

**ARAKOON STATE RECREATION AREA**

**PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**

**National Parks and Wildlife Service New South Wales**

**Sydney, September 1987**

This plan is based on a draft plan of management for Arakoon State Recreation Area prepared by Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis and Partners, and on the many submissions received in response to the public exhibition of the draft plan.

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Cover photograph: Trial Bay Gaol, courtesy of W. Bartel Postcards.

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## **FOREWORD**

Arakoon State Recreation Area comprises a beautiful stretch of coastline north-east of Kempsey on the north coast and is adjacent to the holiday centres of South West Rocks and Arakoon. The importance of the area for recreation purposes was recognised as early as 1946 when a Reserve for Public Recreation was notified over Trial Bay Prison and surrounding lands. In 1974 the State Recreation Area was established and has been increased in importance by the addition of Gap Beach in 1977, parts of Front Beach in 1979 and Saltwater Lagoon in 1983.

The State Recreation Area contains many important historic and natural resources, including the ruins of Trial Bay Prison and the rainforests of Gap Beach. This plan of management provides for the protection of these resources while increasing the range of recreational opportunities available within the State Recreation Area.

In addition to maintaining the existing visitor facilities at Front Beach and Little Bay, additional camping and boat launching are proposed for Front Beach and a picnic area and a wildlife interpretation track are proposed for the new additions at Saltwater Lagoon. To protect the natural values of Gap Beach and to provide the opportunity for recreation in a secluded natural setting vehicular access to Gap Beach will be terminated at the ridge west of the beach and short walking tracks constructed to the beach from the ridge and from Little Bay. A lookout on the ridge above the beach will also be constructed.

The preparation of this plan of management involved close consultation between the Arakoon State Recreation Area Trust and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Contributions and suggestions from individuals and organisations having an interest in the management of the park have also been incorporated in the plan. This plan establishes a scheme of operations for the State Recreation Area. In accordance with the provisions of Section 75A of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, this plan of management is hereby adopted.

**BOB CARR**  
Minister for Planning  
and Environment

15 SEP 1981

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Section 72 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) provides that the Minister for Planning and Environment may cause a plan of management to be prepared for any State Recreation Area. This plan of management has been prepared in accordance with the Act by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Arakoon State Recreation Area Trust. It is based on a draft plan of management prepared by Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis and Partners which was placed on public exhibition in 1983. All submissions received in response to the public exhibition of the draft plan were carefully reviewed and considered in the preparation of this plan of management.

The plan has been adopted by the Minister under Section 75A (5) of the Act and will be carried out and given effect to by the Trustees of Arakoon State Recreation Area. No operations shall be undertaken on or in relation to the State Recreation Area unless those operations are in accordance with this plan. However, if after adequate investigation, operations not included in this plan are found to be justified, this plan may be amended in accordance with Section 75A (6) of the Act.

For simplicity, much background information has been omitted from the plan. Anyone who would like additional information can refer to the exhibited draft plan of management for the State Recreation Area. Copies of the draft plan are available for perusal at Arakoon State Recreation Area and National Parks and Wildlife Service head office, Sydney.

## **2. MANAGEMENT CONTEXT**

### **2.1 STATE RECREATION AREAS**

State Recreation Areas are large regional parks reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974.

The function of State Recreation Areas is to cater for public recreation and enjoyment through the provision of a range of outdoor recreational opportunities. Significant natural and cultural resources must also be protected when managing the Area.

The care, control and management of State Recreation Areas is vested in Trusts of local citizens appointed by the Minister for Planning and Environment under Section 47E of the National Parks and Wildlife Act. Assistance to the Trusts is provided by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and by a Manager appointed to each State Recreation Area by the Service. Other staff are employed by the Trust to assist in the day-to-day management of the State Recreation Area.

### **2.2. ARAKOON STATE RECREATION AREA**

#### **2.2.1 LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT**

Arakoon State Recreation Area is located on the north coast of N.S.W., 37 kilometres north-east of Kempsey (diagram 1). The State Recreation Area was gazetted in 1974 over a Reserve for Public Recreation established in 1946. In 1977 Gap Beach was added to the State Recreation Area, and further additions at Front Beach and Saltwater Lagoon have brought the State Recreation Area to a total area of 472 hectares.

