



PLAN OF MANAGEMENT  
FOR  
JUDBOOLEY PARADE, WINDANG



**Adopted by Council on 24 June 2008.**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>AIMS OF THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>THE STUDY AREA</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Location</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Figure 1 – Judbooley Parade Plan of Management Area</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Description of Existing Facilities and Leases/Licenses</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>History of Judbooley Parade Area</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Key Values of Judbooley Parade Area</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Management Objectives</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Management Outcomes</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>The Local Government Act 1993</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Figure 2 - Community Land Category Map</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>The National Parks and Wildlife Act</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Permissible Uses Table</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Action Plan</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Parking Considerations</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Performance Assessment and Review</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>17</b>
<b><u>Key Management Recommendations - Aboriginal Archaeological &amp; Cultural Heritage Assessment</u></b>	<b>17</b>

**Figure 3 – Map of Permissible Use Areas is the final page of the document. This figure accompanies the Permissible Uses Table.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The area covered by the Judbooley Parade Plan of Management (POM) is comprised of Lots 1 – 9 DP 9944, Lot 10 DP 663077 and Lot 101 DP 848325 in Judbooley Parade, Windang. This area is shown in figure 1 as shaded. The POM area includes a small portion of the approximately 40km of foreshore of Lake Illawarra. This small portion of the lake foreshore has been described by a long time Windang resident as “one of the most accessible and active fishing sites of Lake Illawarra.”

Lake Illawarra is a shallow coastal lagoon bounded by numerous suburbs of both Wollongong and Shellharbour. The lake is managed by the Lake Illawarra Authority and has been the subject of heated community debate for many years mainly due to the community’s desire for a permanent entrance to the lake.

Opening the entrance to the lake has been difficult as the Illawarra has been in the throes of a drought and thus a 2001 southern breakwater project did not yield the results expected. A project to provide a northern breakwater and extend the southern breakwater has been recently completed and as a result the lake should be open more often than in the past. The breakwater project should breathe new life into the lake and provide for recreational, social and economic opportunities that have been lacking in recent years.

This POM is being created so that future development will be aimed at revitalising the area by capitalising on the lake’s beauty and the area’s rich history. For instance, the Windang Boat Shed played a large role in the history of the area from the 1930s till recently. It is hoped that this plan of management will facilitate the return of a boat hire business to the foreshore.

Additionally, the POM area is of great heritage value to the Aboriginal community. A collaborative approach to beautifying the foreshore by Council and the community can lead to an acknowledgment of both the Windang Boat era and the area’s Aboriginal cultural value through public artworks and public amenity improvements.

The POM for this area of Community Land has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 with the aim of providing a framework to guide the future management of the site.

## **WHAT IS A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT?**

A plan of management is a document that provides a framework for the management and use of areas of community land. The plan enables management to proceed in an efficient and sustainable manner, helps reconcile competing interests, identifies priorities for allocation of available resources and facilitates public understanding.

Periodic revision of the plan of management also enables changing social, economic and ecological conditions to be taken into account as they arise and where necessary, the plan can be amended to reflect these changes.

## **AIMS OF THIS PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**

The overall aims of the Judbooley Parade Plan of Management are to:

- Identify the significant values of the planning area;
- Identify the issues associated with these values, and the associated usage demands;
- Establish management objectives to address the identified issues and then develop appropriate management strategies to ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the values of the planning area;
- Provide a management plan which will guide the future use of the site through the achievement of the defined outcomes; and
- Ensure that the use of the planning area is compatible with the surrounding environment and the historical value of the site, and will enhance the existing qualities of the Judbooley Parade area.

## **THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT PROCESS**

The preparation of this plan of management has been undertaken following an identified process.

### **Collection of Information and Definition of Issues**

- Analysis of the site and the determination of the planning opportunities and constraints.
- Assessment of relevant legislation, previous studies and relevant documents.
- The establishment of management objectives for the planning area.
- Definition of relevant issues and the existing situation.

### **Development of the Preferred Management Approach and the Preparation of the Plan**

- The establishment of desired outcomes to satisfy the aims and objectives of the plan and the needs of the community and stakeholder groups.
- Establishment of strategies and supporting actions.
- Preparation of the draft plan of management document.

