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1. Introduction

The City of Wollongong has a stunning natural environment that draws many to live, work or play. This Plan of Management (PoM) covers two of Wollongong’s most stunning reserves, the beach reserve at Stanwell Park and the lookout at Bald Hill. These neighboring reserves are both linked by history and current use.

Lawrence Hargrave, an early aviation pioneer, conducted experiments on Stanwell Beach that influenced the work of the Wright Brothers who flew the first man powered plane at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903.

While Hargrave’s experiments were carried out at Stanwell Park Reserve, his monument is located at Bald Hill; where, on any given day that the winds are right, hang gliders and para gliders take off at Bald Hill and land below in Stanwell Park Reserve.

Bald Hill is a world famous destination for aviation history buffs, glider enthusiasts and visitors who are taken in by the breathtaking scenic environmental beauty of the bush, cliffs and sea intersect with man’s ingenuity, be that with man propelled flight (Hang gliding, Paragliding, Lawrence Hargrave experiments) or civil engineering (Sea Cliff Bridge).

While these key value statements may seem brief they do capture a number of issues present in the PoM area such as the importance of the area to the nearby residents, its exceptional environmental landscape and its current and historical association with flight. These two value statements will underpin the future actions within Stanwell Park Reserve and the Bald Hill Lookout. They lead into management objectives, outcomes and permissible uses which are covered later in this Plan of Management.

A Plan of Management (PoM) is a public document that is first exhibited publicly in draft form so that the general public may review the contents of the draft plan and then provide Council with their viewpoints by attending a public hearing or submitting a submission via email, post or fax during the exhibition period. Council exhibited this PoM from 30 March 2009 – 29 May 2009. During that time Council received 17 submissions and 49 persons attended the public hearing chaired by an independent chairperson. Council considered submissions and issues raised and adopted this PoM at its meeting of 4 August 2009. The Minister for the
NSW Land and Property Management Authority adopted this PoM under the Crowns Lands Act 1989 on 10 December 2009.

Progress towards the objectives of this PoM is monitored annually, primarily through Council's own Management Plan process. Each year Council develops a three year Management Plan which specifies the key actions and projects that Council is proposing to undertake with progress reported to Council on a quarterly basis.

3. The Plan of Management (POM) Area

The PoM covers the land known as Bald Hill, Stanwell Park Reserve and Baird Park shown shaded pink in Figure 1. (All maps are included at the end of the POM document in a section called POM MAPS) The PoM area includes both Crown land under the trusteeship of Wollongong City Council and Community land owned by Council.

The land parcels to which this POM applies are listed in Figure 2. Where a land parcel is partially shaded (Land Parcel ID numbers 58 – 65 in Figure 2) this POM applies to only the shaded area. The unshaded area of these land parcels is categorised as Natural Area Escarpment and is included in the Generic Plan of Management for Community Land of Wollongong City Council). A majority of the sheer drop at Bald Hill (Lots 35 and 36 DP 245198) has been owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service since 2005.

4. Legislative & Statutory Requirements

Activities, possible future development or future lease and licensing, can only occur in the POM area if the following criteria are met:

1. The activity, development, or lease or licence, is listed as a permissible use or permissible lease or licence in the appropriate table in this POM.

And
In regard to criteria 2, the following section provides a listing of possible relevant legislation explained in general terms. Depending on the development or activity other legislative requirements may apply.

**The Crown lands Act, 1989**

The Crowns Lands Act, 1989 governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, including reservation or dedication for a public purpose, leasing and licensing. The collection of Crown land which has been set aside for a public purpose is called the Crown Reserve system.

The NSW Land and Property Management Authority, together with the reserve trusts appointed by the Minister, is responsible for the administration and management of the Crown Reserve System. For the areas of Crown land under this POM, Wollongong City Council (WCC) is the reserve trust manager or trustee appointed by the Minister to care, control and manage the land in accordance with its public purpose. All Crown land under this POM is shown in Figure 3 (Stanwell Park Reserve Land Status Map) shaded in blue. There is no Crown land at Bald Hill.

**How Can Crown land be used?**

Crown land may be reserved or dedicated for a variety of public purposes. Uses and activities on land reserved for public purposes are broadly defined by the public purpose of the reservation, in conjunction with any conditions and provisions within the zoning in the local council’s local environmental plan. The land uses are then more specifically defined by either a statutory mechanism (a plan of management), Departmental policy, contractual agreement (leases or licences), or a combination of these.

The Crown land under this POM was proclaimed a public park on 8 April 1908. Then on 5 May 1961, the public park was gazetted as Reserve No. R83095 for the purpose of public recreation. On 25 August 2006, R83095 was included in the gazettal of Wollongong Regional Crown Reserve R1011949 which added the public purposes of access and public requirements, rural services, tourism purposes and environmental and heritage conservation to the existing purpose of public recreation. The development of the Wollongong Regional Crown Reserve is part of the Land and Property Management Authority Regional Reserve Strategy and is one of many regional reserves across NSW created by the Minister for Lands pursuant to section 87 of the Crowns Lands Act 1989.

Along with the public purpose, case law judgements influence the policy and practice of the Land and Property Management Authority and the Trust Manager. The body of case law which helps define acceptable uses and activities on public recreation reserves provides the following guidance:

- Improvements and developments to land which is reserved or dedicated are confined to those which support, or are ancillary to, the public purpose of the reservation.

- Land reserved or dedicated for public recreation must be open to the public generally as a right. The public may only be restricted from access to parts of the reserve and buildings thereon, if
it is necessary for the public’s enjoyment of the reserve to be excluded, eg a workshop, equipment storage or operational facilities.

- Access as a right does not mean entirely free access. Reasonable entry fees and charges may be imposed as well as other legal constraints to entry, such as those relating to health and safety.

- Use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved. This includes ancillary or supportive of the purpose, such as a kiosk on land dedicated for public recreation; and

- A lease or license must be consistent with the reason or purpose of the land’s reservation or dedication.

**Crown land Principles**

This POM has been prepared in accordance with Division 6 of the Crown lands Act, 1989 and the Principles for Crown land Management as set out in Section 11 of that Act. The principles are that –

- Environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.

- The natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible.

- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged.

- Where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged.

- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity.

- Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

The Act sets out specific requirements in relation to the referral, display and adoption of a plan. The Act requires that the draft plan be placed on public display for not less than 28 days and that the Minister for the Land and Property Management Authority must consider timely comment before adopting the plan. The Minister may adopt a plan of management without alteration or with such alteration as the Minister thinks fit.

Once a plan is adopted, no actions may be undertaken in respect of the reserve unless they are in accordance with the plan.

