



NSW NATIONAL PARKS & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Kamay Botany Bay National Park

Plan of Management



© 2020 State of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

With the exception of photographs, the State of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment are pleased to allow this material to be reproduced in whole or in part for educational and non-commercial use, provided the meaning is unchanged and its source, publisher and authorship are acknowledged. Specific permission is required for the reproduction of photographs.

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) has compiled this report in good faith, exercising all due care and attention. No representation is made about the accuracy, completeness or suitability of the information in this publication for any particular purpose. DPIE shall not be liable for any damage which may occur to any person or organisation taking action or not on the basis of this publication. Readers should seek appropriate advice when applying the information to their specific needs.

All content in this publication is owned by DPIE and is protected by Crown Copyright, unless credited otherwise. It is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\)](#), subject to the exemptions contained in the licence. The legal code for the licence is available at [Creative Commons](#).

DPIE asserts the right to be attributed as author of the original material in the following manner: © State of New South Wales and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2020.

Cover photo: Headlands of Kamay Botany Bay National Park. K McGrath/DPIE

This plan of management was adopted by the Minister for Energy and Environment on 18 December 2019.

Published by:

Environment, Energy and Science
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy St, Parramatta, NSW 2150
Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta, NSW, 2124
Phone: +61 2 9995 5000 (switchboard)
Phone: 1300 361 967 (Environment, Energy and Science enquiries)
TTY users: phone 133 677, then ask for 1300 361 967
Speak and listen users: phone 1300 555 727, then ask for 1300 361 967
Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au
Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Report pollution and environmental incidents
Environment Line: 131 555 (NSW only) or info@environment.nsw.gov.au
See also www.environment.nsw.gov.au

ISBN 978-1-922318-14-5
EES 2020/0019
January 2020

Find out more about your environment at:

www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Contents

How to use this plan	5
Acknowledgments	5
Contact us	5
Connection to Country	6
Our vision for the park	7
Kamay Botany Bay National Park: a place of national significance	8
Management principles	9
1. Landscape setting	14
2. Looking after our culture and heritage	14
3. Protecting the natural environment	16
4. Providing for visitor use and enjoyment	17
5. Park infrastructure and services	18
6. Non-park infrastructure and services	19
Scheme of operations	20
Park use regulations	28
Recreational activities	28
Events, functions and commercial activities	30
Non-park uses	31

List of tables

Table 1	The park and its regional setting	14
Table 2	Park use regulations – recreational activities (non-commercial)	28
Table 3	Park use regulations – Events, functions and commercial activities	30
Table 4	Park use regulations – examples of leases, licences and/or third-party agreements	31

List of figures

Figure 1	Kamay Botany Bay National Park — overview	10
Figure 2	Kamay Botany Bay National Park — La Perouse section	11
Figure 3	Kamay Botany Bay National Park — Kurnell section	12
Figure 4	Kamay Botany Bay National Park — master plan area	13

How to use this plan

This plan of management directs the management of Kamay Botany Bay National Park. This plan includes a scheme of operations consistent with section 72AA of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*. Once the plan is adopted, no management operations can be undertaken that are not consistent with the plan and its scheme of operations. This plan will also apply to any future additions to Kamay Botany Bay National Park.

Sections 1 to 6 of the plan summarise the park's key values, management principles and management considerations. These matters are outlined thoroughly in the [Kamay Botany Bay National Park Planning Considerations document](#). **It is recommended that readers of the plan refer to the planning considerations document for detailed explanations of the park's values and management considerations.**

The scheme of operations is the core part of this plan. It describes the desired outcomes for the park's values and actions that the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) proposes to undertake to achieve these outcomes.

The park use regulations tables set out the recreational and commercial activities that are permitted in the park and any requirements to undertake these activities, including whether consent must be sought from the National Parks and Wildlife Service to undertake them.

Acknowledgments

NPWS acknowledges the traditional owners of Kamay Botany Bay National Park.

NPWS would like to thank those people who took the time to make a submission on the draft version of this plan that was exhibited in 2018.

This plan of management was prepared by staff of NPWS.

Contact us

For more information or any inquiries about this plan of management or Kamay Botany Bay National Park, contact NPWS by mail at PO Box 461, Rose Bay 2029 or by telephone (02) 9337 5511.

Connection to Country



Welcome Wall at Kamay Botany Bay National Park. Photo: DPIE.

Aboriginal people have a long connection with the area now known as Kamay Botany Bay National Park and the surrounding sea and land. Despite the impacts of colonisation and dispossession this connection has endured, with Aboriginal people maintaining a vibrant and active association with the park. Cultural knowledge about this place is held and safeguarded by Aboriginal people.

The local Aboriginal community are primarily saltwater people. Some people have traditional connections with Kamay Botany Bay National Park and some bring cultural beliefs, languages and practices from other Aboriginal nations.

Local clans include the Bidjigal or Bediagal, traditionally associated with the Sydney coast, and the Gweagal clan of the Dharawal (Turuwal, Turewal, Tharawal or Thirroul) language group who are associated with Kurnell and the southern Sydney area.

Connections to Country and the significance of Kamay Botany Bay National Park to Aboriginal peoples – past, present and future – are acknowledged and respected.

The role of Aboriginal people in identifying traditional connections and custodians for this place is acknowledged and supported.

Our vision for the park



**Coastline of Kamay Botany Bay National Park with Cape Banks Aquatic Reserve in view.
Photo: Kevin McGrath, DPIE.**

The national significance of Kamay Botany Bay National Park to all Australians is recognised and respected. The particular importance of the place to Aboriginal peoples is acknowledged and Aboriginal culture and enduring connections to Country are proudly celebrated.

The landscape, cultural heritage, native plants and animals are protected, restored and enhanced. The park is a place where people can learn about and experience our shared history, enjoy the spectacular natural setting and come together with friends and family.



Left to right: Flagpole at Commemoration Flat (Photo: Mike O'Flynn); view from Henry Head to Cape Solander (Photo: DPIE); the Meeting Place (Photo: DPIE); and park entrance at Kurnell (Photo: Andrew Richards/DPIE)

Kamay Botany Bay National Park: a place of national significance

Kamay Botany Bay National Park is significant to all Australians. It is where the first encounter occurred between Aboriginal Australians and the crew of Lieutenant James Cook's *Endeavour*. This encounter between cultures is part of our shared history and has deep social and community meaning. The significance to Aboriginal people of this event and the place is acknowledged and respected.

The core values of Kamay Botany Bay National Park are:

- the long and continuing connection between Aboriginal people and this landscape
- the association with British and French expeditions of exploration and settlement and the history of contact between Aboriginal Australians and explorers and settlers
- the diverse and evolving symbolism that comes from these initial contacts and later meetings between cultures — the 'meeting place' theme allows for continuing recognition of this cultural impact and the opportunity to explore social issues such as reconciliation
- the enduring scenic landscapes that define the entrance to Botany Bay and are a continuing connection between the place that existed prior to 1770 and today — they provide the setting and backdrop for park visitors to enjoy and learn about the park's natural and cultural values
- the largest remnants of the original vegetation communities of the Kurnell Peninsula and La Perouse area, representing an important sample of the landscapes, ecosystems and habitats of the Sydney coastline.



Cape Solander. Photo: Andrew Richards/DPIE.