### **Exhibition and Making of the Plan**

- Consideration of public comment and subsequent amendment (as warranted).
- Adoption of the plan of management by Wollongong City Council.
- Periodic review and amendment of the plan.

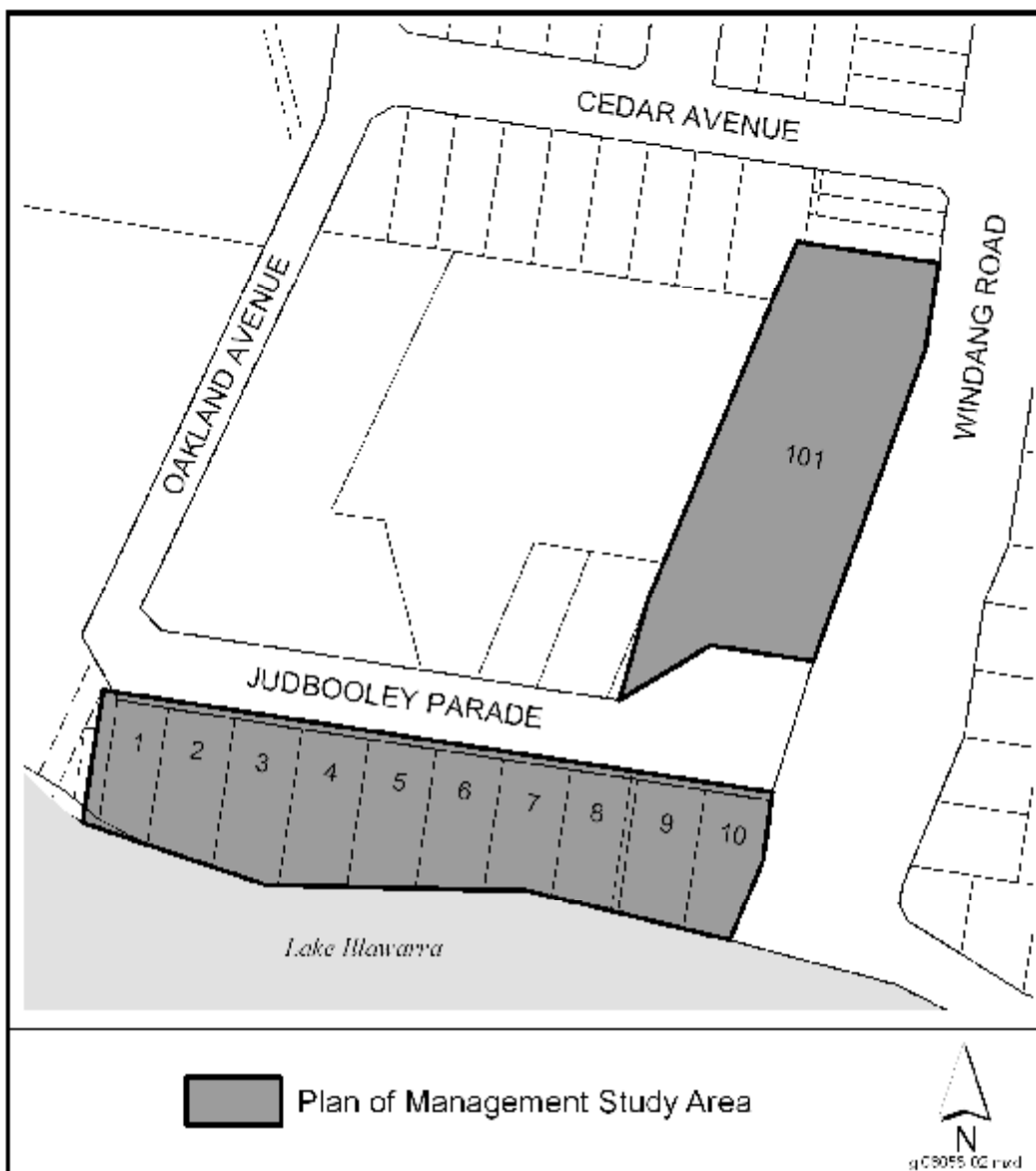
## THE STUDY AREA

### Location

The area covered by this plan of management is located in Judbooley Parade, Windang on the western side of Windang Road and fronting Lake Illawarra.