**Coastal Crown lands Policy**

This policy was issued in January 1991 and applies to all coastal Crown lands within one kilometre landward and three nautical miles
The objectives of the policy are to –

- Conserve and maintain the intrinsic environmental and cultural qualities of coastal Crown land.
- Retain all coastal Crown lands of an environmentally sensitive nature and/or required for a public purpose, in public ownership.
- Optimize public access and use of coastal Crown lands.
- Provide Crown lands, as appropriate, for recreation, tourism, residential and commercial coastal development with due regard to the nature and consequences of coastal processes.
- Encourage the rehabilitation of degraded coastal Crown lands.
- Continue to acquire significant coastal lands for future public use.

**Food and Beverage Outlets on Crown Reserves**

This policy provides guidance for assessing food and beverage outlets which may be acceptable and those which may not be acceptable on Crown reserves. This policy is administered by the NSW Land and Property Management Authority, rather than Wollongong City Council.

As approximately 75% of the land under this POM is Crown land, the requirements of the Crowns Lands Act 1989 play a pivotal role in its management.

**Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979**

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

While this plan of management determines the permitted uses that take place within the area covered by this POM, any development that is to take place on the reserve still requires assessment under Part 4 of the EP&A Act as part of the development application (DA) process.

The DA process provides the public with more detailed information regarding a proposed activity/development than is possible in this POM. Detailed plans regarding a proposed development and/or activity and statements and/or studies regarding its impact on the existing area are prepared when a DA is lodged and this information is available for public comment to inform the determination outcome of the development application.
Any development consent granted by Council must be in accordance with the planning instruments gazetted for the area, including state, regional, local planning instruments. Furthermore, POM permissible uses must be consistent with the zoning that is applied to the land by the applicable Local Environmental Plan (LEP). Land under this POM is covered by the Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 1990 as amended. When Council adopts or amends LEPs the relevant LEP will control development in the POM area.

POM permissible uses are shown for Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill at then end of this document as Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

**NSW Coastline Hazard Policy 1990**
The primary objective of this policy is to reduce the impact of coastal hazards and to reduce losses resulting from natural coastal forces through the application of effective planning and development controls by local councils, and by undertaking timely and effective mitigating works and other measures.

**Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995**
This Act makes provision for the conservation of threatened species and their habitat. Any proposed development under this plan of management would need to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this Act.

**Native Vegetation Act 2003**
This act replaced the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997 on 1 December 2005. The Act strives to improve, manage, and protect areas of native vegetation and to prevent broad scale clearing unless it improves or maintain environmental outcomes. Exceptions include land excluded from operation of the Act under Schedule 1 such as land to which an interim heritage order or listing on the State Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1977. Council developed a five year Vegetation Management Plan for Hargraves Creek in Stanwell Park (VMP) in 2005 to safeguard an area of Tall Wet Sclerophyll Forest along Hargraves Creek.

**Noxious Weed Act 1993**
This act aims to reduce the negative impact of weeds on the economy, community and environment by establishing control mechanisms to prevent the establishment and spread of significant weeds and to reduce the area covered in existing significant weeds. There is significant invasion of weed species in some areas under this POM and this act places statutory obligations on the land manager to eradicate noxious weed species. The VMP identifies existing noxious weeds in the VMP area and steps to follow to eradicate noxious weed species.

**Native Title 1993**
In January 1994 the Commonwealth Government introduced legislation which recognised the interest that Indigenous Australians may still hold in some areas of the Crown land. This legislation makes provision for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders to lodge a claim over such lands. Legislation also restricts Government agencies from continuing to sell or lease Crown land or authorise works on Crown land, unless it can be clearly established that any native title interest that may have existed in the land has been lawfully extinguished.

In relation to the POM area, it is the view of Wollongong City Council and the Land and Property Management Authority, that any native
title interest which may have existed in lands contained within the planning area have been lawfully extinguished by virtue of past leases, public works or freehold title. This would include all grassed and revegetated areas, all paved areas, developed areas and other substantially disturbed areas of the foreshore including stabilised or modified dune areas.

**National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974**

Aboriginal heritage in NSW including all Aboriginal areas, sites and relics are protected under this Act. It is an offence under the Act to knowingly destroy, deface or otherwise disturb an Aboriginal relic without the permission of the Director General of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. There are no listed sites on the (DECC) Department of Environment and Climate Change’s Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) within the POM area. However, it is acknowledged that the POM area is culturally significant to the Aboriginal Community. There is an Aboriginal Story associated with Stanwell Park named “Arrilla of Northern Illawarra” that is referenced in the VMP and in a book about the history of Stanwell Park called “Little Bulli: The Pioneering of Stanwell Park and Northern Illawarra till the 1860s by Michael Adams."

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Hargraves Creek Stanwell Park is in Tharawal/Dariwal country and language group. The Wodi Wodi/Wadi Wadi tribe and language group lived in this area and were part of Tharawal/Dariwal country...Aboriginal people feel spiritually attached to the flora and fauna and topography of their land. Their totems (depicted in rock drawings) and dreaming stories reinforce this sense and their need to protect the land. They conserved the natural environment at the same time as they regularly consumed its resources. Conservation of this small remnant is important to maintain the connections with past, and to have respect for Aboriginal ancestors whose spirits still walk their land.”
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Source: VMP


This act covers non-Aboriginal heritage. The disturbance of significant sites and the management of archaeological and maritime archaeology sites are covered by this Act. In NSW there are different types of statutory listings for local, state and national heritage items. A property is a heritage item if it is:

- listed in the heritage schedule of a local council’s local environmental plan (LEP) or a regional environmental plan (REP);
- listed on the state heritage register, a register of places and items of particular importance to the people of NSW;
- listed on the national heritage list.

These heritage listings reflect historical, cultural and natural elements associated with the location that the heritage listing applies to. LEP heritage listings are a means to ensure that future development takes into account items of heritage importance as part of the assessment of a proposed development under this act.

There are two heritage listings under the 1990 LEP within the POM area. One at Stanwell Park and the other at Bald Hill. At Stanwell Park Reserve there is an area of Tall Wet Sclerophyll Forest along Hargraves Creek that is listed as an “Item of Landscape Significance.” Council developed a five year Vegetation Management Plan for Hargraves Creek in Stanwell Park (VMP) in 2005.

The VMP was prepared by Jennifer Neil, Treecreeper Indigenous Land Management. The area that is covered by this Vegetation Management Plan is shown on the existing uses...
There is only a very small amount of the Tall Wet Sclerophyll Forest left at Stanwell Park Reserve. Since 2005 Council has taken action in compliance with its VMP to safeguard this significant area. For example, native species indigenous to a riparian lagoon has been planted a metre out from the creek to protect the creek from traffic and kikuyu. The VMP is a detailed hundred paged document which describes the ecology of the area and calls for actions that will improve environmental outcomes along the creek in particular and therefore, Stanwell Park Reserve in general. The POM requires that actions/uses along Hargraves Creek should be in compliance with the VMP.


The other heritage item is Bald Hill itself as an item of State Significance due to its association with Lawrence Hargrave who played a vital part in the development of the aeroplane through his pioneering research in Aeronautics with engines, monoplanes and box kites. The Bald Hill Lookout has been designed to demonstrate the site’s aviation heritage value.