Management principles

Section 30E of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* states that a national park is to be managed in accordance with the following principles:

- the conservation of biodiversity, the maintenance of ecosystem function, the protection of geological and geomorphological features and natural phenomena and the maintenance of natural landscapes
- the conservation of places, objects, features and landscapes of cultural value
- the protection of the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations
- the promotion of public appreciation and understanding of the national park's natural and cultural values
- provision for sustainable visitor or tourist use and enjoyment that is compatible with the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values
- provision for the sustainable use (including adaptive re-use) of any buildings or structures or modified natural areas having regard to the conservation of the national park's natural and cultural values
- provision for appropriate research and monitoring.

In line with section 72AA of the Act, these principles have been considered in the preparation of this plan.

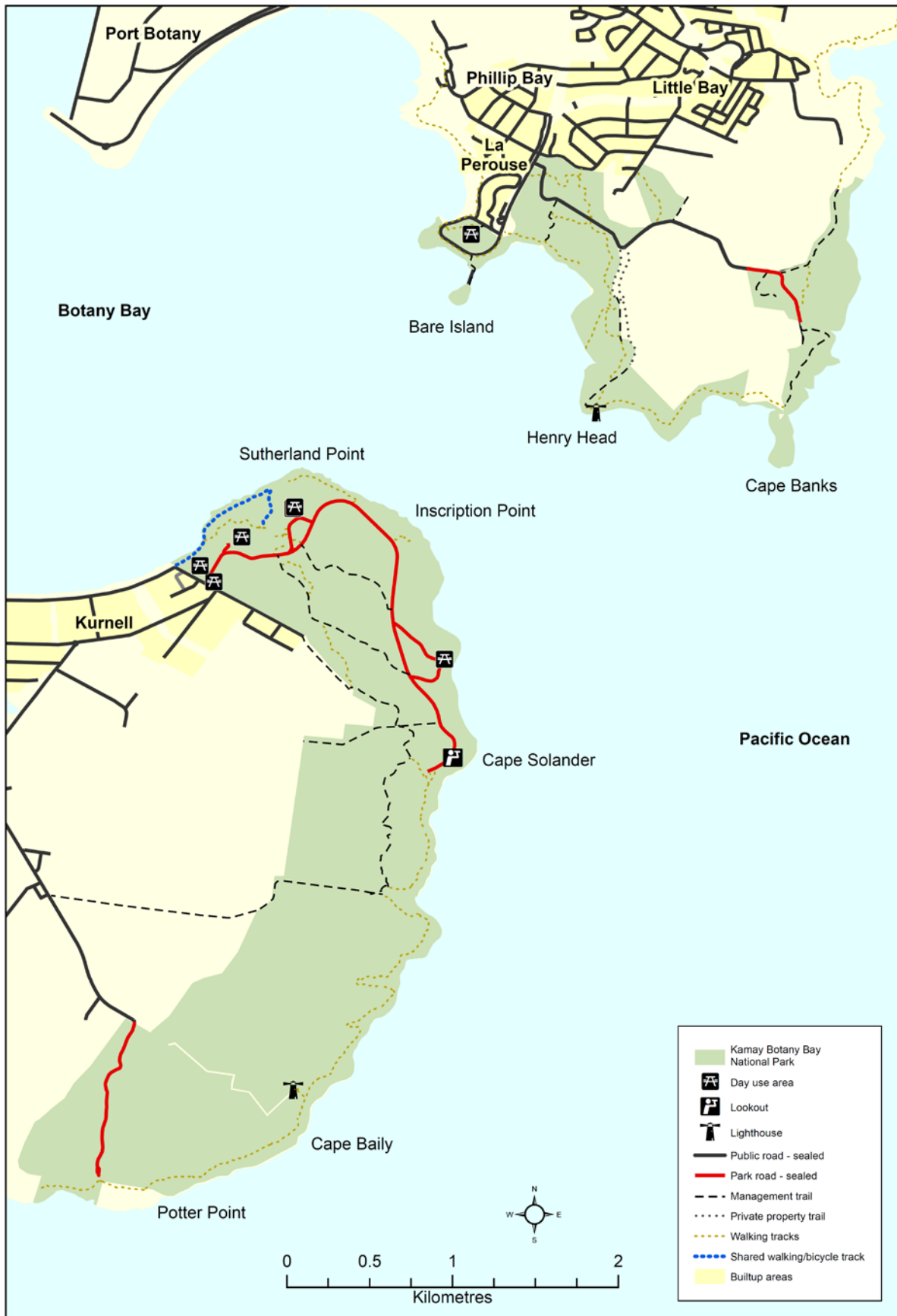


Figure 1 Kamay Botany Bay National Park — overview

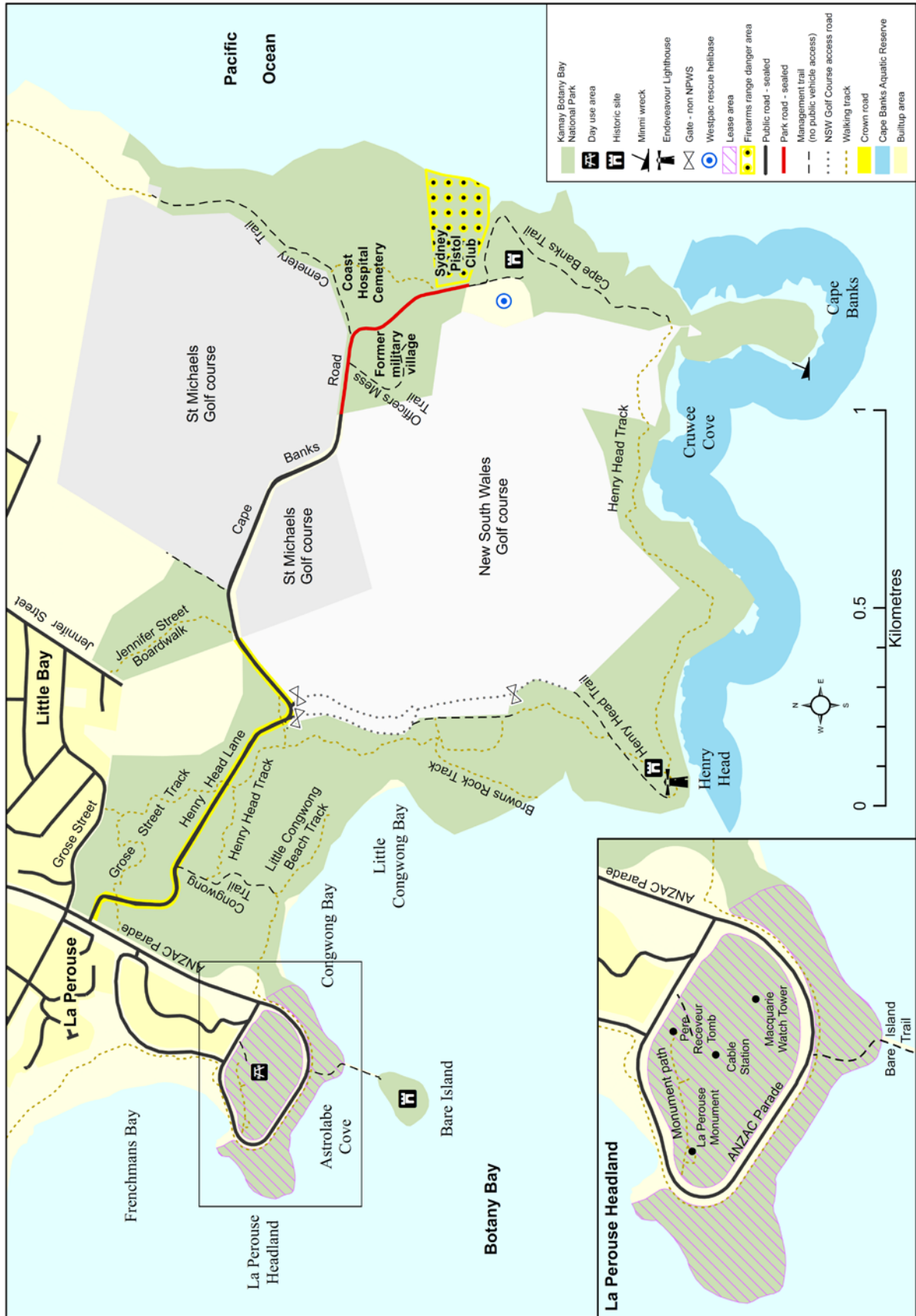


Figure 2 Kamay Botany Bay National Park — La Perouse section

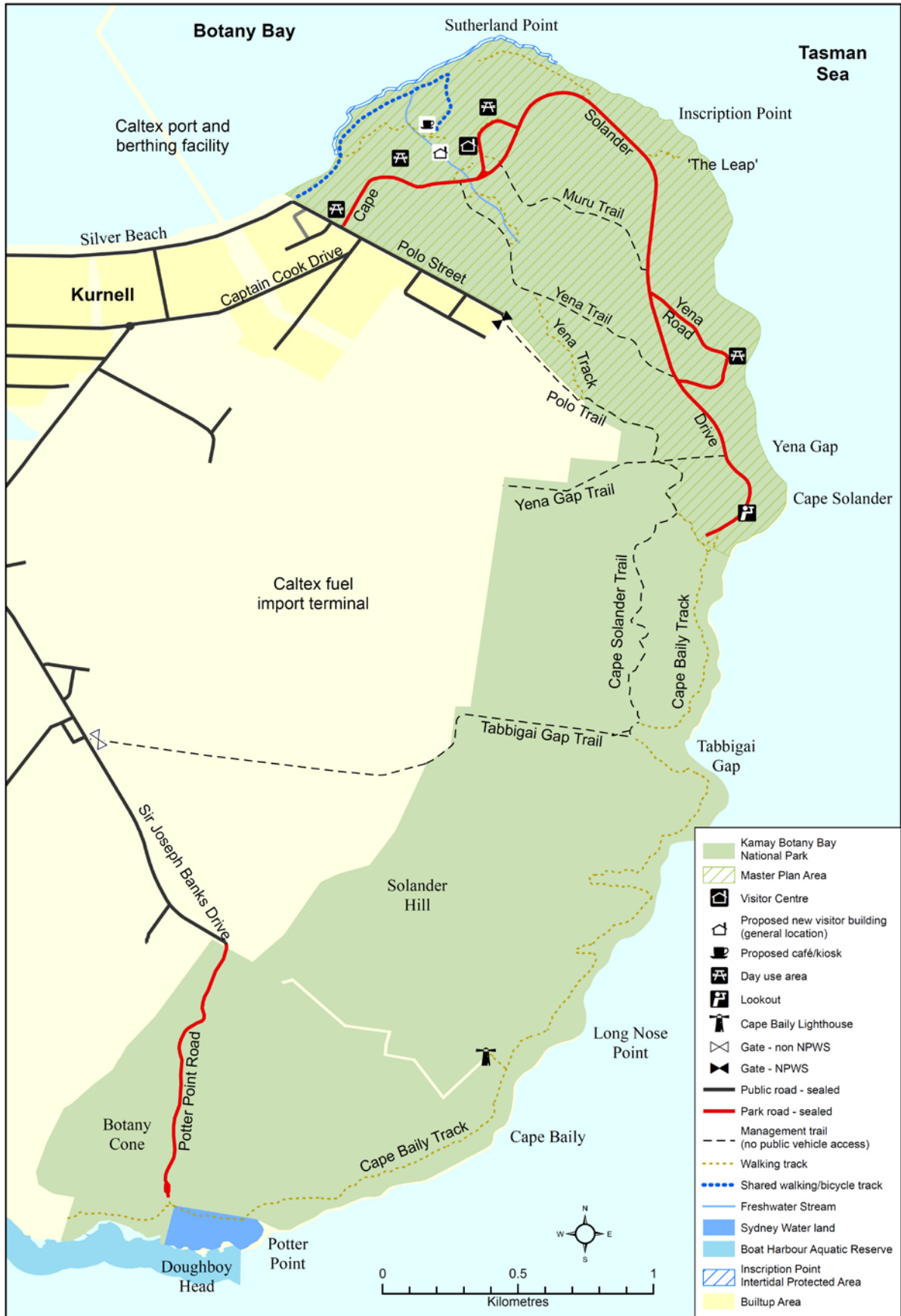


Figure 3 Kamay Botany Bay National Park — Kurnell section

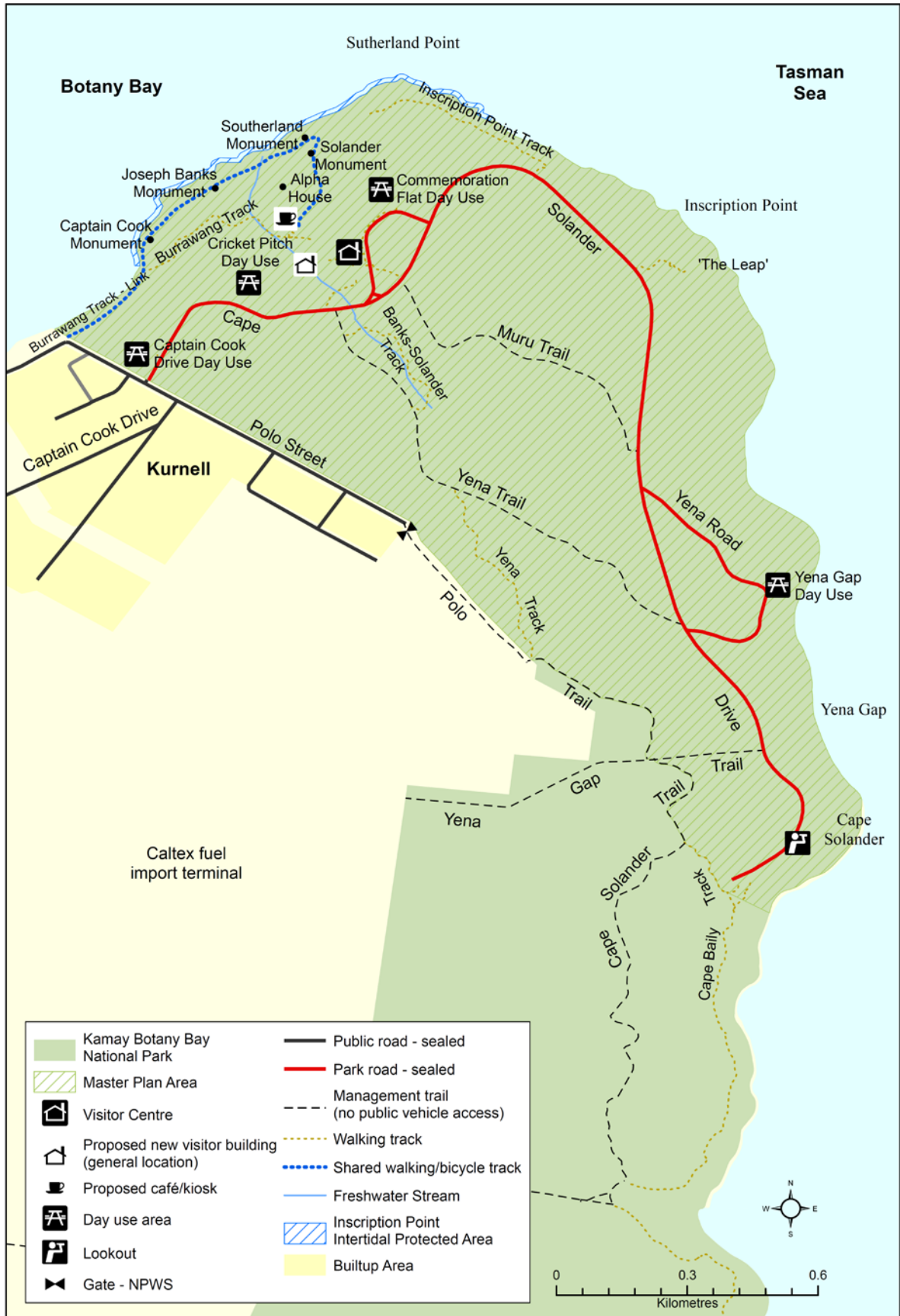


Figure 4 Kamay Botany Bay National Park — master plan area

1. Landscape setting

Kamay Botany Bay National Park covers approximately 456 hectares of the northern and southern headlands of the entrance to Botany Bay and includes over 13 kilometres of coastline (see Figure 1 and Table 1). Parts of the park have been protected and reserved for public recreation since 1899.

The park is located within the Sydney metropolitan area and is surrounded by lands used for various urban, industrial and environmental purposes (including other parks and public lands). New development and population growth are occurring in areas surrounding the park.

The park is within the **Sydney Basin Bioregion**. Like many coastal parks in the bioregion, it experiences a temperate climate characterised by warm summers with no discernible dry season. Rain is common throughout the year.

The park is dominated by Hawkesbury sandstone and the **spectacular sandstone cliffs** along the headlands are a key feature of the park. It contains extensive areas of sand dunes that are susceptible to natural and human-induced erosion. Freshwater springs occur throughout the park and a permanent stream adjacent to Alpha House provided freshwater for Aboriginal people and the crew of the *Endeavour* in 1770.