All lots within the study area are owned by Wollongong City Council, except for Lots 1 & 6 DP 9944 which are owned by the Lake Illawarra Authority (note Wollongong City Council contributed an equal share in purchasing the two properties). The combined lots comprise an area of approximately 1.2ha.

**Figure 1 - Judbooley Parade Plan of Management Area**



## **The Area Covered by the Plan of Management**

The land covered by this plan of management comprises Lots 1 – 9 DP 9944, Lot 10 DP 663077 and Lot 101 DP 848325 in Judbooley Parade, Windang as shown above by shading in Figure 1. The lot number is shown on each land parcel in Figure 1 for easy reference.

Council owns the whole of the land, except Lots 1 and 6 which are owned by the Lake Illawarra Authority although Council does have an interest as Council contributed a 50% share in the purchase of the two properties. The LIA has approved the inclusion of its land in the plan of management, given that the two lots are, for all intents and purposes, seen as part of the study area land. The inclusion of the land owned by the Lake Illawarra Authority (LIA) in this plan of management is voluntary and the LIA has the right to remove their land from the POM at any time. Lots 1 and 6 were purchased to ensure continued public access along the foreshore. Lots 2-5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 have been cleared of buildings and are in use as parkland.

## **Description of Existing Facilities and Leases/Licenses in the Plan of Management Area**

On lot 1, there is a building with the address of 17 Judbooley Parade that is constructed of brick with a tile roof and comprises three residential flats, two small and one large. All three flats are leased out by the Lake Illawarra Authority for residential purposes.

Going east from lot 1 to lot 5 the area is grassed open space along the lake front. The building on lot 6 is (7 Judbooley Parade) is a two storey house which is leased out by the Lake Illawarra Authority for residential purposes.

Lots 7, 8 and 9 are open space. Previously, as shown in the aerial photo used in figure 3 at the end of this document, there was once a house on lot 8 that was demolished in September 2007. Additionally, the Windang Boatshed once located on lot 9 and shown in figure 3, was demolished by Council in January 2007.

Along the eastern lake front corner of the plan of management area, there is an open area with concrete path which traverses the land from the Judbooley Parade cul-de-sac to underneath the Windang Bridge. This area includes lot 10 and is named Edith Lacy Park.

Going north crossing the Judbooley Parade cul-de-sac and east from the Windang Bowls Club, there is lot 101, known as Memorial Park which is an open space area that also includes two concrete tennis courts, a tennis clubhouse and a toilet block. The tennis courts and club house are leased out by Council to the Wollongong Tennis Courts Administration.

During December/January for the last 40 years, Memorial Park has been home to the Venetian Carnival. The Windang Surf Life Saving Club hires out the park on a short term basis to hold this successful carnival annually.

## **History of Judbooley Parade area**

### **Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage**

The Judbooley Parade area is listed as being of Aboriginal significance in the National Parks & Wildlife Service Aboriginal Site Register and is also identified in the Wollongong City Aboriginal Heritage Planning Study (1995) as having Aboriginal site sensitivity. Therefore, Council carried out an Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment for the entire plan of management area that was completed in November 2007.

The area was assessed to be of **high** cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community.

The Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council provided the following recommendations as part of a site survey of lot 8 carried out by their organisation in September 2007:

- *As Judbooley Parade Windang and the surrounding area is of great importance to the local Aboriginal community, and is identified as a traditional site, all work carried out in this area must be done in consultation with the Illawarra Aboriginal Land Council and Traditional Owner Groups.*
- *It is imperative that the Local Aboriginal Community is consulted on any future planning or development of this area.*
- *This area is a Traditional Aboriginal Site and therefore must be protected and preserved for future generations.*

*(Recommendations provided by Sharralyn Robinson, Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council Acting CEO as part of the site survey report submitted to Council on 28 9 2007.)*

Aboriginal people have inhabited the Illawarra region for at least 20,000 years. Lake Illawarra was formed about 3,000 years ago when the present sea levels stabilised. Prior to this time, the area encompassing the Lake would have been comprised part of a broader inland valley.

The very southern end of the Windang Peninsula was used by Aboriginal people as a crossing point at low tide when people were travelling on foot between Wollongong and areas further south. It is difficult to know exactly how and for how long the land in the plan of management area may have been used by Aboriginal people after the arrival of Europeans, but it is likely the Lake edge in this area continued to be used for camping sometime into the 1800s. After this time, it is likely that Aboriginal people visited the area to fish, gather shellfish or when crossing the Lake.