Lawrence Hargrave Memorial Statue at Southern End of Bald Hill above and commemorative toilet block at northern end of Bald Hill below:
Local Government Act 1993

About 25% of the land covered in the POM is land owned by Council that has been classified as community land. Therefore the community land provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 apply to these land parcels.

The Act provides that Council owned land, classified Community, can only be used in accordance with - :
- The Plan of Management applying to the land;
- Any law permitting the use of the land for a specified purpose or otherwise regulating the use of the land;

The cornerstone of community land management is the category given to each land parcel. Section 46(2) of the Act requires that Council can only grant a lease, licence or another estate (other than in respect of public utilities) for a purpose that is consistent with the core objectives applying to each category of community land. The category of each community land parcel is shown in either Figure 3 for Stanwell Park Reserve or in Figure 4 for Bald Hill in the map section at the back of this document.

The community land categories given to the community land under this POM include the following:

- Cultural Significant
- Park
- Natural Area-Bushland
- Natural Area-Foreshore
- Natural Area-Wetland.

The Core Objectives of each of those categories are provided below:

The Core Objectives of Community land categorised “culturally significant” are - :
- To retain and enhance the cultural significance of the area (namely its Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical or research or social significance) for past, present or future generations by the active use of conservation methods.

Those conservation methods may include any or all of the following methods:

- The continuous protective care and maintenance of the physical material of the land or of the context and setting of the area of cultural significance,
- The restoration of the land, that is, the returning of the existing physical material of the land to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material,
The reconstruction of the land, that is, the returning of the land as nearly as possible to a known earlier state,

The adaptive reuse of the land, that is, the enhancement or reinforcement of the cultural significance of the land by the introduction of sympathetic alterations or additions to allow compatible uses (that is, uses that involve no changes to the cultural significance of the physical material of the area, or uses that involve changes that are substantially reversible or changes that require a minimum impact),

The preservation of the land, that is, the maintenance of the physical material of the land in its existing state and the retardation of deterioration of the land.

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

- 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 and
- To improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

The Core Objectives of Community land categorised “Natural Area” are:

- to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994.

In addition to these common Natural Area core objectives listed above, there are core objectives for Natural Area Bushland:

- 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 disturbances 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.

There are also core objectives for **Natural Area Foreshore**:

- 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 areas, and
- to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

For **Natural Area- Wetland** the core objectives are as follows:

- to protect the biodiversity and ecological values of wetlands, with particular reference to their hydrological environment (including water quality, and water flow), and to the flora and fauna and habitat values of the wetlands, and
- to restore and regenerate degraded wetlands, and
- to facilitate community education in relation to wetlands, and the community use of wetlands, without compromising the ecological values of wetlands.
5. Existing Uses and Structures within the POM Area

Stanwell Park Reserve - Existing

The existing uses and structures within the Stanwell Park Reserve Recreation Area are shown in Figure 5 at the end of this POM. The recreation area can be accessed via Beach Road, Stanwell Avenue, Station Street and The Drive. Beach Road provides the entrance into the Baird Park area which includes the southern lagoon, children’s playground equipment, parking, a toilet block, a shipping container used as a storage unit for Wollongong City Council Lifeguards, and the Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club Building. Stanwell Avenue encircles a child care centre which is now operating as a community meeting venue and bushland. The Drive entrance allows access to the tennis courts and some small northern parking areas.

The main entrance to Stanwell Park Reserve Recreation Area could be considered as the access via Station Street which leads into a car parking area with access to the existing kiosk/café which includes a residence, a regional playground, picnic shelters, barbecues, open green areas, and a Sydney Water Sewage Pumping Station which includes a storage area for the hang gliding club and Council gardeners as well as a toilet block and showers for the general public. There are acknowledgments of Stanwell Park Reserve’s Aboriginal history and its relationship to Lawrence Hargrave at the entrance of the public toilet/shower section of the Pumping Station. This part of the Stanwell Park Reserve includes the northern lagoon, patrolled beachfront and landing area for hang gliders and paragliders.

When Stanwell Park Reserve is being used by hang gliders and paragliders for landing and packing away, there are areas that the general public are excluded from in the interests of public safety and in accordance with the operating procedures of the Stanwell Park Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club, the development consent issued for the hang gliding / paragliding activity and this POM.

Access to the beach by the general public is maintained at all times even when hang gliding activities are being undertaken and this will continue under this POM. In fact the positioning of the flags for the patrolled beach area by both the Surf Life Saving Club and Council lifeguards have priority over the location of hang gliding landing areas.
Examples of how the General Public and Hanggliders use Stanwell Park Reserve

Hang gliding/paragliding “flying” activities have been granted conditional consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 under DA application DA 2002/1821. This POM only allows hang gliding and paragliding activities when they are carried out in accordance with the terms of development consent. Breaches of the consent conditions may result in penalties or the cessation of the “flying” activity until SPHGPC can ensure compliance. The SPHGPC is currently seeking a modification to their current consent to better reflect the club’s operations manual. Council has not yet made a determination on the modification application. (The SPHGPC operations manual can be found at the end of this document)
Bald Hill - Existing

The existing uses and structures of Bald Hill are shown at the end of this document as Figure 6. The entrance to Bald Hill lookout is located at the northern end of the site with the exit at the southern end of the site, with traffic flowing in one direction with traffic calming devices to facilitate the high levels of motor vehicle and pedestrian use. Near the entrance is a toilet block and a grassed area used for hang gliding is located to the north of this toilet block. Across Lawrence Hargrave Drive from the look out is an area of road reserve and community land categorised as natural area bushland which has no existing licensed use.

At the lookout, there are parking spaces and benches for viewing the site, a mobile kiosk van in the middle of the parking area and a Lawrence Hargrave Memorial Statue at the southern end of the site. Grasped areas to the south and east of the memorial are used for hang gliding and paragliding in accordance with the development consent granted for the activity and the SPHGPC operating procedures. Entrance and exit to this popular look out is via one direction. Due to the spectacular views offered by Bald Hill, this site is a popular area for passive recreation such as picnicking, sightseeing and walking.

Bald Hill is popular with both locals and tourists and is considered a major tourist destination for the Illawarra. The site is visited regularly by bus tour groups consisting mainly of international tourists. The site is also popular as a stop over point along the scenic coast road adjoining the Royal National Park and is frequented by special interest groups such as motorcyclists and cyclists, enjoying the scenic route. Hang gliding and paragliding activities also provide for popular viewing opportunities. Weekends and public holidays are the peak period for visitation to the site. There is a popular walking track from Stanwell Park Reserve up to Bald Hill which exits near the Lawrence Hargrave Memorial.

Bald Hill is recognised as one of the best sites in the world for the sports of hang gliding and paragliding. A number of commercial hang gliding activities operate from the site year round. These commercial operators are required to be members of the Stanwell Park Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club (SPHGPC) and they must operate under the regulations of this club in order to use the site under this POM.

