, 46a to 47d and being consistent with the core objectives of the community land categories assigned to the Crown land, as well as the Crown reserve purpose.

The grant of any tenures, such as tenure terms and limits, tendering, and notification and approvals, will be subject to the provisions of Part 2, Division 2 of the LG Act.

Public events are defined as being events that are open to the general public and are subject to Council's Community Strategic Plan, or Events or Community Facility policies, and may require Council approval or authorisations. The express authorisation of leases and licences under this plan of management is outlined below.

Tamarama Park (Crown Reserve 500481) and Beach (Crown Reserve 41603) is a Crown reserve for the gazetted purpose of 'Public Recreation'.



Image: Tamarama Park Kiosk

6.9.1. Express authorisation of leases and licences

Tenure Type	Tenure Purpose	Description	Category Area	Specific Areas (if required)	Current or Future Use
Lease or licence	Community performance	Community and cultural activities, performing and visual arts activities, including concerts, dramatic productions, dance and exhibitions	General Community Use, Park	Specified areas as designated, including gully, park, beach and surf club.	Future use
Lease or licence	Recreation, leisure, health and fitness, community events	Hireable community spaces for recreational classes or ad hoc community functions and events	General Community Use, Park	Specified areas as designated, including the surf club.	Future use
Lease or licence	Food and beverage outlets	Cafes or kiosk including outdoor dining	General Community Use	Specified areas as designated	Future use
Licence	Public event	Special events and/ or exhibitions without any permanent structures and does not conflict with the park as a recreational public space	General Community Use, Foreshore	Specified areas as designated	Licence
Licence	Storage	Management of public security lockers	General Community Use	Specified areas as designated	Future use
Lease	Surf lifesaving clubhouse	Clubhouse activities and ancillary services, including function and training space, merchandise sales and equipment storage	General Community Use	Specified areas as designated	Current use
Licence	SLSC Nippers events	Organised group training, health and fitness activities for SLSC Nippers	General Community Use, Foreshore	Specified areas as designated	Current use
Licence	Surf Life Saving Clubs and/ or SLSNSW	Organised training and competitive events	General Community Use, Foreshore and Park	Specified areas as designated	Current use
Licence	Fitness, health and well-being classes or training	Individual lessons or classes for health, fitness or well-being	Park, General Community Use	Specified areas as designated	Licence
Licence	Mobile vendors	Goods and services ancillary to public recreation and Tamarama Park and Beach: Ice cream, water, juice sales, coffee, massage, sun protection, beach and water equipment hire	Park, General Community Use, Foreshore	Tamarama Park, Beach, Promenade	Current use
Licence	Commercial or community filming and photography	Commercial or community production of films and photographs without any permanent structures and in accordance with the Local Government Filming Protocol	Park, General Community Use	As detailed in individual licence	Current use

General and ad hoc short-term or casual licences: as issued ad hoc with Council formal application process, permissions and/or approvals (LG Act, S.46, LG (General) Regulation, Cl. 117, and CLM Act Ss. and 3.17, CLM Regulation Cl. 31

Park	General Community Use	Foreshore
Community events and festivals hiring of equipment	Publicly accessible functions (including commemorative functions, book launches, film releases, balls, and similar activities)	Community events and festivals hiring of equipment
Playing a musical instrument, or singing for fee or reward, including busking	Public event-based social purposes (including child care, vacation care)	Filming, including for cinema/television
Filming, including for cinema/television	Exhibitions, functions and catering	Conducting a commercial
Conducting a commercial	Concerts and other performances, including both live performances and film (cinema and TV)	Photography session
Photography session	Broadcasts associated with any event, concert, or public speech	Public performances engaging in trade or business ancillary to, or supportive of public recreation
Public performances engaging in trade or business ancillary to, or supportive of public recreation	Public speeches, meetings, seminars and presentations, including educational programs	Delivering a public address
Delivering a public address	Engaging in trade or business ancillary to, or supportive of public recreation	Mobile public health services, e.g.: Blood Bank, Mammogram, community health
Mobile public health services, e.g.: Blood Bank, Mammogram, community health	Delivering a public address	Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities
Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities	Community events and festivals	Catering
Catering	Fairs, markets, auctions and similar activities	Advertising consistent with the reserve use and purposes
Advertising consistent with the reserve use and purposes	Advertising consistent with the reserve use and purposes	Environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies
Environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies	Limited commercial promotional events for recreation or leisure activities	Short term erection of temporary structures ancillary to Hallmark (State Government), State and National recognised events
Short term erection of temporary structures ancillary to Hallmark (State Government), State and National recognised events	Community, training or education	Small pop-up marquees for community events, licenced vendors, environmental activities and festivals
Small pop-up marquees for community events, licenced vendors, environmental activities and festivals	Environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies	Site investigations access through a reserve emergency occupation
Site investigations access through a reserve emergency occupation	Short term erection of temporary structures ancillary to Hallmark (State Government), State and National recognised events	
	Small pop-up marquees for community events, licenced vendors, environmental activities and festivals	
	Site investigations access through a reserve emergency occupation	

6.10. Other estates

This Plan of Management allows the council to grant 'an estate' over community land for the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities in accordance with the LG Act.

