



**Central Coast Recreational Use Study
Stage 2: The Tuggerah Lakes**

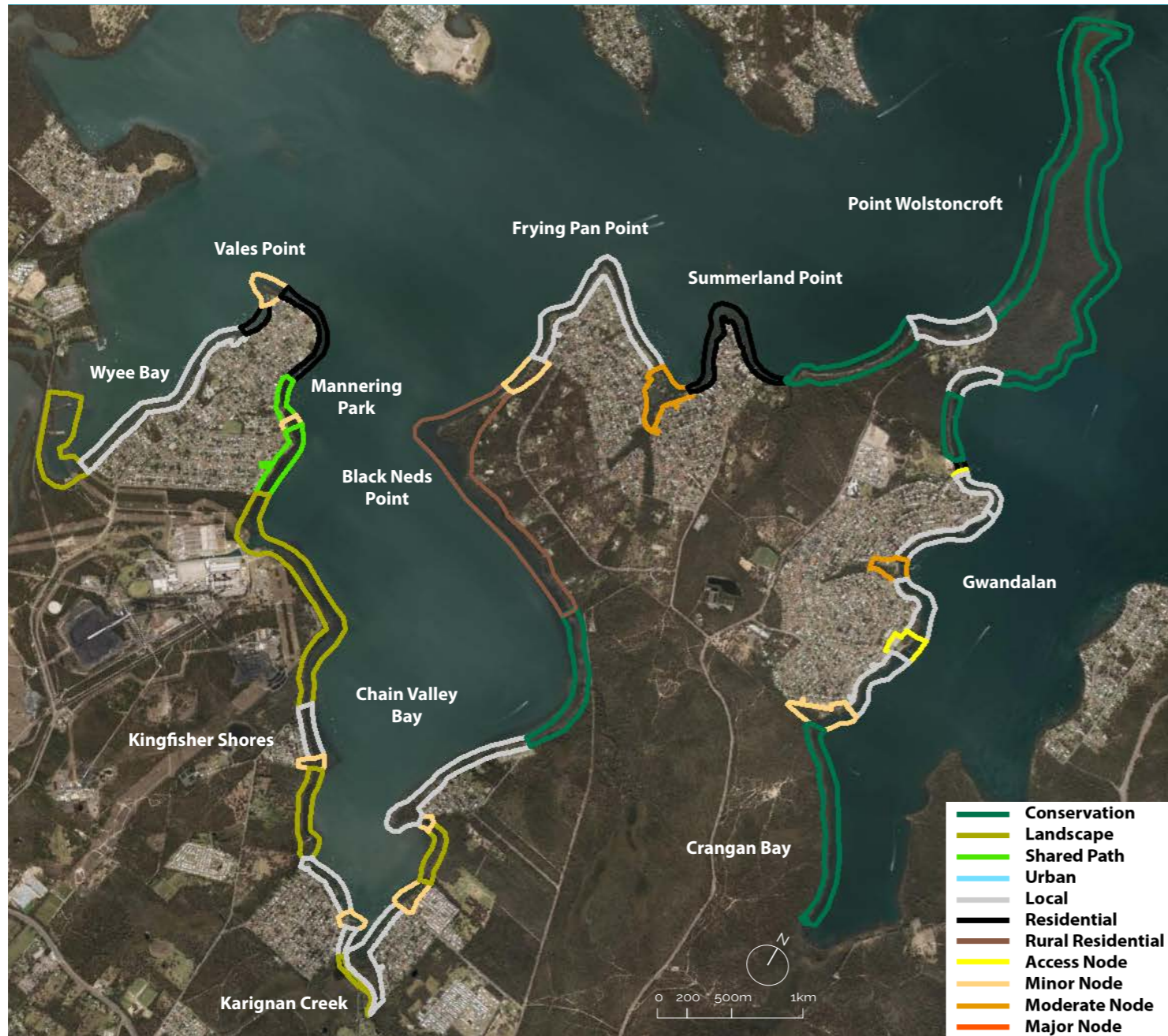


7. Detailed Coastal Recreational Use Maps

This section of the report contains a series of maps covering each of the four lakes, commencing at the North with Lake Macquarie, and concluding with Tuggerah Lake in the South. More detailed maps are also provided for each locality.

