

Dedication of Land at Haywards Bay

The Winten Property Group (WPG) has agreed to dedicate 81 ha of foreshore land along Macquarie Rivulet to the Lake Illawarra Authority (LIA) for public recreation.

A Master Plan for the site will be produced to ensure key ecological opportunities are optimised.



Haywards Bay



Former Tallawarra Power Station Site, Yallah

Yallah Foreshore

A 2.5 kilometre strip of land was transferred to the LIA in 2003.

A concept master plan has been prepared for part of the foreshore land extending from the gravel car park to the inlet canal.

The plan includes:

- construction of two shelter sheds
- a children's playground
- landscaping
- vehicle barriers and a shared pathway
- a major boat launching ramp facility is also being planned

Education Study Centre, Northcliffe Drive, Warrawong

- the double storey building now in construction on the foreshores of the lake will incorporate an education study centre
- the centre will support local sporting clubs with the provision of a canteen, change rooms, showers and toilets and storage areas.
- cost savings in construction were gained by utilising TAFE students and participants under the Work for the Dole program
- the building is expected to be opened in early 2006
- design features incorporate energy efficient and water saving technologies including solar panels, recycled stormwater and wastewater and use of 'natural' building products and materials



Artist's Impression of new Education Study Centre



Lake Illawarra Authority Achievements : a Snapshot



September 2005

- Improvement in water quality in the lake by constructing three large wetlands (Budjong, Warrawong and Warilla) and installing stormwater controls on 40% of the major drains entering the lake
- Improvement of fish habitat and boating access by dredging 500,000 cubic metres of recently accumulated bed sediments and removing 20,000 tonnes of macro-algae
- Improvement to foreshore access and reducing offensive odour by removal of 40,000 tonnes of decaying wrack from the shoreline of the lake
- Improvement of terrestrial habitat by removing 5 hectares of weeds and replanting with native vegetation
- Improvement and protection of 10 kilometres of shoreline and watercourse vegetation
- Stabilisation of the lake entrance through the construction of a southern training wall which connects to Windang Island (Stage 1)
- Provision of facilities for passive and active recreation in and around the lake including:
 - ♦ Construction of 15 kilometres of shared pedestrian and cycle pathways
 - ♦ 1 kilometre of boardwalk
 - ♦ BBQs and shelter sheds
 - ♦ seats and tables
 - ♦ 8 carparks
 - ♦ 8 jetties, 1 wharf and 2 pontoons
 - ♦ 5 viewing platforms
 - ♦ 2 equal access playgrounds
 - ♦ 50 hectares of parkland
 - ♦ Upgrade of 7 boat launching facilities

Vision

A loved and living Lake respected by the community as an asset of value

Mission

The Lake Illawarra Authority aims to achieve a healthy, attractive, well-managed amenity for the benefit of the community

Aim

To improve the ecological condition and recreational potential of the lake, its foreshores and immediate environs.



Lake Illawarra

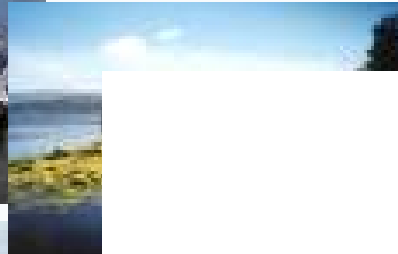
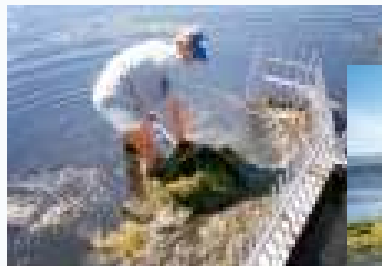
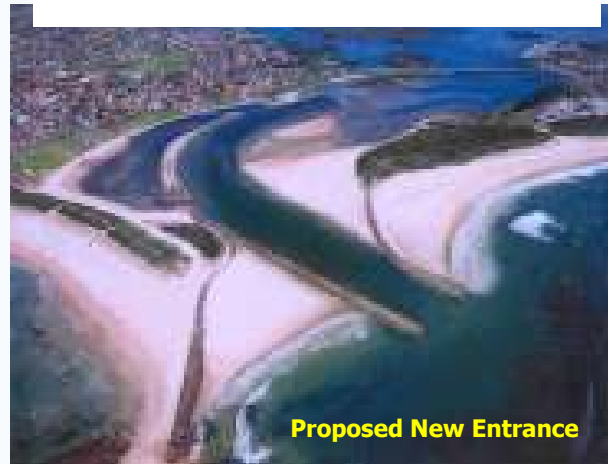
April 2001

The Entrance

The proposed activity outlined in the EIS includes:

- Construction of a breakwater / training wall on the northern side of the entrance off Perkins Beach
- Extension of the existing breakwater / training wall on the southern side of the entrance off Perkins Beach by way of a spur wall
- Minor improvements to the existing southern training wall / breakwater connecting to Windang Island through the provision of spur wall extensions at the upstream and downstream gaps
- Creation of a small sand island on the north side of the entrance channel for bird habitat

- Dredging a substantial channel within the lake's entrance
- Undertaking sand nourishment of Warilla Beach utilising the dredged material from the entrance



Algae Harvesting

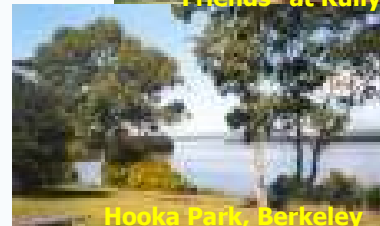
Since the Authority was established

- 20,000 tonnes of macro algae and 40,000 tonnes of decaying seagrass wrack have been removed from the lake resulting in an improved ecological system and reduction in malodorous conditions.

There have been no major macroalgal blooms over the past few years.

Foreshore Enhancements

- Creation of 50 ha of parkland
- Protection of 10 km of riparian vegetation
- Provided 15 km of shareways
- Provided 8 jetties, 1 wharf and 2 pontoons, 7 boat ramps, shelters, seats and tables, viewing platforms, car parks and 2 playgrounds



Dredging

Griffins Bay

- In 1991 a 2m deep channel was dredged around part of the bay and the centre of the bay was deepened to a depth of 1m
- Some 300,000m³ of material was removed and placed along Northcliffe Drive and on the King Street foreshore areas



Tuggerah Bay

In 1993 some 53,000m³ of sediment was removed from the bay to improve waterway access and reduce malodorous conditions.

Koonawarra Bay

In 1989 some 30,000m³ of sediment was removed from nearshore areas of Koonawarra Bay to improve waterway access and reduce malodorous conditions.

Water Quality

- There are 191 storm water drains entering the lake
- The Authority has provided controls on 40% of the major stormwater drains
- The impacts of stormwater and sewer overflows on the lake from existing and future urban developments have been reduced
- A program of litter removal from the foreshores of the lake continues



Wildlife Habitat

- There are approximately 44 ha of rocky shoreline around the perimeter of the lake
- 3 large wetlands have been constructed
- Bush regeneration and weed removal works have been completed at Wollamai Point and Hooka Point Reserve
- Aerial spraying of bitou bush is undertaken on Windang Island
- Monitoring of Avifauna at the mouth of the lake and a control location at Whjuck Bay is undertaken annually by IBOC.