The natural vegetation and prominent coastal headlands at the entrance to Botany Bay are defining features of the park. The park is also part of a broader network of conservation areas in the region that provide secure protection for native plants and animals, sites of Aboriginal and historic heritage value and recreational opportunities for a growing population. Opportunities to include additional areas in the park, either to improve boundary management or provide protection to areas of conservation value, will be considered as they become available in the future.

Table 1 The park and its regional setting

Features	Description
Area	456 hectares.
Reservation date	The park was reserved as Botany Bay National Park on 23 November 1984. In 2018 the dual name Kamay Botany Bay National Park was formally adopted.
Previous tenure	Parts of the park have been protected and reserved for public recreation since 1899.
Biogeographic region	The park lies in the Sydney Basin Bioregion.
Other authorities	The park is in the administrative areas of Sutherland Shire Council and Randwick City Council, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, and the Greater Sydney Local Land Services region.

2. Looking after our culture and heritage

The local Aboriginal community is diverse, bringing cultural beliefs, languages and practices from many Aboriginal nations. Many community members have a traditional association with the park. They all are proud of their past and the continued survival of Aboriginal culture and **enduring connections to Country**. Building and reinforcing those connections is a priority for this plan, including supporting cultural practices and activities and social and economic opportunities.



Left to right: Cook's landing at Botany Bay in 1770 – lithograph by unknown artist 1872 (Source: National Library of Australia); smoking ceremony (Photo: DPIE); Aboriginal flag over Bare Island (Photo: Amy Wardrop/DPIE).

The park contains **extensive physical evidence** of Aboriginal culture: middens, engravings and burials. It is also significant to Aboriginal people as part of the broader landscape, offering connections to Country through stories, memories and cultural traditions. There is a declared Aboriginal Place, Dharawal Resting Place – Coast Hospital Cemetery, in the La Perouse section of the park. Aboriginal people have a strong interest in the protection of their culture within the park and in being part of park planning and decision-making.

The park has a prominent association with the **history of British and French exploration**. This includes the landing of the British expedition of James Cook at Kurnell (on the southern headland) in 1770, and the landing by the French expedition led by Jean-Francois de Galaup, comte de Laperouse, at La Perouse (on the northern headland) in 1788. It was the site of some of the earliest encounters between Aboriginal people and Europeans. It is the location where the naturalists Banks and Solander collected important plant specimens for study. The park also has **historical and cultural significance** associated with events, activities and land uses that occurred after 1770, including migration and military use.



Wooden footbridge linking Bare Island to the mainland. Photo: Kevin McGrath/DPIE.