Each of the regional maps and local maps set out in detail the results of the Coastal Recreational Use Audit, the categories of the Coastal Recreational Use Classification Framework applied to the area, and a description of the specifics of the area – complete with supporting photos. The maps are based on the spatial geocoded dataset compiled during the audit tool application and classification process. A complete Legend for all symbols used in these maps is found on Page 15.

Map 1: Lake Macquarie



The Tuggerah Lakes study area includes the southern portion of Lake Macquarie, stretching from Wyee Bay in the West to Crangan Bay in the East. It includes 4 distinct residential areas that are each mapped separately on the following pages: Mannering Park, Kingfisher Shores/Chain Valley Bay, Summerland Point and Gwandalan. Each area has at least one boat ramp, making use of the sheltered waters of the numerous bays. A notable feature of the Lake Macquarie shoreline is the lack of shared paths, with only one segment along Mannering Park and otherwise a prevalence of less developed Local Connectors (Figure 20).



Figure 19: Drone image of Lake Macquarie.



Figure 20: Lake Macquarie Foreshore is characterised by Local Connectors (highlighted in grey on the map), which provide residents with direct frontage to the lake foreshore alongside general public access.

Map 1A: Mannering Park



Mannering Park contains the only foreshore shared path in the Lake Macquarie study area, running from Waverley Road in the North through Grace Street Reserve (Figure 23) to the old Scout Hall in the South. In contrast, a long Local Connector, with minimal development aside from two small carparks, runs along the Eastern bank of Wyee Bay: providing residents with more direct access to the foreshore (Figure 21). Two boats ramps (one for holiday park residents), a jetty and a sailing club lie within Grace Street Reserve, however there is limited parking. The other node in the area is Vales Point (Figure 22 and 24): it contains an additional boat ramp, a long jetty and adjacent swimming net, along with public toilets and picnic facilities.



Figure 22: The jetty and boat ramp at Vales Point.



Figure 23: A shared path runs in either direction from the boat ramp at Grace Street.