It is hoped that the area's importance to the Aboriginal community can be expressed through future public artworks and/or park amenity design developed through collaborative efforts between Council and the community. A collaborative approach was used to improve Osborne Park, opposite Wollongong Harbour on Cliff Road, and could work in Windang. Osborne Park, like the area under this plan of management, has both European and Aboriginal heritage values.

## **European Heritage**

In 1824, the Windang area was identified as a possible location for a European settlement, presumably because of its proximity to the lake entrance. The area was designated as a Township Reserve on an 1834 map of the Illawarra drawn by surveyor H F White. However, until the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area was used as little more than a picnic and fishing spot by locals and campers.

In 1920, the site to the west of the Windang Boatshed was purchased by William Turnbull who built a substantial two storey timber guest house and named it “Wyndang House”. Turnbull built up a successful tourist business and popularised the area as a holiday destination. The site contained a general store incorporating a non-official post office which offered small boats for hire. In 1926, the post office was officially recognised and named Windang Post Office and an area of Crown land on the southern part of the foreshore to the east of Windang Road was set aside as a public reserve.

By 1929, tourism and recreational fishing were well established as the area’s major industry and guest houses and shops sprang up in the 1930’s to cater for the tourists flocking to the area. The Windang Boatshed (located on lot 9) was from this 1930s era.

Prior to the demolition of the Windang Boatshed, its history was recorded by Mark Robinson, Architect, Town Planner & Heritage Specialist. His report “A Windang Boat Shed Archival Recording” can be found at Council’s Local Studies section at the main branch of the Wollongong City Council Library. The recording provides a detailed history of the boat shed as well as an architectural assessment of the structure and its historical significance. The recording will provide a basis for any proposed on site acknowledgement of the Windang Boatshed.

According to the Robinson report, the Windang Boatshed started life as two neighbouring boat hire businesses established in the mid 1930s by two local identities, Ben Howard and Roy Wilton. Howard and Wilton hired out small boats for recreational fishing on the lake. Ben Howard and his wife Mary, also opened a shop with a fresh seafood restaurant attached, but this enterprise did not last as long as the boat hire business.

In their heyday, there was strong demand for both boat hire businesses, but demand later declined and the businesses eventually merged as the Windang Boatshed. By 2001 the larger of the boatsheds built by Howard had deteriorated in condition and was demolished, leaving the Wilton boatshed on site until its demolition in 2007.

The importance placed on the Windang boat shed by the local community is evidenced by a June 2003 Windang Community Survey that revealed that 92% of the 397 survey respondents answered “yes” to the question “Wollongong Council has been discussing the future of the Windang Boatshed. Do you think the area needs a boat hire facility?” One survey respondent said simply “boatshed is good for tourists and for fishing. One of Windang’s features”

In light of those sentiments and by Council resolution, this plan of management calls for commemorating the history of the demolished boat shed by placing an interpretative story board or plaque within the plan of management area as part of its beautification.



## **6 BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT**

### **Key Values of Judbooley Parade area**

Key values identify what makes the Judbooley Parade area important to the community and are used as a basis for the management of the area for use by the public.

#### **Judbooley Parade is valued as a historical resource**

As noted earlier, the area is of high importance to the local Aboriginal community and the Windang Boatshed was associated with Windang's origins and its early development in the 1930s as a popular seaside holiday destination. The rich history of the area should be captured by its future beatification.

#### **Judbooley Parade is valued as a place to enjoy Lake Illawarra**

The area is a place for social gatherings on both small and large scales. Individuals and families were drawn to the area to hire boats, have dinner, to fish, or just to appreciate the view of Lake Illawarra and to take in its atmosphere. The summer carnivals have attracted hundreds of people to the area on an annual basis for more than 40 years. This ability to attract and accommodate a variety of the public should be acknowledged and encouraged.

#### **Judbooley Parade is valued for its recreational opportunities**

This area includes open space as well as tennis courts. The large expanse of recreational space should allow for a variety of active and passive recreational uses to reflect the needs of the community as they evolve over time.