Arakoon State Recreation Area together with Hat Head National Park which adjoins it to the south constitute a large part of the recreational resources of Kempsey Shire. The State Recreation Area is a popular holiday destination as well as a day use park for locals.

#### **2.2.2 IMPORTANCE OF THE AREA**

The most important values of Arakoon State Recreation Area are:-

Trial Bay Prison, which is the only example of a nineteenth century works prison in N.S.W.

The rainforest on the hill slopes and dunes of the amphitheatre surrounding Gap Beach.

The coastal outcropping of granite which forms Little Smoky and the Arakoon peninsula, and from which the prison was constructed.

The scenic backdrop to Trial Bay formed by the naturally vegetated hillslopes of Arakoon State Recreation Area.

A variety of recreational settings, from the highly modified area around the prison to the natural seclusion of Gap Beach.

### **3. OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT**

State Recreation Areas are parks of regional recreational significance which are managed to provide a range of outdoor recreation opportunities without detriment to the natural or cultural significance of the area.

In managing Arakoon State Recreation Area, the following specific objectives will apply:-

A range of recreational opportunities to complement those presently available within the local area and the north coast of N.S.W. will be provided;

The historic setting of Trial Bay Prison will be protected;

The scenic values of the State Recreation Area will be maintained;

The special features of the State Recreation Area's natural and cultural environment will be conserved.

## 4. POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 NATURAL RESOURCES

Arakoon State Recreation Area covers the northern section of the Smoky Cape Range, a prominent headland on the mid north coast of New South Wales.

Four main geological formations occur in the State Recreation Area:

Upper Permian Smoky Cape Ademellite (a form of granite which was used in the construction of the prison and the breakwater);

Lower Permian Kempsey Beds, of greywacke, siltstone and conglomerate;

Quaternary beach and dune sands; and

Quaternary alluvial deposits.

The Smoky Cape Ademellite is the only coastal outcrop of granite between Bundaberg in Queensland and Moruya Heads in southern N.S.W. The contact site on Little Smoky between these rocks and the adjacent sedimentary rocks of the Kempsey Beds is of both scientific and educational value, as are the folds and fault lines exposed at the southern end of Gap Beach. Soils formed from the Smoky Cape Ademellite are highly erodible and severe track erosion has occurred where these soils have been disturbed.

Much of Front Beach has been formed by accretion since the construction of the breakwater below the prison in the 1890's. The dunal system of Front Beach is considered stable, although the dunes behind the beach have been quarried. Uncontrolled access across the dunes has created erosion and could cause destabilisation of the system.

The topography, geology and drainage patterns of the State Recreation Area have resulted in a wide variety of vegetation communities within a very small area. The major part of the Smoky Cape Range is covered by dry sclerophyll open forest. Littoral rainforest exists on the dunes behind Gap Beach and dry rainforest on the steep northern headland of the beach.

These two areas of rainforest "do not possess any unique or even outstanding vegetation features (but) they are of considerable educational value in that they represent types of forest which have been almost eliminated by rutile mining and residential/tourist development. It is probably the best remaining area south of the Bellingen River" (Floyd, unpublished report, 1976) .

Significant swamp areas exist behind Gap Beach, surrounding Saltwater Lagoon and along the creek behind Little Bay. The remaining vegetation of the State Recreation Area consists of open forest, coastal heath and dune vegetation.

Fires have been frequent in the State Recreation Area and have resulted in a grassy understorey along the Smoky Cape Range and stunted heath surrounding Little Bay. Although areas such as the littoral and dry rainforest are at risk from destruction by fire, many of the plant communities are adapted to an environment which includes fire.

The number and diversity of mammals and birds recorded in Arakoon State Recreation Area has generally been less than expected for this type of east coast habitat. This may be due to the lack of understorey in the Eucalypt forests as a result of grazing and burning prior to establishment of the State Recreation Area. Species recorded have included brush-tailed possums (Trichosurus vulpecula), sugar gliders (Petaurus breviceps), fruit bats (Pteropus sp.), swamp wallabies (Wallabia bicolor), marsupial mice (Antechinus sp.), and 35 species of birds. These were mainly in the less-disturbed rainforest, coastal scrub, dune and wetland areas.