Since the adoption of the Bald Hill Plan of Management in 2003 which this POM will replaces, all paragliders and hang gliders who use the site are required to be members of the Stanwell Park Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club in order to use the site. There are signs on site that describe the local rules and conditions for "flying activities". SPHGPC provides visiting pilots with an induction to the site so they can operate within the SPHGPC rules. Public access to some areas of Bald Hill are restricted by SPHGPC when the area is in use for hang gliding and paragliding in accordance with their operating rules, the development consent for the activity and this POM.

Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill History

In 1832 Governor Richard Bourke granted Bald Hill to Matthew John Gibbons making him the first owner of Bald Hill. Following this, Campbell Mitchell bought Bald Hill and Stanwell Park from Gibbons and in 1871; Mitchell agreed to lease the Northern End of his land to the father of Lawrence Hargrave, ‘J udge Hargrave’, who subsequently became entitled to 640 acres extending from Bald Hill down to Stanwell Creek. In 1872, Mitchell went bankrupt and was forced to sell his 1325 acres of land to J udge Hargrave for £2650. This resulted in
Hargrave having the ownership of Otford, Stanwell Park and the Coal Cliffs as far as Clifton. When Judge Hargrave died in 1885, his land was distributed between his children.

The Hargrave family arrived in Stanwell Park in the 1860’s and there are still some descendants residing in the local area. Lawrence Hargrave lived at the house now known as ‘Hillcrest’ between 1893-1899, after inheriting the property from his brother. Lawrence Hargrave created many of his monoplanes and cellular kites while at Hillcrest. This estate sits on 13.5 acres of land and was not sold until 1940, to a man named Colin Campbell and his family, well after Lawrence Hargrave’s death. In 1949, Mrs Campbell donated the house and property to the State Trustees of the ‘Temple Society of Australia’ who were to use the home for the aged and the sick.

Lawrence Hardgrave’s most successful and recognised achievement occurred on November 12, 1894 in which Hargrave was lifted 16ft (5m) into the air on Stanwell Park Beach by a series of 4 box kites that he had created. Hargrave did not create the aeroplane, however his significant work on box kites had important consequences on wing design and the soon after creation of the aeroplane. Lawrence Hargrave conducted his heavier than air flights on Stanwell Park Reserve Beach.

On 3 August 1940, the Lawrence Hargrave memorial was erected on Bald Hill, designed by the Lawrence Hargrave Memorial Committee. The monument was placed on Bald Hill to signify Hargrave’s work in aeronautics and overlooks the scene of his experiments. The memorial was positioned at Bald Hill as the height of this location suggests altitude as in flight. The location was also considered appropriate due to the popularity of the site as a tourist destination.

The sandstone memorial exhibits a bronze plaque, mounted beneath a bronze high relief portrait of Hargrave holding a box kite in a landscape background with Gum Trees and Bottlebrush.

The inscriptions on the memorial currently read as follows:

Lawrence Hargrave
1850-1915

Who’s Pioneering Research in Aeronautics with engines, monoplanes and box kites, much of which was carried out at Stanwell Park, played a vital part in the development of the aeroplane.

Erected by the Bulli Shire Council with the assistance of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of New South Wales and unveiled by his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales the RT. Hon. Lord Wakehurst K.C.M.G on August 3rd 1940.

Today, Bald Hill is a major tourist destination commonly visited for sightseeing, hang gliding and paragliding. Sadly in September 2001 two hang gliders died while undertaking their sport at Bald Hill which resulted in a coronial inquiry and the adoption of the first plan of management over Bald Hill in May 2003. Since the deaths in 2001 significant improvements to the management of hang gliding and paragliding activities have been undertaken.

Finally, Bald Hill (Lawrence Hargrave Memorial Park) is listed in the Wollongong Local Environment Plan as a heritage item of state significance. It is also listed in the Illawarra Regional Environmental Plan as a heritage item.
6. BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT FOR STANWELL PARK RESERVE AND BALD HILL

KEY VALUES OF STANWELL PARK RESERVE AND BALD HILL

A key value identifies what makes Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill important to the community and are used as a basis for the management of the area for use by the public. These two areas are significant historical and community centrepieces. When Council held a community meeting on 20 March 2008 at the Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Lifesaving Club to find out what was important about the two areas, 120 people attended and put many of their thoughts and concerns on paper. The Record of Community Consultation appendix is a companion document to this POM for review by the public during the exhibition period of the draft POM. This was the highest level of attendance at a plan of management meeting Council has had in the last five years. After the meeting, Council also provided a time for written submissions from persons who were not able to attend the meeting, which happened to fall close to the Easter long weekend, and these are also included in the Record of Community Consultation Appendix. The key values of Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill have been developed by the community consultation results.

Stanwell Park Reserve is valued as a community hub and for its appeal as a tourist destination. Stanwell Park Reserve residents use the reserve as their meeting place while visitors are in awe of its environmental beauty and its relation with human flight.

Bald Hill is valued as a vantage point of world wide popularity where the breath taking scenic environmental beauty of bush, cliffs and sea intersect with man’s ingenuity, be that with man propelled flight (Hang gliding, Paragliding, Lawrence Hargrave experiments) or civil engineering (Sea Cliff Bridge).

Tourists taking photos like this one is a common scene since both Stanwell Park Reserve and the Sea Cliff Bridge can be viewed from Bald Hill.
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Stanwell Park Reserve - To take a balanced approach in managing the reserve so that the existing community feel of Stanwell Park Reserve is maintained while at the same time, the reserve continues to remain attractive to regional, national and international visitors.

Bald Hill - To provide a vantage point that both safeguards and awes its visitors by its management of “flying” activities, bushwalkers, and sight seers in a way that protects the vista, the natural environment and the community.

MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

Stanwell Park Reserve will retain its community value, protect its environmental assets, and improve its general amenity.

Bald Hill will manage its high visitation safely and continue to inspire all who take in the view or glide from its edge.

FUTURE PERMISSIBLE USES AND LICENCES

Stanwell Park Reserve has been divided into 4 Permissible Use Areas as shown as Figure 7 and Bald Hill has been divided into 6 Permissible Use Areas as shown in Figure 8 at the end of this document. Area 1 is shaded in pink and includes the majority of the Stanwell Park Reserve area, apart from the existing Kiosk which is shaded brown as Area 2. Area 3 includes the former childcare centre and is shaded in blue. Baird Park on the southern part of the reserve is Area 4 and includes the Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club Building. Permissible Uses and Licences are listed by Area. Please refer to Table 1 at the end of this document for Permissible Uses and Licences for Stanwell Park Reserve.

