

- that BVSC Councillors make a resolution that supports the requirements that need to be implemented that would “ensure wildlife corridor connectivity”. Ref Council Resolution 21/11/2018, draft SMP October 2019 Attachment A Item 6.1.
- that BVSC delineate areas where there is a possible safety and Public Liability issue for BVSC, e.g. edges at coastal cliff, the gully and the silt catchment pond which could also be a drowning hazard for small children.

**These requirements are:-**

1. that Council provide edging to the corridor that cannot be encroached by mowing. If encroachments occur, SMP and controls to be reviewed by Council.
2. **To ensure VIABLE wildlife corridor connectivity the area cannot be fragmented with wide walking tracks** e.g. those wider than a standard walking track (class 3). There has been a huge loss of vegetation since the Feb 2018 SMP from mowing and clearing within the Connectivity Corridor.

Currently there are access paths from the proposed all-weather track and from the APZ into the Connectivity Corridor at The Point, allowing easy mowing access to the Corridor. Rampant mowing and clearing have occurred and accelerated in this area in the last 3 months; testimony to this is evident in the removal of piles of cleared vegetation and current piles of dead vegetation dumped in various places on site. The latest path creating access to the Corridor is from a recent mowing event from the APZ opposite the residential area. The track adjacent to the proposed all-weather Class 2 track varies from 10 to 15 metres wide in the entrance area. LWN request that in edging walking paths in the Corridor that Council edge these paths as class 3 tracks i.e less than a maximum of 1.2 metres wide. *Refer to LWN's proposed amendments and additions- Attachment A Item 5, 8 & 6.1- Attachment B item 2*

**Please Note** that LWN is NOT challenging Item 12 of the 12 November 2018 Council Resolution “*Progressively Close.....access track.*” LWN do NOT seek to close existing tracks We only refer to walking tracks within the wildlife connectivity corridor to be retained as class 3 tracks wide enough to walk on. *ref-LWN's proposed changes to Attachment A Item 6.1*

3. Edges to be delineated in areas where there is a possible safety and Public Liability issue for BVSC, e.g. edges at coastal cliff, the gully and the silt catchment pond which could also be a drowning hazard for small children. Planting also has a practical purpose of protecting edges that are vulnerable to erosion. *Ref to LWN's proposed addition- Attachment A item 6.3*

LWN have always supported the Feb 2018 SMP which took into consideration the following;

- Results of community engagement:-drop-in session, workshop and a Valid online community survey supported by unbiased analysis (not ad hoc surveys as offered by those with an agenda for their own outcomes.)
- Submissions from two local community groups, LWN and NTBRA
- The range of values present at the site.
- Independent expert advice, Endangered Species expert Dr Damon Oliver *ref Attachment D (a recent BVSC's Long Nosed Potoroo Survey confirmed the presence of Potoroos in the area.)*
- Stuart Cameron expert Botanist. Ref Attachments E, F, G, H.
- Bushfire Mitigation - Bega Valley Bush Fire Management Plan, produced by BVSC and coordinated by the NSW Reginal Fire Service.
- Underpinned by a legal framework -Local Government Act 1993, The POM,Generic Plan Management 2010, BVSC Local Environmental Plan BVLEP 2013, Leisure and Recreation Asset Management Plan 2017.

In acquiescing to this legally challengeable “quid pro quo” offset process of loss of Habitat by the removal of coastal vegetation on site for “Parkland”, (*ref: Report to BVSC from Megan Hawley-*

*Lindsey Taylor Lawyers and confirmed by report to LWN from EDO (Environmental Defenders Office NSW )* LWN trust that Council will act to ensure a **Viable Wildlife Corridor** and rampant mowing and clearing of vegetation and deadwood will cease.

The process to amend the February 2018 SMP is now in the hands of each Councillor. LWN request Councillors to diligently review the 22 page document- Draft SMP OCT 2019, particularly the first 10 pages that address the sound process underpinning the development of the proposed SMP and Councillors should also consider the extensive time and resources allocated to reach this point. Councillors have an obligation to adhere to BVSC's Regulations, Acts and Policies. In this case they are also asked to consider the amendments and additions to the proposed SMP that have resulted from the offset process that John Grady has diligently executed and provided Councillors with an unbiased summary. Each Councillor represents all the residents of the Bega Valley Shire, not just NTBRA and LWN and particularly should not represent their own preferences or allegiances.

LWN like NTBRA represent people from The Point, Dolphin Cove and the broader Community. In engaging with the offset process LWN is committed to respecting that the NTBRA group prefer a "parkland- open foreshore" which LWN do not understand but accept in good faith. The LWN group trust that although the NTBRA group may not understand why LWN continue to fight for a viable, non-fragmented Wildlife Connectivity Corridor, we trust that NTBRA will be able to respect and accept our perspective. Both groups have engaged in the process that has brought us to the point where Council has provided LWN and NTBRA with the proposed October 2019 amended SMP. It is LWN's wish that the impasse between both groups is resolved by both parties accepting and respecting the different requirements for each area; purpose, management and maintenance of the agreed "Parkland/open spaces" and the purpose, management, regeneration and maintenance of quarantined vegetation areas. Much damage has occurred to neighbourly relationships and created stress for members of our community.

We all live in this beautiful place, but we do not own it, we share it with each other and the broader community and have a responsibility to the original inhabitants; the people of the Yuin Nation, the custodians of this land. BVSC makes this commitment to the Yuin Nation every time they perform an "Acknowledge to Country". It is thus incumbent on Council to honour this commitment by a resolution that regenerates and protects the wildlife Corridor of Connectivity at the Point and Dolphin Cove.