### **Management Objectives**

Management Objectives will guide future development and use of the plan of management area. For Judbooley Parade the management objectives are:

To acknowledge the history of the Windang area and how it directly relates to the plan of management area; and.

Develop and promote the Judbooley Parade area as a community and tourist recreational asset.

### **Management Outcomes**

Management outcomes are the end result of the planned development and use of Judbooley Parade by the public under this plan of management. Management Outcomes for this area include:

The protection, enhancement and interpretation of the history of the plan of management area; and

The creation of a vibrant lakefront and park where a variety of people enjoy recreational activities in a cooperative, respectful manner.

## **STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

### **Relevant Legislation**

The following list is not exhaustive; but it does highlight three key acts of legislation that will impact future activities/development in the POM area.

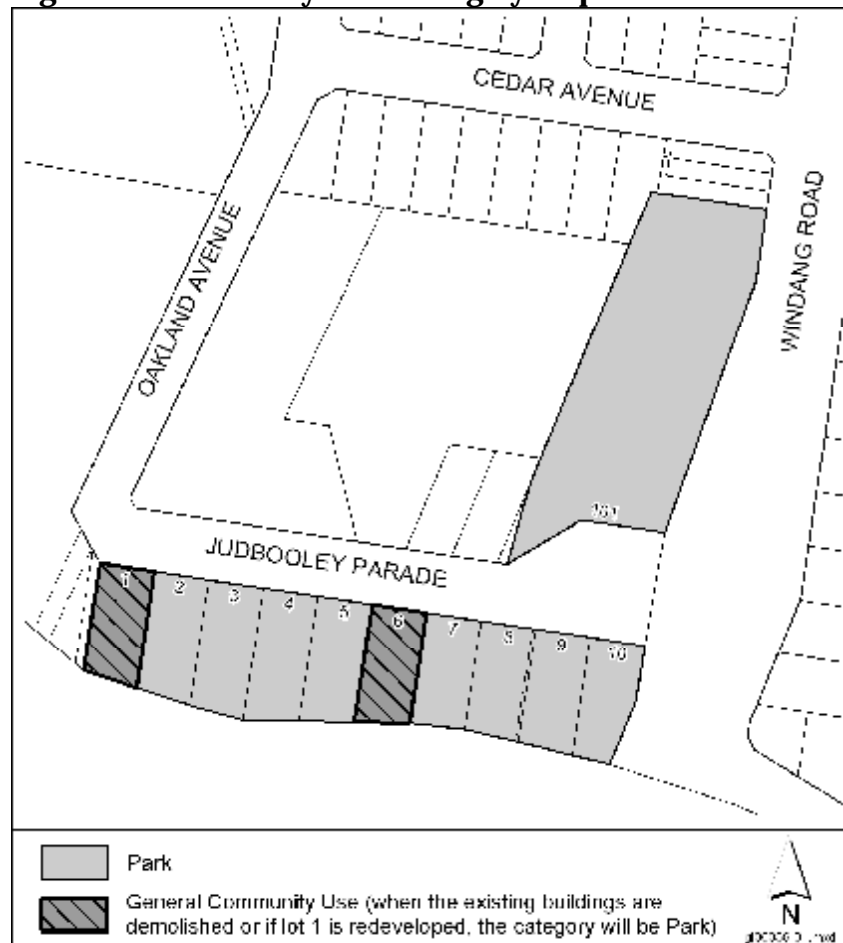
#### **The Local Government Act 1993**

The Local Government Act 1993 provides Council with statutory requirements with respect to the classification, categorisation and management of Community Land. The Act provides that Council owned land, classified Community, can only be used in accordance with -:

- a) The Plan of Management applying to the land;
- b) Any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land; and
- c) The provisions of Part 2, Division 2 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Under this plan of management the land is classified as community land and further categorised as park, with the exception of the land currently leased as residential, lots 1 and 6. The residential properties are to be categorised as general community use until they are demolished or redeveloped (a possibility on lot 1). When the use of the land on lots 1 and 6 are changed by demolition or redevelopment, the category will change to that of park in accordance with this section of the plan of management.

**Figure 2 – Community Land Category Map**



**The Core Objectives of Community land categorised “Park” are:**

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

Uses of the land in the plan of management area categorised as park must comply with one or more of the above core objectives.