Bald Hill is divided up into Areas 5-10 and includes areas of hang gliding departure, landing as well as a no flying zone shown in brown as Area 8. The Permissible Use Table 2 outlines what activities and potentials licenses are authorised under this POM. The permissible uses and licences for both Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill have been shaped by the key values, management objectives and management outcomes. Please refer to Table 2 at the end of this document for Permissible Uses and Licences for Bald Hill.
POM MAPS

POM PERMISSIBLE USE TABLES

ACTION PLAN TABLE

STANWELL PARK HANG GLIDING AND PARAGLIDING CLUB OPERATING PROCEDURES
FIGURE 5
FIGURE 6

Existing Use - Bald Hill

- Parking
- Plan of Management Area

Scale: 1:1,000
**Table: 1  PERMISSIBLE USE TABLE FOR STANWELL PARK RESERVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stanwell Park Reserve Permissible Use Area</th>
<th>Existing Licences/Leases</th>
<th>Future Permissible Uses</th>
<th>Permissible Lease/Licence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Stanwell Park Reserve - Areas 1 - The Northern Portion of Stanwell Park Reserve’s general open space/park land and its beach front and northern lagoon (see separate entry for the Hang glider landing area)** | Casual licences for various special events such as festivals, outdoor wedding ceremonies, school and family picnics | Construction, refurbishment and / or maintenance of child care facility and general amenity facilities such as toilet blocks, barbeques, picnic tables, parking, playground equipment, footpaths, , etc | Casual (up to 3 days) or Short term (up to 5 years) or Long Term (up to 20 years) licences/leases for any of the following:  
  • special events/festivals  
  • recreational, social, community, educational, cultural, leisure and welfare activities  
  • Commercial activities related to the Crown Reserve purposes and the permissible uses of the area. (For example a fitness trainer training paying clients in the reserve would be a commercial recreational use) |
| And                                       | There are 2 Learn to Surf Operators with a Licence with the Area 1. Both are holding over from a 2002 start date. | Undertaking measures to enhance the natural environment or to enhance public safety such as coastal dune protection |                                                                                          |
| **Area 3 - The Child Care Facility**       | The child care facility in Area 3 is being managed by Council directly and some community child friendly groups hold meetings there. It is not provided childcare services since 2005. The childcare facility opened in 1991 with the assistance of State Government funding and its use must be child related until 2012 (21 years after the receipt of the government funding) | Construct a 60 sqm storage facility for Council lifeguard equipment within the location shown below adjacent to the Surf Life Saving Club which is within area 4. Council will store items such as lifeguard equipment. |                                                                                          |
| **Area 4 - Baird Park (see separate table entry for surf club building )** | The SPHG has been using the site in Stanwell Park Reserve for many years without a license but is now set to enter into a license in 2009 for both the Stanwell Park Reserve area and the Bald Hill area. | Activities related to recreational, social, community, educational, cultural, leisure’s and welfare activities and commercial activities related to the Crown Reserve’s purposes. (The child care centre could change use to one of the above activities) |                                                                                          |

Location of future lifeguard storage facility
### Stanwell Park Reserve Permissible Use Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Existing Licences/Leases</th>
<th>Future Permissible Uses</th>
<th>Permissible Lease/Licence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stanwell Park Reserve – Area 2- Stanwell Park Kiosk</td>
<td>The Licence is to The Beach Kiosk Pty Ltd for a Kiosk and residence. The term of the agreement was from 1st December 2002 until the 30th November 2005. The agreement is currently holding over. The Licence is currently subleased. The licensed area is shown as Figure 12. and covers 758 sqm.</td>
<td>The operation of a kiosk/café will be permitted to continue including the refurbishment of and/or Reconstruction of a new kiosk/café. This facility must continue to serve a mix of sit-down dining with takeaway food similar to the current operation. The operation of a Kiosk/café is to occur with the Kiosk License Areas shown in Figure 9 or 10. The use of the residence may continue or cease, but must not be expanded. The residence is only permissible under Council’s planning instruments as an existing use. Existing uses may be maintained, but not expanded. For example, if the residence were to burn down, it could not be legally rebuilt; however, it may be renovated to maintain its habitability and marketability to potential renters. The conversion of the residence to form part of the permissible restaurant with takeaway meals and beverages is permissible but not required as part of future refurbishment. Council may undertake further community consultation regarding the final design of any refurbished or new Kiosk/café at Stanwell Park if the residence use is proposed to be changed.</td>
<td>There are two options regarding the actual area to be licensed for the use of a restaurant with take away meals and beverages. For a map of the two options, please see Figures 9 and 10 at the end of this document. Under this POM either Option A or Option B are permissible Kiosk License Areas. Any Kiosk License Area (Option A or B) will consist of indoor and outdoor areas totalling 758 sqm. The outdoor portion of any Kiosk License Area (Option A or B) must equal or exceed 360 sqm. This minimum requirement ensures that the outdoor area accessible to Kiosk patrons in 2009 remains the same in the future or expands. An outdoor area is defined as an area not enclosed by full height walls. This definition provides the opportunity to have covered and/or wind shielded outdoor areas within the Kiosk Licensed Area under this Plan of Management. The existing residence is considered an indoor area that occupies approximately 140 sqm of the possible 398 sqm available for indoor areas. A license up to 20 years may be granted for a restaurant with takeaway meals and beverages and may or may not include a residence ancillary to the restaurant. (Please Note - any lease for a period greater than 5 years will require a minimum 14 day public comment period by the NSW Land and Property Management Authority prior to the Minister considering the matter in accordance with section 102(2) of the Crown Lands Act 1989).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 4 – Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club Building</td>
<td>The Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club occupies the majority of the Surf Club Building, while the Council Lifeguards use a portion of the building on the ground floor. The surf club does not have a license over the building.</td>
<td>The Helensburgh and Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club may be altered and/or expanded to improve its use for the surf life saving club. The surf club building is significantly constrained by bushfire threat, coastal hazards, a protected tree to the west and its proximity to the boundary of the adjoining privately owned property to the east. Decking, disabled access and storage are the key priorities for improvements and require Council design approval of alterations and/or expansions prior to lodgement of any development applications by the surf club. Any alterations and/or expansions have to remain appropriate for the character of Stanwell Park Beach Reserve/Baird Park and acknowledge the existing constraints.</td>
<td>Lease / Licence for surf life saving club activities including related fund raising activities managed by the club such as venue hire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanwell Park Reserve Permissible Use Area</td>
<td>Existing Licences/Leases</td>
<td>Future Permissible Uses</td>
<td>Permissible Lease/Licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang-gliding landing area and parking and pack up area- The part of Area 1 shown in yellow and blue in Figure 5.</td>
<td>The SPHGP has used the landing site at Stanwell Park Reserve for many years and the club is the world’s oldest hang gliding club. Since the 2002 lodgement of its Development Application to carry out paragliding and hang gliding Council has been in negotiations with the hang gliding club regarding a license over both the Bald Hill and Stanwell Park sites.</td>
<td>Maintenance and use of the landing area and the parking and pack up area shown on the Existing Uses- Stanwell Park Reserve Map (Figure 5) when flying activities are occurring in accordance with the DA consent</td>
<td>Lease / Licence to the SPHGPC for hang gliding and paragliding activities carried out in accordance with the DA consent up to 10 years. The Licence Area will exclude a pedestrian public access way 7 m in width and shown in yellow on Figure 5. (If an additional beach access point is built then it would be permissible to have a 5 m public access way. The public’s right to use the sand to go to the beach must be preserved). Please refer to the Action Plan for more details. On non flying days or parts of non flying days the general public has the right to use the areas under license to SPHGP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Restaurant or Kiosk?** - The Wollongong 1990 LEP defines a “Refreshment Kiosk” as a building, or part of a building, for the sale of light refreshments and a restaurant as a building or place the principal purpose of which is the provision of food or beverages to people for consumption on the premises. The Draft Wollongong 2009 LEP has the following definition of a “Kiosk” a retail premises used for the purposes of selling food, light refreshments and other small convenience items such as newspapers, films and the like where the gross floor area must not exceed 30 sqm. A restaurant means a building or place the principal purpose of which is the provision of food or beverages to people for consumption on the premises and that may also provide takeaway meals and beverages.
FIGURE 9