Although the quality of the natural vegetation of the State Recreation Area is high, lantana (lantana camara) occurs in disturbed areas. Infestation is heaviest close to the picnic areas at Gap Beach and Little Bay, and in the dry rainforest gullies behind Gap Beach. Introduced grasses are found in cleared areas at Gap Beach and around Trial Bay Prison. Minor patches occur of noogoora burr (Xanthium sp.), groundsel bush (Baccharis halimifolia), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus) and, on the sand dunes, bitou bush (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundata).

Some feral animals such as cats, foxes and rats are found in the State Recreation Area. Rats in particular have caused a problem in the past near the water and camping areas, and private pest control firms have been engaged to control them.

### Policies

The following policies apply to the management of the natural resources of Arakoon State Recreation Area:

The special features of the geology, topography and vegetation of the State Recreation Area will be protected and opportunities will be provided for visitors to gain an understanding of their importance.

No works shall be undertaken which adversely affect the special features of the State Recreation Area.

All native animals will be protected on the State Recreation Area.

All eroded areas will be rehabilitated to a stable condition.

Fireplaces and wood fuel, or gas/electric barbecues, will be provided in picnic and camping areas. No other wood fuel cooking or camp fires will be permitted.

No grazing of domestic animals will be permitted in the State Recreation Area.

Introduced plants and animals will be controlled and where possible eliminated within the State Recreation Area.

### Actions

The dunes of Front Beach will be protected by construction of dune crossings at high use areas and stabilisation and fencing where necessary.

The rainforest around Gap Beach will be maintained and extended by eradication of weeds, planting of endemic species and removal of tracks that traverse this area.

A fire action plan and fire management plan will be prepared for the State Recreation Area.

Pending preparation of the fire management plan the following action will be undertaken:

On days of high fire danger, the State Recreation Area will be patrolled;

Fuel reduction will only be undertaken to protect facilities and neighbours;

No prescribed burning will be undertaken in rainforest, wetland or dune areas.

A weed control programme will be developed. This will be integrated with the weed control programme for Hat Head National Park.

The use of private pest control firms to control and if possible eradicate feral animals will be continued as necessary.

## 4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Only two Aboriginal sites have been recorded within Arakoon State Recreation Area. One, above the high water mark near Lagers Point, is related to a legend of the Thurgatti people; the other is an eroded midden on Front Beach. Although the number of recorded sites is small, other sites known only to Aborigines may exist.

The dominant historic resource is Trial Bay Prison, which is situated at the extreme northern end of the State Recreation Area. Within the coursed granite walls are the ruins of the mess hall, two cell blocks, ablution buildings, stores, kitchen, hospital and silent cells. Sites of other prison buildings and service installations both within and outside the walls are known but no surface evidence of them survives today except for the dam at Little Bay. There are also a number of twentieth century structures within the historic precinct.

Construction of the prison commenced in 1877, following recommendations of a Select Committee of the N.S.W. Parliament in 1861 on prison reform. It housed prisoners who were paid wages for their work to first finish building the prison and then to build a breakwater into Trial Bay from rock quarried on-site. After many delays construction of the breakwater was finally abandoned in 1903 and the prison was closed.

From 1915-1917 the prison was reopened to detain German internees. Many of these internees decorated their cells with stencilled paintings, of which some good examples survive today. A monument to the Germans who died during this internment period was erected on the hill overlooking the prison, blown up in 1919 and rebuilt in 1960. Numerous temporary structures were built within and outside the prison walls at this time but were sold along with the roof, gates and all moveable parts of the prison in 1922.

The Trial Bay Prison Study, undertaken by Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis and Partners in association with Dr. J.S. Kerr as part of the preparation of the Draft Plan of Management in 1982, identified the heritage significance of the prison and its environment as follows.

It is the only example in the State of a major prison complex constructed for the purpose of carrying out a specific public work.

Its dramatic setting on Lagers Point with mountains to the north west and south east makes it a powerful, visual and romantic experience. The views from the approach road and from the hill walks to the south, east are of particular importance.

The site is of unusual social and archaeological significance because the prison demonstrates changes in the planning, design and construction programmes which reflect changing attitudes to penal discipline and architecture between 1870 and 1903.

Deterioration of both buildings and artefacts is leading to loss of important historical evidence and in some instances is posing a safety threat. Many structures have disappeared although their location is accurately known and still accessible in their historical setting while other sites have been lost altogether by subsequent development of roads, carparks and visitor facilities. Management of the historic resources will give priority to maintaining the remaining buildings and associated features in such a way as to inhibit or eliminate further deterioration.