**The Core Objectives of Community land categorised as “General Community Use” are:**

To encourage, promote 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:

- 1) in relation to public recreation and physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public; and
- 2) 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).

Uses of the land in the plan of management area categorised as general community use must comply with one or more of the above core objectives.

**Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) forms the framework for planning within NSW. The EP&A Act sets up environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control at different levels. State Environmental Planning Policy or SEPPs apply across New South Wales. Regional Environmental Plans or REPs apply to identified regions and Local Environmental Plans or LEPs apply to individual local government areas. In addition, there are Development Control Plans or DCPs that also control development at the local government level.

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

**The National Parks and Wildlife Act**

The National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal sites or objects under section 90 of the Act, and for Aboriginal Places under section 84. As noted

before, the plan of management area has a high significance to the local Aboriginal community and future development in the plan of management area has the potential to trigger the requirements of the Act.

The 2007 assessment completed by Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology provides specific advice regarding how future development can proceed in line with the requirements of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979). The assessment was undertaken with the cooperation of the local Aboriginal community.

Therefore, any redevelopment of the site would require compliance with the 2007 Aboriginal Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment, especially its Management Recommendations. The Management Recommendations are shown in the reference section of the POM. **Any acknowledgement of the site's Aboriginal Significance will be developed in consultation and with the cooperation of the local Aboriginal community.**

## 7 IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

### **Permissible Uses Table – see figure 3 at the end of this document**

<b>Permissible Use or Development or Lease or Licence</b>	<b>Scale and Intensity</b>	<b>Location see figure 3</b>
<p>To construct or redevelop the property on lot 1 for a Boat Hire/Café/Restaurant Facility with public toilets and to grant a licence or lease for the facility.</p> <p>If the redevelop option is chosen then the facility may include a caretaker's residence ancillary to its use as a boat hire and/or café/restaurant.</p>	<p>1000 square metres for the facility which may include a separate or contained toilet block; depending on the design approved by the LIA and Council.</p>	<p>Within Area A</p>
<p>To construct a Public Wharf and/or public footpath along the lake front, Edith Lacey Park and Memorial Park subject to the development of a community based master plan of the POM area including such elements.</p>	<p>The Public Wharf would be suitable for casual fishing and/or pedestrian use, not meant for private boat launch.</p> <p>The wharf could be adjoining the Boat Hire facility as per a design approved by the LIA and Council.</p> <p>The public footpaths and the possible public wharf within the POM area should be well designed, aware of the conflicting uses of the area and the areas historical importance.</p>	<p>Within Areas A B and C</p>

<b>Permissible Use or Development or Lease or Licence</b>	<b>Scale and Intensity</b>	<b>Location see figure 3</b>
To grant a lease or license for the use of the tennis courts and/or club facility	Not to extend beyond the footprint of the current tennis courts and club building	Tennis Courts in Area C
To grant a short term casual licence in accordance with Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.*	No more than 5 short term casual licenses to be granted for concurrent use over the POM area	Any Area
To grant residential leases for the properties on lots 1 and 6 until their future demolition or possible redevelopment (for lot 1) to create more open space and to allow for the development of the boat hire/café/restaurant facility. **	Up to 5 residential leases until such time as the boat hire/café/restaurant café facility is built. If lot 1 is redeveloped to include an ancillary caretaker's residence, then 1 residential lease can be granted.	Lot 1 in Area A and lot 6 in Area B
To undertake general maintenance or to make improvements (such as park furniture, public art, creation of parking in the reserve, etc) to improve the amenity of the area for recreational pursuits or to acknowledge the area's European and Aboriginal Heritage. General improvements must be in line with a POM area master plan.	To improve or maintain the tennis courts/club and to make other improvements as are suitable for open space areas near the lake and efforts that would create more green space linkages with Edith Lacey Park and the Lake Foreshore.	Any Area

\*The regulation allows for the granting of a short term casual licence for the following uses:

- The playing of musical instruments, or singing for a fee or reward.
- Engaging in a trade or business.
- The playing of a lawful game or sport.
- Delivering of a public address.
- Commercial photographic sessions.
- Picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings.
- Filming for cinema or television.

An example of a short term casual use is the holding of the Venetian Carnival within the POM area.