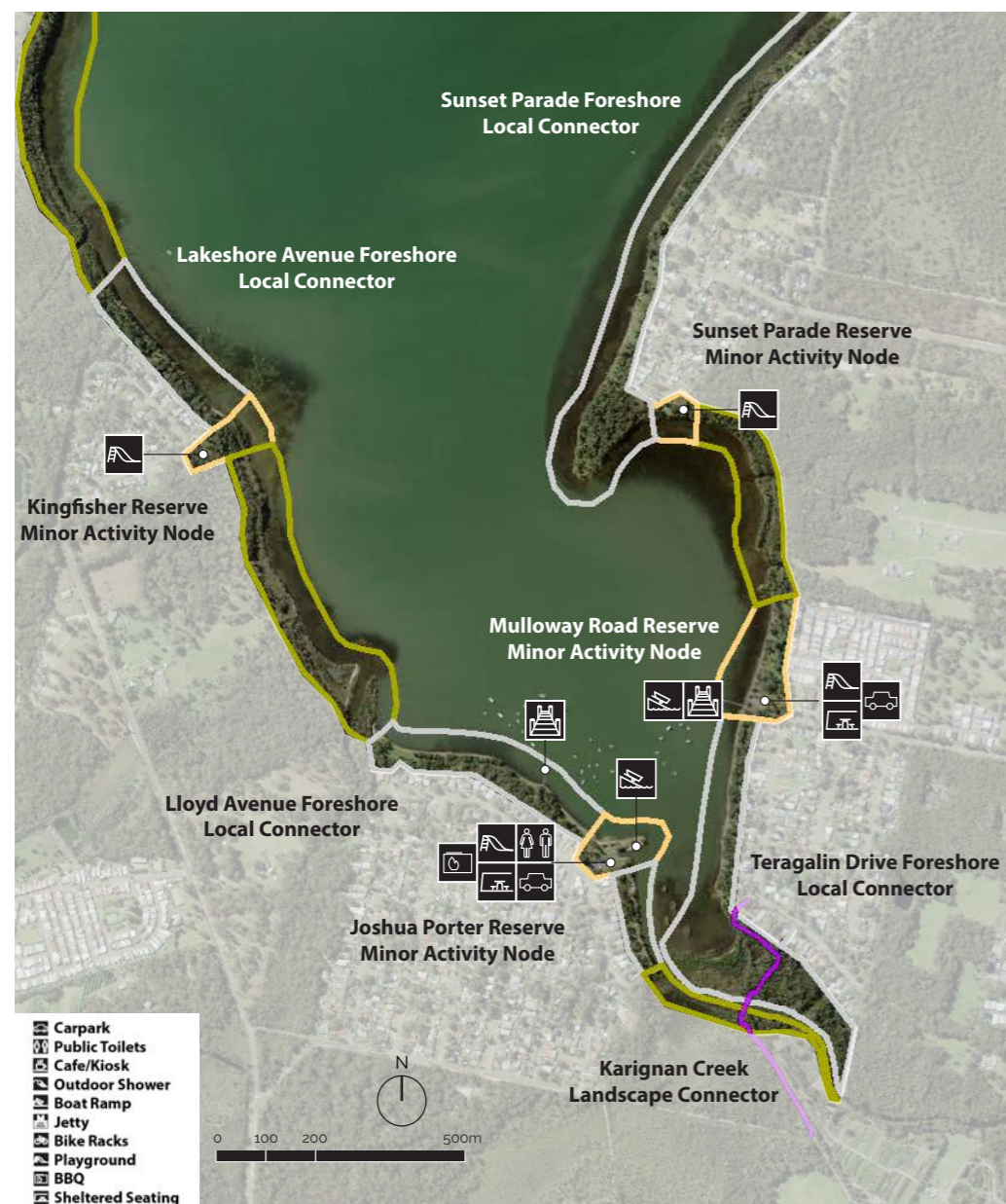


Figure 21: Residents have direct access to the foreshore along the Wyee Bay Local Connector.



Figure 24: Looking east over Vales Point: the jetty and swimming net can be seen on the right, while Residential Connectors with private jetties run in both direction.

Map 1B: Kingfisher Shores & Chain Valley Bay



The combined localities of Kingfisher Shores and Chain Valley Bay lie either side of the mouth to Karignan Creek - the two sides are connected via a shared path running over the watercourse. Local and Landscape Connectors dominate the foreshore, often showing a high degree of ownership by local residents (see Figures 25, 26 and 28). The bay is accessed from either side from boat launching ramps at Joshua Porter Reserve and Mulloway Road Reserve, which also contain a playgrounds, picnic facilities and (in the case of Joshua Porter Reserve) public toilets and a BBQ. Playgrounds are also found at the two other minor nodes: Kingfisher Reserve (Figure 27) and Sunset Parade Reserve.



Figure 25: Looking south along Lloyd Avenue Local Connector to the mouth of Karignan Creek.



Figure 27: The playground at Kingfisher Reserve.



Figure 26: With hammocks, basketball rings and play equipment, the Teragalin Drive Local Connector functions somewhat as a communal backyard.



Figure 28: The view across Chain Valley Bay from one of the many privately constructed jetties along Sunset Parade Local Connector.