Kiosk License Area Option A

- Permissible Kiosk license area
- Public access to beach (Sandy beach entrance)

This option uses the existing Kiosk License Area Boundaries without change and totals 758 sqm in area. Approximately 360sqm of the existing licensed area consists of outdoor area used by kiosk patrons to eat their meals on the premises. Either option A or B is permissible under this POM.
Kiosk License Area Option B

This option shifts the Licensed Area Northward. The Licensed Area would remain at 750 sqm and would include at least 350 sqm of outdoor area to be used by Kiosk patrons. The area marked in green would be taken out of the Kiosk License Area and returned to the general reserve and landscaped to promote public access to this amenities block and the southwest beach entrance. Either option A or B is permissible under this POM.

FIGURE 10
More Information regarding Kiosk License Area Option B -

1. This is a photo of the area shaded in green which would be returned to the reserve if Council determines to use option B rather than option A as the future Kiosk License Area. The area returned to the reserve could then be landscaped to direct more users of the beach towards the public change rooms/toilets and the preferred beach access point to the beach, shown below.

2. This is the same access road as above, turning the corner past the Sydney Water Pumping Station/change rooms into the beach car park, showing the preferred beach access. It is a tight vehicle turning corner in a highly utilised pedestrian area.

3. This is a closer view point of the preferred public access to the beach, showing the chain and board walkway through the dune that provides access to the area of Stanwell Beach that is most frequently patrolled by WCC lifeguards M-S and by the surf club on Sundays. About 65% of beach goers used this entrance and 35% used the sandy beach access near the chute during the site visit on 8 January 2009.
## BALD HILL PERMISSIBLE USE TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bald Hill LOCATION</th>
<th>Existing Leases and Licenses</th>
<th>Future Permissible Uses</th>
<th>SCALE AND INTENSITY</th>
<th>PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT &amp; FUTURE LICENSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Area 5** - Bushland across from Bald Hill Lookout | None | • Activities relating to improving the environmental values of the area  
• Recreational uses that are sensitive to the environmental value of the bushland | • Appropriate to its bushland character | • Maintenance of the area or activities with little or no negative impact on the bushland  
• Improvements to the natural bushland such as Landcare/Bushcare activities  
• Short term (less than 5 years) or Long Term Licenses (up to 20 years) to suit the permissible uses  
• Casual licenses (up to 3 days) of area to suit the permissible uses or those authorised by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005. |
| **Area 6** - Car park, paved area adjacent to car park, Lawrence Hargrave Memorial and amenities building. | • Mobile Kiosk Van out for expressions of interest  
• Car parking  
• Operation of mobile kiosk and the granting of a lease and/or licence for the operation of a mobile kiosk  
• Informal recreation compatible with hang gliding and paragliding site | • Formal car parking for 72 cars.  
• Operation of 1 mobile kiosk.  
• Up to 30 seats.  
• Operation of up to two commercial recreational activities (other than hang gliding or paragliding as they are accommodated in other areas) which could no more than 5% of area 6 and could not include any built structure.  
• Maintenance and improvement of existing facilities.  
• Operation of mobile kiosk.  
• Additional seating.  
• Operation of recreational commercial activity that does not conflict with its use as a sight seeing venue or hang gliding and paragliding site | • Short term (less than 5 years) or Long Term Licenses (up to 20 years) to suit the permissible uses  
• Casual licenses (up to 3 days) of area to suit the permissible uses or those authorised by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005. |
### Bald Hill LOCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area 7 - Northern grassed area.</th>
<th>Existing Leases and Licenses</th>
<th>Future Permissible Uses</th>
<th>SCALE AND INTENSITY</th>
<th>PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT &amp; FUTURE LICENSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None, in negotiation with SPHGC hang gliding paragliding club</td>
<td>Hang gliding and paragliding and the granting of a lease and/or licence for hang gliding and paragliding activities *; Informal recreation compatible with hang gliding and paragliding #; Approved Landcare/ Bushcare activities.</td>
<td>Whole of the zone available for hang gliding and paragliding activities and up to 250 take offs and landings per day.</td>
<td>Maintenance of area; Operation of hang gliding and paragliding *; Short term (less than 5 years) or Long Term Licenses (up to 20 years) to suit the permissible uses; Casual licenses (up to 3 days) of area to suit the permissible uses or those authorised by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 8 - The Saddle.</td>
<td>None - as above</td>
<td>Informal recreation compatible with hang gliding and paragliding #; Approved Landcare/ Bushcare activities.</td>
<td>Whole of the site can be used for informal recreational activities #.</td>
<td>Maintenance of area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas 9 and 10 - Hang gliding and paragliding set up and take-off area (Grassed area to the east of the Lawrence Hargrave Memorial).</td>
<td>None - as above</td>
<td>Hang gliding and paragliding; Informal recreation compatible with hang gliding and paragliding #; Approved Landcare/ Bushcare activities.</td>
<td>Whole of the zone available for hang gliding and paragliding activities and up to 250 take offs per day.</td>
<td>Maintenance of area; Operation of hang gliding and paragliding *; Short term (less than 5 years) or Long Term Licenses (up to 20 years) to suit the permissible uses; Casual Licenses (up to 3 days) of area to suit the permissible uses or those authorised by the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SPHGPC members do have the authority to exclude members of the public from accessing areas used for landing and takeoff under this POM. There is signage at Bald Hill and Stanwell Park Reserve regarding this matter. Exclusion of the public is by the setting out of orange cones and the presence of a duty pilot on days of heavy use by hang gliders and the public.