\*\*As the residential buildings are demolished, the community land category will change to park. If the redevelopment option with a caretaker's residence is chosen for lot 1 (17 Judbooley Parade) the category will still change to park as the residential lease in this circumstance will meet the Park objective of "...to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational...pastimes and activities;.."

**Note:** Under the LIA Act 1987, any development proposed on land owned by the the LIA, will require a lease and/or licence from the LIA. This provision affects lots 1 and 6. This means that it is possible to have a lease or license for greater than 21 years on lot 1 (17 Judbooley Parade). Lease or licence fees collected by LIA from lots 1 and 6 offset Council's annual contribution to the LIA on a 50/50 basis as per the original purchase agreement.

**Action Plan**

<b>MANAGEMENT ISSUE</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS</b>	<b>MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT</b>	<b>MANNER OF ASSESSMENT</b>
<p>Anti Social behaviour across the plan of management area</p>	<p>To encourage individuals and groups to use the area in a cooperative and lawful manner</p>	<p>Beautify the area, increase lighting, provide park furniture, foreshore footpath</p> <p>Create more visits to the area by more of the general public day and evening – restaurant/café could be opened at night on weekends and public holidays – tennis courts/club could be used at night</p> <p>Installation of bollards along Judbooley Parade to block car access to the open space</p> <p>Post signs expressly prohibiting camping</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of police /ranger complaints due to</p> <p>Cars driving onto the foreshore</p> <p>Fights and verbal abuse</p> <p>Illegal camping</p> <p>Public defecating and urinating</p> <p>Graffiti</p> <p>Malicious Property Damage</p>
<p>Need to increase the number of visitors/holiday makers to the area</p>	<p>To create a vibrant area along the Lake foreshore with a mix of amenities to cater for recreational and tourist related activities, such as persons having dinner, picnicking, hiring boats, going for walks or fishing</p>	<p>Provide for an expression of interest process for the development of the boat hire/restaurant/café facility following adoption of this POM</p> <p>Program development of the boat hire/restaurant/café facility and the beautification of the foreshore within a short time frame of each other subject to fund availability.</p> <p>Development of a master plan through consultation with the public and cooperation between Council and the LIA.</p>	<p>Completion of a POM area master plan.</p> <p>The number of completed improvements to the foreshore</p> <p>The opening of the boat hire/restaurant/café facility</p> <p>An increase in the number of odour free days at the Lake</p>

MANAGEMENT ISSUE	OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS	MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT	MANNER OF ASSESSMENT
Degradation of the environment	<p>To improve the environment of the lake and foreshore area</p> <p>To manage future development in a manner that appropriately manages possible impact on existing sea grasses such as Zostera</p>	<p>Provide fish cleaning tables / sinks and rubbish bins.</p> <p>Provide landscaped foreshore areas.</p> <p>Consult with the NSW Department of Primary Industries in relation to future development within the POM foreshore area – Preliminary consultation has resulted in the location of a possible new boatshed/café in zone A rather than at the site of the previous boatshed.</p>	<p>Littering – general debris and dead fish decreasing along the foreshore.</p> <p>Existing foreshore/lake environment improves over time</p>
Lack of Parking in the POM area – there is a community concern that parking is not sufficient for demand in the reserve, especially on the weekends when there are markets on at the local school – a weekly occurrence	To maintain the current level of public parking within the POM area in line with the Parking Considerations Section below this table.	Parking considerations will be addressed during the development of the POM area master plan.	The number of public parking spaces in the POM area are maintained or improved

### **Parking Considerations**

Current Parking arrangements at Judbooley Parade allow for 39 parking spaces between No Parking Zones on the western end to (but not including the cul de sac). The 39 includes one taxi space.

45 degree parking could be accommodated on the existing road without any required widening, although parking on the northern side of the road would be banned and there would be full encroachment of reversing cars into the west bound travel lane which is allowable on low volume roadways. 45 degree parking would result in approximately 46 parking spaces, an increase of 8 spaces.

90 degree parking could only be accommodated if the existing road was widened by 2 meters. 90 degree parking would allow for 49 car parking spaces, an increase of 3 spaces over 45 degree parking.