Map 1C: Summerland Point

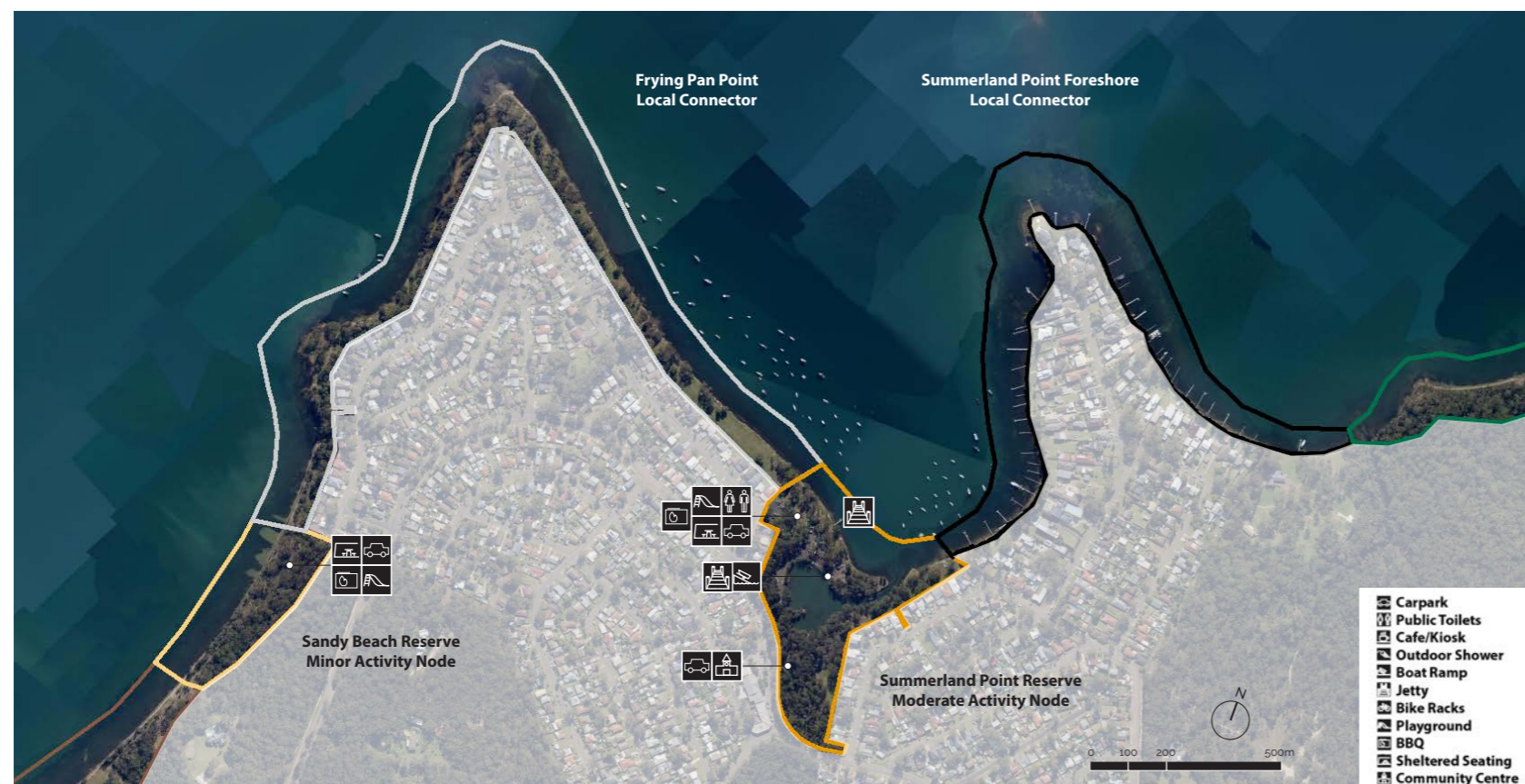


Figure 29: Boats and a bridge along the Frying Pan Point Local Connector.