Examples of informal recreational activities compatible with hang gliding and paragliding are sight seeing, walking and picnicking. Model aircraft flying and kite flying are not considered to be compatible and are not permitted at this site.
### TABLE 3 ACTION PLAN FOR STANWELL PARK RESERVE AND BALD HILL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS</th>
<th>MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT</th>
<th>MANNER OF ASSESSMENT</th>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY/INVOLVEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managing the integrity of the Lawrence Hargrave memorial and the artwork on the amenities block.</td>
<td>Maintain the memorial and artwork and protect from damage.</td>
<td>Undertake detailed photographic recording and drawings showing size of the important elements to provide information for repair and replacement of damaged parts.</td>
<td>Recording completed and held on Council file. Damaged or removed elements replaced.</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of formalisation of walking tracks to and from the site.</td>
<td>Minimise the risk associated with the use of walking tracks to and from the site.</td>
<td>Investigate the feasibility of signage and upgrade of informal walking tracks to Stanwell Park and Bald Hill so that these tracks can form part of the National Parks and Wildlife Illawarra Walking Tracks Proposed Network shown in figure 13.</td>
<td>Progress made in cooperation with NPWS regarding development of safe walking trails linking the Royal National Park with Bald Hill and Stanwell Park that are well sign posted and maintained</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council and National Parks and Wildlife Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of high standard of amenity in such high use areas like Bald Hill and Stanwell Park Reserve</td>
<td>Removal of all obsolete signage</td>
<td>Development of better signs</td>
<td>Number of improvements to the amenity within Stanwell Park Reserve and Bald Hill</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helensburgh Stanwell Park Surf Life Saving Club and its need for a better and bigger facility in the face of significant site constraints and limited resources</td>
<td>To improve the usability of the current surf club without drastic change to the existing footprint</td>
<td>Council Officers to liaise with Surf Club representatives to investigate improved/enhanced internal storage solutions for existing surf club building. Demolition of existing storage container used by Council Lifeguards</td>
<td>Progress towards capital improvements over time</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council and The Surf Life Saving Club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs are currently not allowed on the beach at Stanwell Park Reserve, even on a leash. Many people disregard that policy and have requested that Council to have a off the dog leash area at the northern end of the beach away from the gliders and the swimmers at least at certain times of day Dogs are allowed in the Reserve area (the grassed areas) if they are on a leash.</td>
<td>Better management of dogs within the reserve</td>
<td>A comprehensive review of the existing City Wide Off Leash Dog Area policy in 2009/10 will consider the off the leash dog issue within Stanwell Park Reserve</td>
<td>Progress towards the review of Council’s existing Off the Dog Leash Policy. There are 12 areas within the Wollongong LGA that are designated off the leash areas. The closest one to Stanwell Park Reserve is Sharkey’s Beach Coledale.</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lawrence Hargrave Centre has requested that they have a place to exhibit replicas/models of Lawrence Hargrave work, as well as celebrate his heritage and that of the local area. The Centre believes that a wall of secure, covered eating area of a revamped Kiosk would be quite sufficient for this</td>
<td>To continue to acknowledge the history of the Stanwell Park and Bald Hill area through the holding of festivals and by other means if opportunity arises through the redevelopment/refurbishment of the Kiosk process or the post 2012 Allocation of Community Facilities to Community Groups process for the existing childcare facility.</td>
<td>Maintaining the existing acknowledgments to Lawrence Hargrave within the POM area to a high standard. Considering other means to acknowledge the history of Lawrence Hargrave over time</td>
<td>Increase participation by the public during the annual Festival of Flight</td>
<td>The Lawrence Hargrave Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE</td>
<td>OBJECTIVE AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS</td>
<td>MEANS OF ACHIEVEMENT</td>
<td>MANNER OF ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>RESPONSIBILITY/ INVOLVEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose.</td>
<td>The Lawrence Hargrave Centre, like any other community group or business or individual, may answer any advertised request for expressions of interest for the Kiosk or reply to an advertised notice regarding community facility availability. Council will follow existing policies and procedures when determining future matters such as expression of interests and allocation of community facilities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing the impact of recreational activities on the vegetation of the POM area.</td>
<td>Vegetation across the POM area is valued and managed with the intent to safeguard its integrity balanced with the POM area’s use for recreational activities in a safe and appropriate manner. If a future vegetation management plan called for the development of a third beach access as shown in Figure 8 or in another suitable location on the northern dune, any removal of existing vegetation, including mature tree, would only occur in accordance with the vegetation management plan requirements.</td>
<td>Ensure that any removal or alteration of the native vegetation of the area is done subject to appropriate approvals and protocol.</td>
<td>Develop a native vegetation management plan for the dunal area of Stanwell Park Reserve and the vegetated areas of Bald Hill that takes into account its hang gliding activities Progress towards goals once the native vegetation management plan has been developed. Number of approvals granted for tree lopping and or removal</td>
<td>Wollongong City Council, Stanwell Park Hang gliding and Paragliding Club, Helensburgh Land care Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing Noise within the Stanwell Park Reserve - noise amplifies in this natural setting</td>
<td>Managing Noise within the Reserve so as to maintain quality of life for residents Setting appropriate start and finish times for special events/occasions held within the Plan of Management area, with special emphasis on surf club venue hire activities and those within the kiosk. As required specific noise limits can be developed for specific activities.</td>
<td>Number of complaints regarding noise within the PoM area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wollongong City Council, NSW Police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIGURE 13
General Site Rules

Public safety is of primary concern. Pilots are required to conduct their operations with this in mind. The following rules have been put in place to provide for this concern. Local advice in respect to flight operations and conditions of the day can help you fly safer and comply with these rules. If you would like advice on any matter relating to Club or flight procedures on the hill, please speak to either the onsite Duty Pilot, Safety Officers and/or local Flight Schools.

1. Requirement for a Duty Pilot
   A Safety Officer or one of the experienced pilots present should be appointed as Duty Pilot whenever
   1.1 it is a weekend or public holiday or
   1.2 Whenever pilots preparing to launch request one or
   1.3 Restricted Pilot Certificate holders are operating or
   1.4 There are pilots launching down slope in strong winds

   The Duty Pilot shall undertake to
   1.5 Oversee operations at launch
   1.6 If necessary, appoint a deputy duty pilot to oversee the landing area(s)
   1.7 Regularly monitor conditions and consult with local pilots to assess the consequences of operations.

2. All pilots that fly at Stanwell Park must be able to provide on request evidence of current HGFA membership and either full or associate membership to the SPHGPC.

3. Stanwell Park is an INTERMEDIATE rated site.
   3.1 Restricted Pilots may only fly if a Duty Pilot is appointed to oversee operations.
   3.2 Student pilots may only fly if under the direct supervision of their instructor.

4. First time flyers at Stanwell Park are required to undergo an induction to the site. Such an induction should be sought from a local onsite Club officer.

5. Official Launch and Landing zones have been designated for this site. These zones must be used whenever launching from Bald Hill or landing on the Stanwell Park Beach or Top Landing. Please familiarise yourself with these zones before you fly.

6. The official Launch and Landing areas should be clearly defined to the public prior to launch, particularly for Training or Tandem operations.