### Policies

All Aboriginal and historic sites on the State Recreation Area will be protected.

All new earthworks within the State Recreation Area will be preceded by an archaeological survey, with particular attention being given to the prison and its grounds.

The structures, portable artefacts, service installations and landforms of the historic precinct will be maintained and where necessary repaired to retard or eliminate their deterioration.

The period 1877 to 1917 covering the use of the Trial Bay Prison as a gaol and as an internment camp will be the primary interpretive theme of the historic precinct.

Use may be made of structures within the historic precinct for administrative, interpretive and any other use appropriate to its visual character, its conservation, and the safeguarding of evidence of its former uses.

Work or other intrusions which detract from the cultural significance of the historic precinct will be prohibited.

Only artefacts authentic to the period of the interpretive theme will be displayed or otherwise used for interpretive purposes.

### Actions

Drains which carry stormwater away from the footings of historic structures will be repaired.

Vegetation rooted in the fabric of historic structures will be poisoned and removed.

The flat roofs on the two cell ranges in Cell Block A will be sealed with a waterproof membrane.

The two cells with the best preserved examples of decorative work from the period of internment will be closed to the public. Appropriate conservation work will be undertaken to protect the decorations from further deterioration.

Rusting iron work on buildings and artefacts will be cut back to the metal and a protective covering applied.

Artefacts not related to the interpretative theme will be removed.

Where the sites of historic buildings are known, these will be identified by small unobtrusive markers.

### 4.3 RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

#### 4.3.1 VISITOR USE

Current data on the use of Arakoon State Recreation Area is not available, however a survey undertaken by I.M. & K. Garrard, (Arakoon State Recreation Area Outdoor Recreation Demand) in 1981 indicated that:-

- although a summer peak exists, there is fairly heavy use all the year; and
- approximately half the visitors to the State Recreation Area are local and regional users travelling direct from home while the balance are vacationing tourists.

Most importantly, however, analysis of the Garrard survey and comments received during preparation of the draft plan of management suggest the following:-

That the natural qualities of the State Recreation Area should be maintained and that recreation development should be of a low key rather than of a sports activity orientation.

That future development should cater for a wide variety of recreation pursuits including hiking and nature study as well as water based activity and picnicking.

That day users and campers should both be catered for but with greater separation than at present.

Management should be sensitive to the needs of both local and 'tourist' visitors.

There is a need to control activities which create noise and disturb other users of the State Recreation Area.

#### Policies

A diversity of recreational opportunities will be provided in the State Recreation Area, ranging from the highly modified settings around the Prison and at Little Bay to undeveloped natural settings at Gap Beach and Saltwater Lagoon.

The environmental impact, including economic and social costs and benefits, of all new developments will be assessed before any development is undertaken.

The State Recreation Area will be managed as five management units.  
These management units are:

- Trial Bay Prison and Front Beach
- Monument Hill
- Little Bay
- Little Smoky and Gap Beach
- Saltwater Lagoon

Proposed developments for these areas are outlined in Sections 4.3.2 - 4.3.6  
and on diagram 2.

### 4.3.2 TRIAL BAY PRISON AND FRONT BEACH

This unit covers Trial Bay Prison itself, the associated quarry, the cleared areas around the prison, and the beach and dunes of Front Beach. It is the most heavily used part of the State Recreation Area and includes such facilities as the park office, prison museum, a kiosk, boat ramp, amenities blocks, group picnic shelter, playground and the works depot for the State Recreation Area. There is a public road through this area which is excluded from the State Recreation Area, as is the breakwater which lies are below the high water mark.

The existing high level of use at peak times and confusion of one-way and two-way roads has resulted in some degradation of both the historic and recreational amenity of the area.

Rehabilitation measures for the Prison surrounds and Front Beach and some reorganisation of recreational use are therefore proposed for this area.

#### Policies

The following policies apply to the management of the Trial Bay Prison area and Front Beach:-

Trial Bay Prison and its associated structures and places will be preserved as an historic precinct within the State Recreation Area. Particular attention will be given to protecting the physical setting of the complex.

Front Beach and the land immediately adjacent to the prison will continue to be managed as the primary day visitor facility area and the only accommodation area within the State Recreation Area.