The foreshore along Summerland Point consists primarily of two connectors around each point: a Local Connector around Frying Pan Point (Figure 29) and a shorter Residential Connector around Summerland Point itself (Figure 32). Lying between the connectors is the largest node along the Lake Macquarie foreshore: Summerland Point Reserve. Centred around a sheltered inlet ideal for boat launching (Figure 31), the node also contains two jetties - one facing inwards and one outwards - along with toilets, play and picnic facilities. At the south of the node is a second carpark adjacent to the Summerland Point Community Hall. An additional node with both play and picnic facilities is found at Sandy Beach (Figure 30), on the edge of the adjacent Rural Residential Connector around Black Neds Point.



Figure 31: The boat launching area at Summerland Point Reserve.



Figure 30: Playground and picnic table at Sandy Beach Reserve.



Figure 32: Looking south west over Summerland Point, with private jetties along the residential connector visible in the foreground, and the inlet to Summerland Point Reserve in the back left.

Map 1D: Gwandalan



Gwandalan Foreshore is comprised primarily by Local Connectors, punctuated by 4 nodes. At the north is a small boat launching node with adjacent public toilets (Figure 33); to the south is a minor node with a boat ramp, jetty and playground. Gwandalan Bowling Club is classified as a Beach Access Node given it has minimal public facilities aside from a carpark and jetty: the bowling club premises (Figure 34) are for private use only, thus not considered within the node. The largest node is Lioness Park: containing a second boat ramp and jetty, along with an adjacent swimming net (Figure 36). On land are a toilet, play and picnic facilities, while the node also contains both a community centre and scout hall.



Figure 34: Gwandalan Bowling Club premises are private however provide a large carpark for foreshore users.



Figure 35: An informal walking path runs along much of Gamban Road Foreshore.



Figure 33: Garema Road Boat Ramp.



Figure 36: Jetty and swimming net at Gwandalan Lioness Park.

Map 2: Lake Munmorah



Lake Munmorah shoreline is comprised of two long residential strips - Lake Munmorah suburb to the north and Budgewoi/Halekulani to the south - separated by two conservation connectors: Budgewoi Peninsula to the east (Figure 37) and Colongra Swamp to the west (Figure 38). A continuous shared path runs along the western portion of Lake Munmorah suburb, while Budgewoi and Halekulani are comprised primarily of Local Connectors with less developed foreshores.



Figure 37: Looking south along Budgewoi Peninsula.



Figure 38: Looking north from Colongra Point over Colongra Swamp Nature Reserve and Colongra Lake.



Figure 39: Looking south over Colongra Point and Ingeria Lifestyle Village.

Map 2A: Lake Munmorah West



Figure 40: Colongra Bay Reserve is the only Moderate Activity Node along Munmorah Lake, classified as such due to the Colongra Bay Community Centre.

The western portion of Lake Munmorah encompasses the extent of the continuous shared path from Kamilaroo Avenue carpark to Tom Burke Reserve. The latter is a typical Minor Activity Node in the land based recreation it facilitates, as well as containing a small net for safe swimming. A small ramp is located adjacent to the swimming net (Figure 41), however has restricted vehicle access and likely functions only for launching small boats and boards. The largest node, and the only Moderate Node around Lake Munmorah, is Colongra Bay Reserve. It contains a community centre (Figure 40), as well as a playground, fitness equipment and boat launching ramp (Figure 43). An additional small node is found at the carpark at Alister Avenue (Figure 42), which also contains bike racks for cyclists using the shared path.



Figure 42: Sunset over the small node at Alister Avenue.



Figure 41: Swimming net and small ramp with restricted access at Tom Burke Reserve.



Figure 43: Boat ramp and jetty at Colongra Bay Reserve, with the shared path visible in the foreground..

Map 2B: Lake Munmorah East



Figure 44: Looking east over the Greenacre Avenue Residential Connector, with the boat ramp at Elizabeth Bay visible at the bottom right.

The eastern portion of Lake Munmorah suburb runs south east from Tom Burke Reserve to the edge of Budgewoi Peninsula at Elizabeth Bay. Terence Avenue Foreshore is classified as a single Local Connector, however access to the foreshore for local residents is restricted in some sections by steep cliff faces (Figure 46). The foreshore narrows at Greenacre Avenue into a short Residential Connector (Figures 44 and 47), before opening back up to the public at Elizabeth Bay Boat Ramp (Figure 45).