The park contains a range of built structures, features and heritage items that help to convey the layered history and periods of the place. See Figure 2 (La Perouse section) and Figure 3 (Kurnell section). These include gravesites and cemeteries, monuments, buildings (the Cable Station, which contains the La Perouse Museum, Macquarie Watchtower, Alpha House and the ferry shed), remains of depression-era camps, military fortifications, rock engravings, light stations and significant trees, cultural and ceremonial plantings.

In 2004 the outstanding heritage values of the Kurnell section of the park were recognised by inclusion on the National Heritage List. In 2017, the entire park and nearby Towra Point Nature Reserve were included on the national list in recognition of their botanical significance. In 2013 the entire park was listed on the State Heritage Register.

Providing opportunities for Aboriginal people to access Country and to be part of ongoing management planning and decision-making for the park are priorities for NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). Aboriginal people will be directly involved in interpreting their culture and heritage. NPWS acknowledges and supports the Aboriginal communities' role in identifying traditional connections and custodians for this place.

Improvements to the way heritage values are presented and interpreted are needed, including improving accessibility. This work will be carried out consistent with the national significance of the park and the objective of building community understanding and awareness.

A master plan has been prepared for the Kurnell section of the park (see Figure 4), describing and illustrating proposals to protect, enhance and present the unique values of this special place. Implementation of the master plan will provide new visitor infrastructure and facilities that support community education and interpretation programs and new ways to learn about and enjoy this historically important place.

3. Protecting the natural environment

The park contains important remnants of **coastal vegetation** that once existed along this part of Sydney's coastline. This includes wetlands, grasslands, heathlands, scrub and dry sclerophyll forests. The Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub Endangered Ecological Community occurs in both sections of the park. To date, **seven threatened plants** and **18 threatened animals** have been recorded in the park, together with migratory bird species listed under various international conservation agreements and other native species. These biodiversity values are a feature of the park.

There are several other publicly managed parks and reserves in the area, including Towra Point Nature Reserve, which is listed as an internationally significant wetland under the Ramsar Convention. The park also adjoins or is close to aquatic reserves that are managed under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and provide habitat for threatened marine species.