The park entrance, administrative centre and workshop will be located in this area.

#### Actions

To implement these policies the following actions will be undertaken:-

Additional camping sites will be provided between the existing camping area below the kiosk and Little Bay Creek.

The roads around the prison will be realigned to give ready access to the prison and reduce congestion near picnic and camping areas, in accordance with the Traffic Study for the Trial Bay Gaol Area (1985) prepared by Scott and Furphy Engineers Pty. Ltd.

A small parking area for cars and boat trailers will be provided adjacent to the boat ramp.

A landscape plan will be prepared for the area. This will include mounding in front of the prison to screen the carpark, planting of endemic Eucalypts and Banksias to screen amenities blocks and to provide shade, revegetation of degraded areas on the dunes with endemic species and construction of walking tracks between the beach and the kiosk.

A sign and map will be erected near the entrance to the State Recreation Area to assist orientation of park visitors.

No further planting or replacement of Norfolk Island Pines will be undertaken in the area immediately in front of the prison, so that the setting of the prison is returned to one similar to when the prison was in use.

Small boats may be launched over a dune crossing near the workshop. A small picnic area, a parking area and a turning circle for cars and boat trailers will be provided immediately behind the dune.

The "fishermen's track" at the western end of the State Recreation Area will be gated and locked, and access permitted onto the beach for professional fishing purposes only.

### 4.3.3 MONUMENT HILL

The Monument Hill management unit consists of a rounded hill covered mainly in stunted coastal heath. On its more sheltered western face eucalypt, brush box and paperbark provide dense cover. A walking track leads from the road near the prison to the German Internees Monument, which is located on a Reserve for Graves that is excluded from the State Recreation Area. The walking track then leads on to the picnic area at Little Bay. In a number of places people have left the track to obtain views of the coastline to the north and to gain access to fishing spots.

#### Policies

Monument Hill will be managed in accordance with the following policies:-

The ecological values of Monument Hill will be protected.

Access to historic, scenic and recreational features will be provided by extending the existing walking track.

#### Actions

To implement these policies the following actions will be undertaken:-

The existing walking track will be repaired by reconstructing the eroded sections and rehabilitating the edges with planting of endemic vegetation.

Spur tracks will be constructed from the existing walking track to the main viewing points and fishing spots.

An additional walking track will be constructed along the western side of Monument Hill on a route that follows the original prison boundary and historic bridle trail. This route will join the eastern route and complete a loop walk between the prison and Little Bay.

#### 4.3.4 LITTLE BAY

Little Bay is a small sheltered bay lying between Monument Hill and Little Smoky. In the nineteenth century the area was cleared as a horse paddock and Little Bay Creek dammed to provide water to the Prison. The dam wall diverts overflow from the dam over the cliff directly to the sea, thus substantially reducing water flow in the creek.

Little Bay has been developed as a picnic area containing fire places, toilets and a children's playground. The dam attracts wild birds and has also been fenced so captive wild fowl can be displayed. A one way loop road has recently been constructed through the area to ease traffic congestion.

##### Policies

Little Bay will be managed in accordance with the following policies:-

The natural features of Little Bay and its scenic background will be protected.

The existing cleared area will be maintained for day-use recreation.

The fenced area surrounding the dam will be maintained as a wildlife display area.

##### Actions

To implement these policies the following actions will be undertaken:-

Additional picnic sites will be constructed on the western side of the creek.

The dam wall will be reconstructed so that overflow is re-diverted back into Little Bay Creek.

The area within the fence surrounding the dam will be landscaped to provide a more suitable water bird habitat.

#### 4.3.5 LITTLE SMOKY AND GAP BEACH

This unit contains much of the steeper land within the State Recreation Area. It includes the 200 metre high peak of Little Smoky and the amphitheatre of Gap Beach. A wide range of vegetation communities is contained within a very small area including coastal heath, open forest, dry and littoral rainforest and cabbage tree palm swamps.

A walking track to Gap Beach has been constructed over Little Smoky from Little Bay and a one-way loop road gives access to the back of the beach from the park boundary to the west of the beach. Four wheel drive use of this road, the beach and the area behind the dunes has created severe erosion and is destroying vegetation. Pit toilets are located near a swamp at the northern end of the beach and there is a cleared picnic area at the southern end.