Figure 46: Cliffs make up much of the foreshore along Terence Avenue.



Figure 45: Elizabeth Bay Boat Ramp.



Figure 47: Looking south east over Greenacre Avenue and Elizabeth Bay..

Map 2C: Budgewoi North



Figure 48: Looking north east over Budgewoi Holiday Park.

Budgewoi North centers around the inlet to Budgewoi Creek, which connects Lake Munmorah to Budgewoi Lake. Along the western bank of the creek is a Local Connector with a high degree of local resident ownership (Figure 49): on the eastern bank are short Urban and Residential Connectors, leading up to MacKenzie Reserve at the mouth of the creek. The park provides footbridge access to Dunkey Island (Figure 51), a small swimming beach with adjacent toilet, play and picnic facilities, as well as some additional hidden recreational and educational features (Figure 50). A Local Connector runs East along Budgewoi Holiday Park Foreshore (Figure 48), while another Local Connector also runs West to Halekulani.

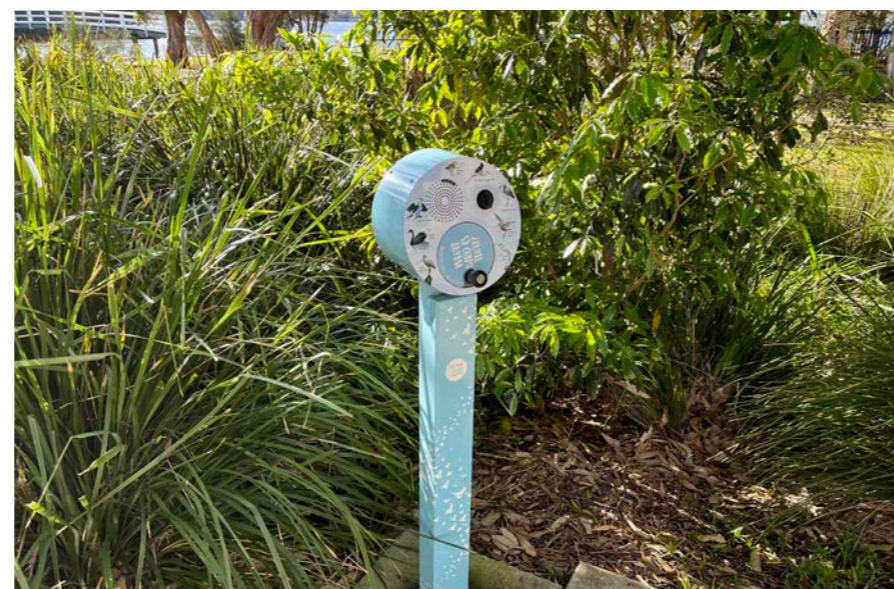


Figure 50: Educational feature for local birdlife at MacKenzie Reserve.



Figure 49: Private jetty and boat mooring along the Natuna Avenue Local Connector.



Figure 51: Deckchairs at Mackenzie Reserve looking over Budgewoi Creek, with the footbridge to Dunkey Island visible in the background.

Map 2D: Halekulani



Halekulani Foreshore is comprised almost entirely of a long Local Connector along Sunrise Avenue. As shown in Figures 53 to 55, there is a high degree of local ownership of the foreshore, with recreational features such as seating, vehicle tracks and play equipment found along the connector. A single node, Ashley Chapman Reserve, lies at the South of Sunrise Avenue (Figure 52), providing a formal boat ramp, carpark and toilet facilities.



Figure 52: Boat ramp and picnic table at Ashley Chapman Reserve.



Figure 54: Private boat launching tracks along Sunrise Avenue Foreshore.



Figure 53: Seats set up by local residents at Taylor Point.



Figure 55: For these Halekulani residents, Lake Munmorah is their backyard.