Actions to protect and enhance landscapes, ecosystems and biodiversity are an ongoing priority for park management. The natural values of the park are impacted by a range of potential threats. These include unauthorised or unmanaged access to sensitive locations (such as off-road vehicles driving in dune areas), weeds and non-local native plants, rubbish dumping, domestic and non-native animals (dogs, cats, foxes, deer and rabbits) and inappropriate fire regimes. Climate change is an emerging challenge, with areas in the park likely to be impacted by sea level rise and increased coastal erosion risks.



Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub. Photo: M Bremner/DPIE.

4. Providing for visitor use and enjoyment

Public use of the park is welcome and encouraged. Parts of the park are very popular, especially during weekends and public and school holidays. The park has a long history of recreational use, and today people from many cultural backgrounds come to the park for a wide range of reasons: to walk, ride bikes, swim, surf, dive, picnic, gather with friends and family, watch whales and visit sites of cultural significance to learn about the history of the place. Organised tours, events and community activities occur regularly.

There are significant opportunities to improve and sustainably manage the way that visitors **access, enjoy and learn** about the park. Current visitor facilities include a visitor centre, toilets, walking tracks, shared bike tracks, picnic areas and barbecues, viewing platforms and interpretive information. Key visitor areas at Kurnell and La Perouse require renewal and investment to enhance access, including for disabled and less mobile people, and to better promote and interpret the park's conservation values. Implementation of the master plan for the Kurnell precinct (see Figure 4) will provide new visitor infrastructure including a new visitor building, improvements to landscaping, amenity and access. La Perouse Headland (see Figure 2) has been leased to Randwick City Council, demonstrating the potential to partner with other organisations to provide better visitor facilities and services. There is also scope to link with and support broader initiatives, including regional coastal walks and options to provide public transport between La Perouse and Kurnell.



Captain Cook's Landing Place along the foreshore at Kurnell. Photo: Andrew Richards/DPIE.

5. Park infrastructure and services

There are eight kilometres of **sealed public roads** in the park (open to public vehicles) and seven kilometres of park **management trails** (open to the public for walking and cycling). There are also some sections of Crown road that provide shared access to the park and surrounding lands, such as golf courses, a pistol club and helicopter rescue base. NPWS maintains roads and trails to ensure safe public access to the park and to support boundary management, pest and weed control programs and fire management.

Some parts of the park are fenced to mark the boundary with neighbours, protect visitor safety or encourage visitors to stay on walking tracks to avoid damage to sensitive areas. Gates are installed in several locations to assist with managing security and access to the park and to minimise vandalism and rubbish dumping. **Unauthorised access** to the park and damage to fences and gates are ongoing challenges.

The park also contains **park management infrastructure**, including bridges and various buildings. Some buildings have been or are currently being used for staff housing, caretaker and security services, park administration and work depots. All park assets are regularly reviewed to determine whether they are still required for future use. Assets that are no longer necessary for park management or visitor use may be decommissioned or removed after relevant environmental and heritage assessments and approvals.



Henry Head Walking Track. Photo: Georgina Eldershaw/DPIE.

6. Non-park infrastructure and services

Several (mostly underground) pipelines traverse the park. Some of these are no longer operational.

Cape Baily Lighthouse (in the Kurnell section) and water supply infrastructure in the park require ongoing access for essential maintenance.

The Cape Baily lease agreement with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority makes provision for buildings, structures and other improvements (including a helipad) that maintain, operate or support marine navigation. Any proposed new or replacement buildings, structures or other improvements would be subject to appropriate environmental impact assessments and approvals.

Access to the Sydney Life Saver Westpac Helicopter Base at Cape Banks (on land adjoining the park) is via a park road. The Sydney Pistol Club is located on land in the national park and does not operate under a formalised arrangement. Public walking access is facilitated along the Cape Banks section of the coast by cooperative working agreements with the NSW Golf Club (and Crown land lease requirements).

Scheme of operations

The implementation of actions set out below may be subject to environmental impact assessments and approvals as required by NSW and Commonwealth legislation. Further community consultation on the proposed actions may be undertaken as part of these processes.

NPWS' performance in meeting the **objectives** in the scheme of operations will be measured through the periodic assessments undertaken in the NSW State of the Parks program. Performance in delivering the **actions** in the scheme of operations will be measured through a cyclical plan of management audit process. Assessments of performance and local review will be used to inform adaptive management and any adjustments and improvement to future plans of management for the park.

A priority has been assigned to each action to guide the allocation of resources and timely delivery. Some measures require ongoing effort. The indicative timeframes for achievement are:

- Priority 1 – within 3 years
- Priority 2 – within 5 years
- Priority 3 – within 10 years
- Ongoing (O).

Landscape setting

Objective: The scenic landscapes of the park, which define the entrance to Botany Bay, are protected.

Objective: Management of the park recognises and responds to emerging demographic, environmental and land-use planning trends and supports opportunities for integrated land management across the region.

1. Work with other land managers, authorities, neighbours and local government to promote a cohesive approach to managing the natural and cultural heritage of the Botany Bay area

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Undertake collaborative or complementary projects with local councils and authorities to improve environmental health and sustainable public access to parks and reserves in the locality and region. This may include pest and weed control programs, soil and water quality management, managing and improving public access (including for disabled and less mobile people) and recreational initiatives (such as walking and cycling connections, access for water sports, signage and interpretation). | Ongoing |
| b. Engage with neighbours, local communities and park visitors to improve understanding of park values, park management programs and to build support, shared ownership and responsibility for safeguarding the park into the future. | Ongoing |
| c. Consider additions to the park where they will assist in improving boundary management, support recreational and visitor use, or provide protection for areas of significant conservation value. Any additions are managed in accordance with this plan. | Ongoing |

2. Protect the landforms and natural vegetation of the park, including the scenic headlands

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. Ensure works and activities within the park avoid or minimise impacts to visual amenity, soils and native vegetation and are subject to appropriate environmental and heritage impact assessment and community consultation as required. | Ongoing |
|---|---------|

Looking after our culture and heritage

Objective: Aboriginal people are recognised as the primary guardians and interpreters of their cultural heritage, and ongoing connections to Country for Aboriginal people are facilitated.

Objective: Aboriginal heritage sites, places and values and historic features and significant cultural landscapes are conserved and managed in accordance with state and national heritage listings and relevant conservation and other management plans.

Objective: The history and cultural values of the park are recognised, respected and presented in ways that recognise their significance to all Australians, including as the meeting place of cultures.