**The available parking that exists on Judbooley Parade is for the use and benefit of visitors to the Lake Illawarra Foreshore and Edith Lacey Park. If future development**

called for under this plan of management requires additional parking be added to the reserve then this plan of management makes provision for the development of additional parking as a permissible activity. Consideration would be given to community opinion expressed during the exhibition of this document that 45 deg angle parking should be rear to the kerb in the POM area because it is safer than 45 deg angle nose to the kerb parking.

### **Performance Assessment and Review**

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

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

## **REFERENCES**

Robinson, Mark (November 2005), Archival Recording of the Windang Boat Shed.

Olive Neels, Chronicles of Windang (Windang celebrates Bicentenary – 1788-1988)

Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment Judbooley Parade, Windang NSW Report November 2007. Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology - **Please see the Key Management Recommendations below taken from the Steele report:**

**Key Management Recommendations taken from the Aboriginal Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment, Judbooley Parade, Windang NSW by Dominic Steele Consulting Archaeology, November 2007.**

“It is highly likely that as yet undetected Aboriginal cultural heritage remains remain within the Judbooley Parade study area that may be impacted upon by future works as detailed in the Draft PoM. Therefore, the Management Recommendations listed below have been developed.

- I. Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5: As far as practicable, it is recommended that no sub-surface impacts should be proposed in these areas.
- II. Any future sub-surface works proposed in these locations (Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5) should have the potential impacts assessed by a qualified archaeologist in partnership with the Aboriginal community to determine the feasibility of the works and appropriate management procedures. For example, it may be sufficient in the case of minor (shallow) impacts to add topsoil and turf to prevent disturbance to underlying deposits with the potential to retain Aboriginal cultural remains.
- III. Alternately, a *Section 87 Preliminary Research Permit* may need to be sought from the Director-General of the *Department of Environment and Climate Change* under the NPW Act (1974) to undertake archaeological test excavations within the area(s) of proposed impact(s) to determine the presence/absence and nature of any Aboriginal cultural



material that may be present that would determine the appropriateness or otherwise of the proposed impact(s).

- IV. As a result of recent monitoring works, Lots 9 and 8 have been assessed to be considerably disturbed. Small quantities of dispersed shell midden materials and the possible remains of the original dune surface were recorded within allotment 9 at a depth of approximately 40cm below the current ground surface. No significant finds were identified through works completed in Lot 8. Any future impacts to or below this depth in these lots would require archaeological monitoring to be undertaken to detect and appropriately manage any Aboriginal cultural remains that may occur within these areas. Future impacts at or above this depth would not require future monitoring to be undertaken by the Aboriginal community with the assistance of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- V. However, should further Aboriginal cultural remains be encountered in Lot 8 and 9 in the future, works should temporarily cease and the Aboriginal community and a suitably qualified archaeologist be contacted, and advice sought from the *Department of Environment and Climate Change* to determine the appropriate course(s) of action to be implemented prior to the recommencement of works in the locality.
- VI. Any minor sub-surface works proposed (including building demolition similar to those completed in Lot 8 and 9), removal of road surfaces and curbing, and the installation of park furniture footings or other infrastructure etc) within Lots 1, 6, 7, 10, 101 would require monitoring to be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist in partnership with the Aboriginal community to ensure that any Aboriginal cultural remains present in these areas are identified and appropriately managed.
- VII. Any major construction works with sub-surface impacts proposed to be undertaken within Lots 1, 6, 7, 10 and 101 in the future would require specific prior assessment to be completed by a qualified archaeologist in conjunction with the Aboriginal community to determine the feasibility and appropriate management procedures for the proposals. The outcomes of these heritage impact assessments could potentially identify the need for archaeological test excavations to be completed within the area(s) of proposed impact(s) according to the terms and conditions of a *s.87 Preliminary Research Permit* issued by the DECC under the NPW Act (1974) to determine the presence/absence and nature of any Aboriginal cultural material that may be present that would determine the appropriateness or otherwise of the proposed impact (s).”

**Figure 3 Map of Permissible Use Areas is on the next page.**



**Legend**

- Area A
- Area B
- Area C

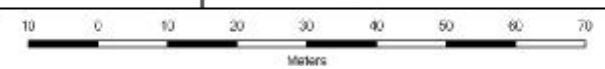


## Map of Permissible Use Areas

Please use this map with the Permissible Use Table.



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Aerial Photography: January 2006
Scale 1:1,000



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