7. HGFA regulations for flight operations must be observed at all times.

8. All pilots must wear helmets.

9. All Paragliders must be fitted with speed systems.

10. There is a NO FLY Zone, which covers the Car Park and goes area to the Point, the area known as the saddle, and over the East Launch.

Please familiarise yourself with the names and zones on the site maps before take off.

Procedures Of Operations

Pre Flight Requirements

All pilots flying from this site must be members of both the HGFA and the SPHGPC. Pilots may be prevented from launching if on request they fail to provide evidence of these memberships.

All pilots should be encouraged to familiarise themselves with the zones depicted in the photos and diagrams with the normal and on-site signs around the site before taking to the air

Requirement for a Duty Pilot
A Safety Officer or one of the experienced pilots present should be appointed as Duty Pilot whenever:
- it is a weekend or public holiday
- Whenever pilots preparing to launch request one
- Restricted Pilot Certificate holders are operating
- There are pilots launching down slope in strong winds

The Duty Pilot shall undertake to
- Oversee operations at launch
- If necessary, appoint a deputy duty pilot to oversee the landing area(s)
- Regularly monitor conditions and consult with local pilots to assess the consequences of operations.

Equipment
- All pilots are required to wear a helmet
- All Paragliders must be fitted with a speed system.

Training or Tandem Operations
Launch and landing areas must be clearly marked before the commencement of operations.

Restricted Pilots are required to:
- Fly with a red streamer.
- Identify themselves to the Duty Pilot prior to launching.

Student Pilots
Must fly under the direct supervision of an instructor.

The Point, Main Launch or East Hill may not be flown unless

Stanwell Park Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club (SPHGPC) 10 June 2003 P1/5
Procedures Of Operations
Flight, Launch and Landing Procedures

Flight Procedures
- All pilots should give way to any pilot flying in the "Hang" position.
- All pilots should give adequate separation to any pilot flying with a red streamer indicating their student or advanced flying.
- All pilots must fly clear of the launch area.
- There is a NO FLY Zone, which covers the Car Park and grass area to the Point, the area known as the saddle, and over the East Launch.
- Other than while on approach to landing within the designated zones of Stanwell Park, normal ICAO rules and provisions of CAO 95.6 shall apply.

Launch Procedures
- All flight equipment checks are essential. Establish which landing area is suitable for the operation. If the choice is for a launch, then ensure it is marked out as required prior to launch (see Launch Procedures for details).
- All new pilots to the site must seek local advice before launch. Pilots not associated with the activity at hang gliding or paragliding should be cautioned to stay clear of the launch area while launch preparations are underway.

- For all winds from SSW to ESE
  • Use the main launch area known as the Point. This is the grass area directly out front of the main car park.
- Easterly conditions
  • Use the East Launch beyond the toilet block.
  • Check and maintain adequate separation from the launch area to allow others to launch in safety.

Landing Procedures
- Final approach and landing operations must be carried out with public safety as the prime concern.
- All landing approaches should be made in the "Hang" position indicating the intent to land.
- Only suitable certified or endorsed pilots may perform top landings.

Bottom Landings
- Pilots must be able to land in the designated landing area, and may approach as conditions dictate.

- For all bottom landings in Stanwell Park
  • Use the main landing area, known as the "Clue". This is the area of land next to the northern lagoon between the park and the beach.
  • An Emergency landing area is also available at the far southern end of the beach.
  • All pilots must clear the landing area as soon as possible after landing.
  • Paraglider pilots must collapse their canopy immediately after landing as an inflating wing represents a collision hazard for other landing pilots.

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Procedures Of Operations
Top Landing Procedures

Top Landings
- Top landings may only be attempted by pilots who:
  - hold an Intermediate Paraglider certificate
  or
  Advanced Hang Gliding certificate
  or
  can provide their signed log book with endorsement for top landing at Stanwell Park
  or
  are under the guidance of an instructor during the landing.

Eastern Top Landings
- Use the same area as the Eastern Launch, beyond the toilet block. The signs above the toilet block designate the boundaries of the landing zone.
- Approach to landing must be made to touch down before the grilled launch area.
- Be careful around the toilet block or car park
- Maintain control and be indicated to start slow on launch.

Southern Top Landings
- Use the area known as The Strip. This is the grassed area to the west of the Movement.
- Lines on the grass from the monument to the cliff edge designate the separation of the landing area from the launch area of the Point.
- The strip shown with Approach.
- Potential turbulence formation on the Point - a common occurrence in Spring and Autumn. This can often lead to slow after conditions with uneven.

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Procedures Of Operations
Rules of the Air

The glider with the right of way shall maintain course and speed, according to the following rules.
It is the responsibility of all pilots at all times to take all possible measures to avoid collision.

HEAD ON:
When two gliders are approaching each other head on, or approximately so, each pilot shall turn right.

OVERTAKING:
The overtaking pilot shall keep well clear of the glider they are overtaking by passing on the right side.

OVERTAKING ON THE RIDGE:
The pilot who is overtaking shall pass between the other glider and the ridge.
This is so that the glider being overtaken does not turn into the passing glider. When ridge soaring, turn one correctly distant from the ridge.

CONVERGING:
When two gliders are converging at approximately the same altitude, the pilot which has the other on the right shall give way.

THERMALING:
The fast glider decides which direction to circle and all others must follow the same direction.

OVERTAKING WHILE CLIMBING:
The faster glider has the right of way. The other glider must let the faster glider pass.

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4 Conditions
The permission is subject to the conditions mentioned in Schedule 1.

Schedule 1 Conditions

1 The person must ensure that the aircraft is operated in accordance with CAO 93.8 other than paragraph 4.7.

2 All landing must be in accordance with the "Procedures of Operations" (the Procedures Manual), that refers to landing areas and procedures, issued by the Club on 01 January 2003.

3 The person may land in a designated area only if:
   (a) markers are in place clearly designating the landing area; and
   (b) to do so would not endanger a person on the ground; and
   (c) satisfied that the landing may be carried out safely, having regard to the prescribed procedures set out in the Procedures Manual.

4 The person must hold 1 of the following certificates issued by the Hang Gliding Federation of Australia (HGA):
   (a) restricted, intermediate or advanced Hang Glider Certificate;
   (b) restricted, intermediate or advanced Hang Glider Pilot Certificate;
   (c) Student Pilot Certificate.

5 The person must be supervised by a person who holds an Instructor Certificate issued by the HFA, and must have the endorsement mentioned in clause 7, if appropriate.
   (a) conducts a top-landing; and
   (b) holds a restricted or intermediate Hang Glider Pilot Certificate or a restricted Hang Glider Certificate issued by HFA.

6 If the person holds a Student Pilot Certificate, he or she must be directly supervised by a person who holds an Instructor Certificate issued by the HFA.

7 For clause 5, the person must have an endorsement to top-land at Stanwell Park written in his or her log book by a member of the Club who holds an Instructor Certificate issued by the HFA.