3. Support Aboriginal community engagement in park management, caring for Country and in building connections to Country

a. Establish an ongoing and regular forum or partnership arrangement for Aboriginal involvement in park management in consultation with the Aboriginal community.	1
b. Until a suitable forum or arrangement is agreed, meet at least twice a year with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, custodial families and other relevant Aboriginal community organisations to discuss park management priorities and directions and opportunities for caring for Country.	1
c. Work with the local Aboriginal community to host at least one community day on Country in the park each year.	Ongoing
d. Support the local Aboriginal community to access Country to maintain, renew or develop cultural connections and practices. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o culture camps on Country o opportunities for the non-commercial cultural use of resources, such as cultural fishing o initiatives by Aboriginal organisations or businesses that promote and support park management objectives, such as operating and managing tourism and educational services. 	2
e. Work with the local Aboriginal community to explore potential cultural learning spaces, such as at the Burrawang Dune in the Kurnell section of the park or buildings in the former military village in the La Perouse section.	1

4. Protect known Aboriginal cultural sites, objects and significant places in the park

a. Undertake cultural assessments in consultation with the local Aboriginal community before any works that have the potential to affect Aboriginal sites, places or values.	Ongoing
b. Replace the boardwalk at Inscription Point and continue to provide protection to Aboriginal cultural heritage values. Develop and implement any new interpretation for this area in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	2
c. Undertake targeted mapping and condition assessments of known Aboriginal sites with the Aboriginal community, such as in the La Perouse section of the park. Identify and implement priority conservation works.	2
d. Prepare and implement a management plan for the Dharawal Resting Place – Coast Hospital Cemetery (a declared Aboriginal Place) in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Places Policy</i> and in consultation with the Aboriginal community and other stakeholders with knowledge of the history of the place.	2

5. Protect known historic heritage sites, objects and significant places in the park

a. Finalise and implement the Coast Hospital Cemetery conservation management plan in consultation with the community (this may be undertaken together with the management plan under 4d).	2
b. Undertake a review of the condition of monuments and plaques in the park. Undertake necessary repairs and conservation treatments according to identified priorities.	2
c. Assess former military fortifications and the remains of depression-era dwellings to determine heritage significance and appropriate management actions and priorities.	2
d. Manage introduced trees and ceremonial plantings in accordance with relevant conservation management plans.	Ongoing
e. Accurately record and manage moveable heritage in accordance with relevant policies and conservation management plans.	Ongoing
6. Interpret and promote understanding of the history of the park and its significant sites, places and cultural values	
a. Involve Aboriginal people in developing and communicating information about Aboriginal culture and heritage in the park. Enable Aboriginal people to provide educational opportunities and share their knowledge and stories in the park.	Ongoing
b. Incorporate Aboriginal language in park signage and interpretation where appropriate and agreed with the local Aboriginal community.	Ongoing
c. Interpret and promote the layers of history, cultural and natural values in the park through a range of mechanisms, including landscaping, new buildings or adaptive re-use of existing buildings, signage, use of innovative and emerging technologies, events and artistic or commemorative features (such as sculptures and installations).	Ongoing
7. Work with the community and potential partner organisations to implement the master plan for the Kurnell section of the park (see Figure 4) to protect, enhance and present the values of this place	
a. Implement the master plan in accordance with identified priorities, timeframes and resourcing commitments and subject to relevant environmental and heritage assessments and approvals. This includes adaptive re-use of existing buildings or structures, their alteration or removal, and provision of new buildings and structures, including a new visitor building and café (Figure 4). Seek to minimise impacts on native vegetation in locating new buildings. Deliver improvements to landscaping, amenity, access (including for disabled and less mobile people) and visitor services and facilities.	1
b. Establish appropriate partnership arrangements, including leases or licences, to support implementation of the master plan. These arrangements may provide for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o adaptive re-use or upgrades of existing buildings, or new buildings or structures o landscaping and improved public access and visitor amenity o visitor services and facilities (food/beverages, information or retail outlets, accommodation, educational, research and cultural activities, hosting of conferences, events and functions). 	1
8. Work with the community and partner organisations to conserve and improve interpretation and understanding of the values of the La Perouse section of the park	
a. La Perouse Headland as shown on Figure 2 (i.e. the area within and immediately surrounding the ring road portion of Anzac Parade) is	Ongoing

<p>managed by Randwick City Council under a lease agreement. This arrangement provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o adaptive re-use or upgrades of existing buildings and their surrounds o landscaping and improved public access and visitor amenity (such as new toilets and picnic and shade structures) o visitor services and facilities (food/beverages, information or retail outlets, accommodation, educational, research and cultural activities, hosting of conferences and events and functions). <p>If new permanent buildings (except for small-scale structures such as shelters and toilets) are proposed in this area, an amendment to this plan of management may be required. Any works must be consistent with the relevant conservation management plan for the site.</p>	
<p>b. Assess the feasibility of options to improve and enhance public access to and understanding of values for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bare Island o Cape Banks, from the southern headland to Cape Banks Road and the Cemetery Trail. 	<p>2</p>
<p>c. Subject to the outcomes of the feasibility studies, develop and implement master plans for Bare Island and Cape Banks in consultation with the community (including public exhibition). The master plans may include options for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o adaptive re-use o works to improve public access and amenity o provision of visitor services and facilities (food/beverages, information or retail outlets, accommodation, educational, research and cultural activities and hosting of conferences, events and functions) o partnership arrangements, including leases and licences, to support implementation of master plans. <p>Apart from small-scale structures and essential visitor facilities (such as shelters and toilets), if new permanent buildings are proposed in these areas an amendment to this plan of management may be required. Any works must be consistent with the relevant conservation management plan for the site.</p>	<p>3</p>

Protecting the natural environment

Objective: Protect, and where necessary rehabilitate, the landscapes, ecosystems, vegetation communities, animal populations and habitats of the park

Objective: Protect the genetic integrity of native plant species in the park, particularly those species for which the park is a 'type' location

9. Undertake pest species control programs, targeting priority threats and adapting to new information and emerging threats over time

<p>a. Implement pest programs in accordance with pest management strategies relevant to the park. Pest programs primarily target species whose removal will provide the greatest benefit to native species, including threatened species, and the protection of cultural heritage values.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>b. Implement relevant actions in the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Program</i> and recovery plans for threatened species, populations and ecological communities in the park.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>
<p>c. Support long-term bitou bush biological control research programs at locations in the La Perouse section of the park and enable researcher access to and use of the area. Ensure park management actions avoid impacts to control sites.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>

d. Support volunteer bush regeneration programs in priority locations in the park.	Ongoing
10.Undertake bushfire management programs to protect park and neighbouring assets, infrastructure, plant and animal habitat, and adapt to new information and emerging threats over time	
a. Implement and update the fire management strategy for the park as required.	Ongoing
b. Conduct hazard reduction works as specified in the fire management strategy and annual fire programs.	Ongoing
c. Participate in strategic fire planning for the region through the relevant bush fire management committee process.	Ongoing
11.Prepare and implement rehabilitation plans for priority sites requiring restoration of vegetation or habitat	
a. Plan and implement restoration and revegetation programs at priority sites, such as: Congwong Bay and the coastal side of the Sydney Pistol Club facility (La Perouse section); and the Freshwater Stream, Burrawang Dune and Potter Point (Kurnell section). This may include temporary or permanent measures to restrict vehicle and pedestrian access.	2
b. Only use native species that occur in the local area in revegetation or regeneration programs. Source all seed stock from the park or as close as possible to work sites.	Ongoing
c. Remove or control non-endemic species of no cultural significance in accordance with priorities identified in relevant pest species control programs or master plans (see actions 7 and 8).	Ongoing
d. Close selected tunnel entrances of the Cape Banks and Henry Head fortifications to public access while maintaining their habitat values and access for bats. Manage public access to fortifications containing roosting areas.	2
12.Monitor and respond to climate change	
a. Undertake an assessment to identify those values and locations at risk of sea level rise and coastal erosion hazards, including known Aboriginal sites, historic features, recreational areas, seawalls and other park assets.	1
b. Based on the above assessment, determine appropriate management actions (such as seawall reconstruction or rehabilitation of landforms), targeted monitoring and related responses based on consideration of significance, resource implications and feasibility.	2
c. Revise and adjust reserve fire management strategies to take account of new and emerging information.	Ongoing
Providing for visitor use and enjoyment	
Objective: A range of cultural and nature-based experiences and activities are provided that give visitors opportunities to enjoy, appreciate and understand the park's values	
Objective: Visitors to the park have the opportunity to engage with the place, its history and multiple meanings through experiencing the place, participating in activities and through other forms of interpretation	
13.Provide recreational opportunities that encourage visitors to experience the values of the park in a safe and sustainable way	
a. Provide a range of recreational opportunities at appropriate locations in the park, as identified in Table 2.	Ongoing
b. Work with local authorities and stakeholder groups to manage unauthorised nude bathing at Little Congwong Beach and improve signage and other	Ongoing