##### Policies

Little Smoky and Gap Beach will be managed in accordance with the following policies:-

The landscape and vegetation communities of this management unit will be protected.

The opportunity for outdoor recreation in a secluded semi-natural setting will be provided at Gap Beach.

Vehicular access to Gap Beach will not be permitted.

##### Actions

To implement these policies the following actions will be undertaken:-

A carpark will be constructed on the ridge above Gap Beach.

The road from the park boundary to the carpark will be widened to take two way traffic and realigned where necessary.

A lookout for viewing the coastline will be constructed near the carpark.

The existing loop road from the carpark to the beach and back up to the carpark will be closed and revegetated.

The road to the old quarry will be maintained as a walking track to link the track over Little Smoky with the new carpark.

The existing walking track from Little Bay to the northern end of Gap Beach will be repaired and where realigned;

A walking track will be constructed from the carpark to the southern end of the beach.

The walking track system within Arakoon State Recreation Area will be linked by a new walking track with the walking track system in Hat Head National Park.

Degraded areas behind the beach will be revegetated with endemic species.

Existing pit toilets behind the northern end of the beach will be relocated to the clearing behind the southern end, of the beach.

The vehicle track along the ridge between the State Recreation Area and Hat Head National Park will be closed and revegetated.

#### 4.3.6 SALTWATER LAGOON .

Saltwater Lagoon is an attractive shallow lake with swampy margins and is locally significant for wildlife. Urban and rural development within the lagoon catchment has the potential to affect the ecology of the lagoon. It has been recently added to the State Recreation Area and has to date been little used for recreation.

##### Policies

The following policies will apply to the management of Saltwater Lagoon:-

The wetland habitat of the lagoon will be preserved.

The wetlands and its wildlife will be interpreted to the public.

Limited opportunities for outdoor recreation will be provided, consistent with the protection of the lagoon for wildlife.

##### Actions

To implement these policies the following actions will be undertaken:-

A parking area and picnic area will be constructed off Lighthouse Road on the eastern side of the lagoon.

A walking track will be constructed from the carpark to places from which to view wildlife.

The effects of urban runoff into the lagoon will be monitored.

Power boats will be prohibited on the lagoon.

## 5. PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

To assist in implementing this plan of management, the management proposals outlined in the plan have been summarised in the following table.

The projects have been ranked according to high, medium and low priority. This ranking indicates the relative priority of projects and the implementation of the programme may be affected by State-wide priorities for State Recreation Areas.

Under Section 75A (5) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act this plan shall be carried out and given effect to by the Trustees of Arakoon State Recreation Area, and no operations shall be undertaken in relation to the Area unless the operations are in accordance with this plan. However, if after adequate investigation operations not included in the plan are found to be justified, this plan may be amended in accordance with Section 75A (6) of the Act.

	<u>Plan Reference</u>
<b>HIGH PRIORITY</b>	
Prepare fire action and fire management plans.	4.1
Revegetate disturbed areas at Gap Beach.	4.1
Maintain and repair historic structures and artefacts.	4.2
Remove artefacts not related to interpretative theme.	4.2
Realign roads around prison.	4.3.2
Landscaping of Front Beach and around prison.	4.3.2
Gate fishermens track	4.3.2
Erosion control work on walking tracks.	4.3.3
Close and restore roads to Gap Beach.	4.3.5
Construct walking tracks and carpark and realign roads at Gap Beach.	4.3.5
Relocate toilets at Gap Beach.	4.3.5
<b>MEDIUM PRIORITY</b>	
Develop weed control programme.	4.1
Extend camping area south to Little Bay Creek.	4.3.2
Erect orientation sign at SRA entrance.	4.3.2
Provide dune crossing for small boats and associated parking and picnicking at Front Beach.	4.3.2
Construct spur tracks off Monument Hill track.	4.3.3
Reconstruct Little Bay dam wall and redirect flow.	4.3.4
Landscape around Little Bay dam.	4.3.4
Construct lookout above Gap Beach.	4.3.5
Close and revegetate Green Island track.	4.3.5

**LOW PRIORITY**

Construct walking track on western side of Monument Hill.	4.3.3
Provide additional picnic/BBQ facilities at Little Bay.	4.3.3
Construct walking link to Hat Head National Park.	4.3.5
Construct recreational facilities at Saltwater Lagoon.	4.3.6