Estates may also be granted across community land for the provision of pipes, conduits, or other connections under the surface of the ground for the connection of premises adjoining the community land to a facility of the council or other public utility provider that is situated on community land.

6.11. Compliance restrictions

Compliance and regulation in open spaces such as parks, reserves, urban centres and beaches are an important part of keeping the community safe and our environmental assets clean and sustainable.

Regulations of permitted or prohibited activities should be outlined in Council's plans of management and on Council's website. Compliance information is also currently found on park signs.

The following activities are prohibited in Tamarama Park and Beach based on Council's revised compliance framework for parks dated February 2019:

- No camping or staying over night
- No portable barbecues or open fires
- No organised ball games without council approval
- No Smoking
- No skateboarding, rollerblading and kite flying
- Dogs prohibited in park (including within 10m of playground, with the exception of assistance dogs) and on the Beach
- Dogs permitted on-leash on the Coast Walk, promenade, park pathways and in Tamarama Gully
- Fishing is allowed in these areas but taking, gathering or collecting seashore animals is prohibited.
- No kite or kite activities

- No collecting or harvesting invertebrates in the intertidal area
- No commercial activities, without Council approval
- No glass

Alcohol Prohibited Areas

Tamarama Park is currently designated as an Alcohol Prohibited Areas (APAs) in accordance with Section 632A of the Local Government Act.

It is recommended by the Office of Local Government that the application of the APAs is reviewed by Council every four (4) years to ensure an APAs is still warranted to manage alcohol consumption in the public place to reduce anti-social behaviour and crime.



Image: Compliance signage



Implementation and Funding

7

7. Implementation and funding

7.1. Funding sources

Funding for implementing the plan of management will either be allocated for future upgrade works (capital works) or maintenance and management of the park (operational works). Funding for the management and maintenance is currently provided through Council's annual budget allocation.

To fund the proposed upgrade works Waverley Council plans to set aside capital works funds in future years that will cover a number of the proposals in the shorter-term plan.

Council's budget for the plan of management is not expected to accommodate all proposals in the short- or long-term plan. Additional funding options that may be investigated include:

- State and federal grants
- Voluntary planning agreements
- Chapter 7.11 planning contributions
- Partnerships with community groups or businesses.

The amount of funding through these streams is difficult to anticipate as it is dependent on development and grant programs. Regardless of the type of current or future enterprises, Council must also ensure that legitimate costs of upgrading the park are recouped wherever possible.

7.2. Performance indicators

To effectively implement the action plan, performance indicators are required to demonstrate that the desired outcomes from the plan have been achieved.

The action plan identifies suggested performance targets and measures for each action. In addition, the following methods can supplement and complement the monitoring of progress and performance of the action plan:

- Surveys: carry out surveys and questionnaires periodically (approximately every five years), accompanied by a survey of user numbers in various parts of the area. This survey should be qualitative and quantitative. This survey should establish any changes in park usage, visitor experience and perceptions, etc. Additionally, online surveys could be undertaken to request feedback on the implementation of particular programs and management strategies.
- Register of correspondence: review of letters, emails and community requests received each year (positive and negative) on various subjects related to the site. This register can be used to indicate general trends, changes in issues, opportunities and the management of the space.
- Photographic survey: taken at key and consistent locations every five years to establish degrees of change (either positive or negative). This could be compared with aerial photographs reviewed every five years.

7.3. Review and monitoring

If the plan of management is to remain relevant in the future it is essential that its implementation is reviewed on a regular basis to ensure any relevant changes are incorporated. Changes that may need to be addressed include new legislation, changes in community values, project priorities, funding resources and new opportunities for future upgrades.

Given that community expectation and requirements change over time, this plan also needs to have some flexibility to adapt to any changes of circumstance.

It is recommended that the plan be reviewed in the following sequences and time spans:

- Annually; review progress of action plan
- Every two years: review management and administration structures and update priorities
- Every five years: undertake a major review of all values based on revised analysis of issues and amended

planning legislation. Review outcomes against survey information, photographic record and register of correspondence.

- Every ten years: review the plan of management.
- As directed by the Department of Planning and Environment, who are the responsible agency for the *Crown Land Management Act (2016)* which governs the development of all management plans.
- In addition, in accordance with the Native Title Act any native title claims that affect the planning area.