visitor information to ensure park visitors are both aware of legal requirements and forewarned that nudity may be encountered.	
c. Provide appropriate warning and educational signage and other safety provisions at key locations of visitor risk, such as beaches and access to rock platforms, consistent with relevant risk management policies and procedures. Support relevant organisations in the provision of public safety infrastructure, such as flotation devices ('angel rings') for rock fishing.	Ongoing
14. Provide visitor facilities that support cultural and nature-based recreation and provide opportunities for the enjoyment, appreciation and understanding of the park's values	
a. As detailed in actions 7 and 8, develop and implement plans to improve public access to and understanding of key visitor locations at Kurnell and La Perouse.	1–2
b. Plan and progressively implement improvements to the Cape Solander whale-watching area to support public access, safety and volunteer whale monitoring programs, either as part of the Kurnell master plan (action 7) or via a separate process.	1–2
c. Review arrangements for park use fees, including vehicle access, and then consider implementation. This may include options for key current and emerging visitor locations at La Perouse, the Kurnell section entrance and Potter Point.	2
d. Provide visitor infrastructure, such as toilets and drinking water, in appropriate picnic and day use locations to support public use and enjoyment of the park. Additional locations may include the beach park area fronting Captain Cook Drive, Yena and Cape Solander.	Ongoing
e. Provide support and cooperation to relevant agencies planning and establishing water-based links, such as a ferry, and associated infrastructure between the La Perouse and Kurnell sections of the park.	1
f. Consistent with the management of culturally significant plantings and conservation management plans, implement shade tree replacement programs in key day use areas at La Perouse and Kurnell.	Ongoing
15. Provide a network of walking and shared-use tracks within the park that provide sustainable access to key features and destinations and link to regional walks	
a. Undertake planned maintenance, upgrades, realignments and new walking track connections to support public access and protect environmental values.	Ongoing
b. Ensure walking tracks meet relevant standards, are appropriately named and signposted (such as the shared foreshore walking and cycling path at Kurnell) and are supported by relevant interpretive information. Pursue opportunities to improve access for disabled and less mobile people.	Ongoing
c. Work with local authorities and stakeholders to progressively improve and expand priority coastal walking opportunities and off-park linkages, including the Eastern Beaches Walk in the La Perouse section of the park and the Cape Baily Walk in the Kurnell section.	1
d. Work with the Sydney Pistol Club (located on land in the La Perouse section of the park) to improve walking track access near the club facility while ensuring visitor safety.	1
e. Implement management actions to address track degradation, wear and tear or damage. This may include temporary or permanent closure, soil and erosion works, fencing and signage.	Ongoing

16. Facilitate events, activities and programs that are environmentally sustainable and consistent with the promotion of park values and public access and enjoyment of the park	
a. Enable an appropriate range of events, functions and commercial activities to occur in the park, subject to approvals and conditions as outlined in Table 3.	Ongoing
b. As detailed in actions 7 and 8, make available parts of the La Perouse and Kurnell precincts (including the lease area shown in Figure 2) for group activities including functions, events, conferences and meetings.	Ongoing
c. Enable access to the park by commercial tour operators, subject to approval. Where required by NPWS, ensure evidence of prior consultation and engagement with local Aboriginal people is submitted for proposals intending to present information about Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Ongoing
17. Work with research institutions and education providers to ensure park values and broader conservation goals are understood and promoted	
a. Continue to support the Environmental Education Centre to provide educational services to schools visiting the Kurnell section of the park.	Ongoing
b. Formalise arrangements for the Environmental Education Centre's use, access and maintenance of buildings and support infrastructure in the park (consistent with the 2019 master plan).	1
c. Provide a program of broader community educational opportunities in the park.	Ongoing
d. Support research organisations and individuals to access the park to undertake research relevant to the conservation of park values, improved understanding of significance, or other research that will assist in future park management.	Ongoing
Park infrastructure and services	
Objective: Park infrastructure adequately services management and visitor needs, and has minimal environmental impact	
Objective: Existing park infrastructure is maintained or upgraded to meet management or visitor needs, and infrastructure that is no longer required is decommissioned and removed	
18. Maintain park infrastructure to required standards and to support protection of park values	
a. Maintain trails required for bushfire management purposes in accordance with their strategic fire classification.	Ongoing
b. Subject to assessment and necessary approvals, decommission or close to public use park management infrastructure and facilities that are unsustainable and/or not in active use.	Ongoing
19. Manage public access to protect park values	
a. Manage access to the park to prevent unauthorised entry and minimise risks to the environment and park assets. Apply a range of complementary measures as required, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o gating and locking vehicle access points into the park o signage, fencing, roadside barriers, lighting and surveillance o compliance and enforcement programs o working with local council and police to manage and respond to inappropriate and antisocial behaviour. 	Ongoing
b. In consultation with the community, local council and infrastructure providers, investigate and implement specific options to avoid or minimise	2

environmental risks associated with access to the park (such as rubbish dumping, unauthorised vehicle access and damage to dunes and vandalism) in key locations, including:

- o **Kurnell section** – the end of Sir Joseph Banks Drive and into the Potter Point area
- o **La Perouse section** – along Henry Head Lane and Cape Banks Drive.

20. Review options for future use or decommissioning of park buildings and structures

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Review (either as part of actions 7 or 8 or a separate process) the use of existing buildings either currently or previously used for park management purposes (such as at Cape Banks). Determine whether to retain them for staff housing, park security, adaptive re-use or visitor or tourist accommodation, or to decommission and remove them (subject to assessment and necessary approvals). | 3 |
| b. Regularly review the need for park depots and storage areas and determine ongoing requirements. | Ongoing |

Non-park infrastructure and services

Objective: Non-park infrastructure and services are operated with minimal impact on park values and managed under appropriate authorities

Objective: Non-park infrastructure and services that are obsolete or no longer in active use are decommissioned or removed and affected park areas are rehabilitated

21. Manage or remove non-park infrastructure and services to minimise impacts on park values

- | | |
|---|---------|
| a. Negotiate and formalise arrangements and responsibilities for the ownership, use and maintenance of access roads to Cape Banks (Cape Banks Road and Henry Head Lane) with relevant authorities and neighbours. | 3 |
| b. Formalise access agreements with relevant authorities to ensure safe access and environmentally sustainable management of infrastructure. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Kurnell section – Australian Maritime Safety Authority with respect to the lighthouse and associated infrastructure and Sydney Water with respect to water treatment assets o La Perouse section – Port Authority of New South Wales, with respect to access to the lighthouse and electrical connections. | 2 |
| c. Seek removal and site rehabilitation by the relevant owner and operator of obsolete or disused infrastructure, such as the refinery pipeline through to Tabbigai Gap. | Ongoing |
| d. Formalise arrangements for the Sydney Pistol Club's occupation and use of land in the La Perouse section of the park through an appropriate agreement. This will clarify the area of land occupied, length of site occupation, relevant fees and requirements related to access, site management, operation and maintenance. | 2 |

Park use regulations

Recreational activities

There are many recreational activities that can be undertaken in the park without consent from park managers. Other activities can only occur if consent is provided by NPWS. All activities that occur in the park are subject to relevant policies and legislation.







Conditions may be applied to ensure an activity is undertaken safely and to minimise environmental risks and risks to other users. Consent may be refused after consideration of the proposed activity and its likely environmental, visitor safety and park management impacts.









Activities may be subject to operating conditions or limits from time to time. For example, access to parts of the park may be closed during periods of bushfire risk, bad weather or during maintenance or improvement works.

Activities not shown in Table 2 may also be regulated by signage within the park or by consent.

Information regarding activities that require consent and obtaining consent is available on the NSW national parks visitor website (at www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au) or by contacting the relevant NPWS office (contact details at the front of this plan).

Table 2 Park use regulations – recreational activities (non-commercial)

	Type of activity	Allowed	Notes/Exceptions
	Barbecues – portable	Yes – without consent	Coal and similar fuel residues must not be deposited in the park.
	Camping (including bush camping)	No	Except by consent at authorised locations.
	Cycling	Yes – without consent	Permitted on all management trails, and the shared foreshore trail at Kurnell shown on Figure 3. No cycling on walking tracks or off-trail.
	Climbing and abseiling	No	Not permitted due to the lack of suitable safe locations and risks to conservation values.
	Dog walking	No	Not permitted in national parks in New South Wales. Assistance animals are allowed in all sections of the park provided they are kept under effective control at all times with a leash or harness.
	Four-wheel driving	No	Only permitted on public roads. Not permitted on management trails or off-road due to the small size of the park, risks to conservation values, limited access opportunities and potential risks to other users.

	Type of activity	Allowed	Notes/Exceptions
	Group gatherings – non-commercial (e.g. family or social gatherings, school tours)	Yes – consent required above 40 persons	<p>Consent is required for group sizes of more than 40 persons, as per the National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009. For the La Perouse Headland area, Randwick City Council is the consent authority.</p> <p>Consent is needed for large groups to ensure the limited available space can be sustainably managed, particularly during peak visitor periods.</p>
	Hang-gliding	No	Not permitted due to the lack of suitable safe locations and potential risks to other users.
	Horse riding	No	Not permitted due to the small size of the park, risks to conservation values, limited access opportunities and potential risks to other users.
	Model aeroplanes and drones	No	<p>Not permitted to be launched (recreational use) in the park due to large areas of the park being in the prescribed airspace of Sydney airport and potential risks to other park users and adjoining land uses (such as the helicopter base).</p> <p>Drones may be authorised for management purposes or as part of a commercial filming consent (see Table 3).</p> <p>The use of drones is subject to relevant civil aviation regulations.</p>
	Motorcycling and trail bike riding	No	Only permitted on public roads. Not permitted on management trails or off-road due to the small size of the park, risks to conservation values, limited access opportunities and potential risks to other users.
	Walking	Yes – without consent	Public access is restricted on the seaward side of the Sydney Pistol Club.
	Water-based recreation (e.g. fishing, swimming, surfing, diving and snorkelling)	Yes – without consent	<p>Access through the park to beaches and water bodies is permitted.</p> <p>This plan does not regulate or control activities below the mean high water mark. Other legislative requirements may apply to these activities such as fish catch limits and use of certain types of recreational or safety equipment.</p>
	Wood fires	No	<p>Not permitted due to the risk of bushfires and potential unauthorised removal of trees and timber from the park. Wood fires may be authorised by consent for cultural activities and events.</p> <p>Gas barbecues are provided in some locations and portable barbecues are allowed.</p>

Events, functions and commercial activities

The following table lists some common event, function and commercial activities that may be permitted in the park with consent from NPWS or under a licence or lease. It is not a definitive or exhaustive list of permitted commercial or other activities. Information on relevant policies, required approvals and fees is available on the [NPWS website](#).

Approval to use supporting equipment, such as marquees, amplified sound or drones, will be determined on a case-by-case basis subject to an assessment of potential impacts on park values and other park users. Use of any supporting equipment will be subject to consent conditions.

Under NPWS policy, commercial operators may be required to support understanding of cultural heritage conservation and management and promote respect for Aboriginal culture and sites. This may include requirements to consult with Aboriginal communities to develop appropriate material and information for participants.

Table 3 Park use regulations – Events, functions and commercial activities

Type of activity	Allowed	Group size limits
Commercial activities, including tours, filming and photography	Yes – with consent	All groups require consent irrespective of size.
Private functions and activities (e.g. conferences, exhibitions, sporting events, ceremonies that are not generally open to the public)	Yes – with consent	All groups require consent irrespective of size.
Public events (e.g. fun-runs, cycle races, commemorative ceremonies that are open to public participation)	Yes – with consent	All groups require consent irrespective of size.
Research (scientific and educational, and related to conservation or park management purposes)	Yes – with consent	All groups require consent irrespective of size.
Wedding ceremonies	Yes – with consent	All groups require consent irrespective of size.

Non-park uses

Many NSW national parks contain infrastructure and other assets owned and operated by other organisations or individuals that are not essential for park management. This includes public utility infrastructure (e.g. pipelines and transmission lines), access to privately owned land (in-holdings) and a range of other uses. Many of these existed before the land was reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act; others may have been established under various approval processes. NPWS maintains a public register of leases, easements and rights of way.

All uses require relevant authorisation to lawfully occupy and use such land. This is necessary to ensure there is clarity around arrangements for access, period of occupation, management and maintenance responsibilities and any associated fees or payments.

This table is not a complete or exhaustive list of all non-park uses within Kamay Botany Bay National Park.

Table 4 Park use regulations – examples of leases, licences and/or third-party agreements

Site or infrastructure asset	Use or purpose	Type of existing or required agreement
Bitou bush biological control site, La Perouse section	Biological control programs by CSIRO or associated researchers	Existing operational arrangements in place. Arrangements require review and updating.
Cape Baily Lighthouse, Kurnell section	Access to Australian Maritime Safety Authority facility – navigational aid	Existing operational arrangements for access are in place but need to be formalised. See 21b in scheme of operations.
Crown road, La Perouse section	Access to rescue helicopter base, pistol club, national park and golf clubs	No current formalised arrangements. See 21a in scheme of operations.
Henry Head Lighthouse, La Perouse section	Access and electrical infrastructure connections to Port Authority of NSW facility – navigational aid	Existing operational arrangements in place, but scope to review and formalise. See 21b in scheme of operations.
La Perouse Headland (see Figure 2)	Visitor services and facilities such as museum, retail, restaurant, café and use of space for conferences, events and functions	Lease to Randwick City Council.
NSW Golf Course, La Perouse section	Access to golf tee via bridge to headland. Access through golf course for park visitors (along coastal walking sections)	Existing operational arrangements in place (including Crown land lease arrangements). No action required.
Sydney Pistol Club, La Perouse section	Pistol shooting facility – for members or invited participants	No current operational agreement in place. See 21d in scheme of operations.
Sydney Water facility, Kurnell section	Access to Sydney Water facility via Potter Point Road	Existing operational arrangements for access are in place but need to be formalised. See 21b in scheme of operations.