**LWN trusts that the outcome of the 30 October Council Meeting will result in;**

- Delineation and monitoring the of agreed "Parkland/open space" and delineation and monitoring of the quarantined vegetation areas to ensures a VIABLE wildlife corridor of connectivity to Bournda National Park.
- that BVSC will cease engaging with NTBRA's further incessant demands to clear and mow even more of the coastal vegetation.
- that BVSC cease engaging with NTBRA's ill-informed opinions that the expert advice in the SMP should be deleted.

Kind Regards

Carine McGuffie

for LWN



# Site Management Plan

Tura Head Coastal Reserve (The Point) and  
Dolphin Cove Reserve

October ~~September~~ 2019



DRAFT

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## Introduction

~~The management of the Public Reserve and natural/recreation area of Tura Head Coastal Reserve (adjacent to The Point) and Dolphin Cove Reserve (the site) has caused much debate within the community, particularly around the management of vegetation. This plan is framed against the council resolution of 11<sup>th</sup> October 2017 which tookhas been developed – into~~taking into consideration:

- results of community engagement (drop-in session, workshop and online survey)
- submissions from two local community groups
- the range of values present at the site

~~Details of the council resolution are included in Attachment I.~~

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In addition, independent expert advice has been sought by council regarding the appropriate management of cultural heritage and environmental values present on the site.

~~Furthermore, several draft versions of the plan have been refined through working with community groups and Council to move towards a plan that achieves a balance between competing priorities.~~

## Purpose

This Site Management Plan (SMP) aims to provide a clear direction for management, operations and maintenance of Tura Head Coastal Reserve (adjacent to The Point) and Dolphin Cove Reserve. The SMP provides site specific management actions, informed by overarching policy documents such as Council's *Community Land - Generic Plan of Management* (refer to Legal/Policy section below) and directions from the Council resolution (refer to Appendix I).

The SMP addresses community's needs while ensuring compliance with legal responsibilities, and that works are consistent with council policies and procedures. A key element of the SMP is to identify tasks and service frequencies and to best align these to the resources, interests and capacity of those with an interest in managing the site.

This plan includes:

- Site Development works (Attachment A). These works will provide additional or upgraded assets in the reserve.
- Site Operations and Maintenance tasks (Attachment B). These works ensure existing assets are 'fit for purpose' into the future.
- BVSC Bushfire hazard reduction works map (Attachment C).
- Advice on the management of the site regarding threatened Long-nosed Potoroo habitat from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (Attachment D).
- Expert botanical advice on vegetation management issues/considerations of the site (Attachment E), species selection for revegetation (Attachment F) and invasive species requiring management (Attachment G).
- A vegetation species list for the site (Attachment H).
- ~~The Council resolution regarding management of the site (Attachment I).~~

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#### Other relevant documents:

- BVSC Community Land - Generic Plan of Management
- Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan (BVLEP 2013)
- The Vegetation of 'The Point' Reserve at Dolphin Cove and adjacent areas (Cameron 2018)
- Beaches of the NSW Coast (Short 2006)
- Leisure and Recreation Asset Management Plan (2017)
- BVSC Specification – Paths and Trails
- BVSC Specification – Vegetation
- BVSC Bushfire Risk Management Plan

## About Tura Head Coastal Reserve, The Point and Dolphin Cove Reserve

### Location

The area covered by this SMP is shown in Figure 1. It includes areas of two Council reserves, Tura Head Coastal Reserve and Dolphin Cove Reserve, separated by a drainage line/creek that discharges onto North Tura Beach.



Figure 1 Area covered by the SMP (pink polygon)

## Legal/Policy framework

~~There has been some confusion over land classification and zoning of the reserves including the SMP area.~~ The information below provides an overview of the legislation that informs management of the site. In short, works and development on the site cannot conflict with the zoning and classification.

### *Local Government Act 1993 land classification*

Council's *Community Land - Generic Plan of Management (POM 2010)* covers parks, sport grounds, natural areas and general community land including the land referred to in this SMP, the site. The Plan is Council's overarching policy position on what can be done on various parcels of land in line with the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The site of the SMP is specifically included in the POM 2010 and is categorised as Natural Area Bushland.

The core objectives for the management of Natural Area Bushland are to:

- Ensure the ongoing ecological viability of the land by protecting the ecological biodiversity and habitat values of the land, the flora and fauna (including invertebrates, fungi and micro-organisms) of the land and other ecological values of the land.
- Protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land.
- Promote the management of the land in a manner that protects and enhances the values and quality of the land and facilitates public enjoyment of the land, and to implement measures directed to minimising or mitigating any disturbances caused by human intrusion.
- Restore degraded bushland.
- Protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores.
- Retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term.
- Protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

The POM 2010 also lists permitted uses for Natural Area Bushland as follows:

- Informal recreation and the construction of facilities to cater for these activities;
- Approved environmental rehabilitation projects requiring ecological restoration activities associated with the protection and conservation of flora and fauna;
- Establishing, enhancing and maintaining vegetation to provide:
  - a windbreak;
  - enhanced scenic value or visual screening;
  - habitat for native wildlife;
  - a suitable buffer for the protection of neighbouring watercourses or wetlands; and
- Fire hazard reduction in accordance with the Bush Fire Risk Management Plan or Council Reserve Bushfire Hazard Reduction Program and statutory regulations.

### *Local Environmental Plan Zoning*

In addition to categorising council land under the *Local Government Act 1993*, land is zoned for use under the Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan (BVLEP 2013). A large area that this SMP covers is Zoned RE1 Public Recreation. The BVLEP 2013 zones most of the public reserves across the Shire as RE1 Public Recreation. The objectives of RE1 are:



- ☐ To enable land to be used for public open space or recreational purposes.
- ☐ To provide a range of recreational settings and activities and compatible land uses.
- ☐ To protect and enhance the natural environment for recreational purposes.

The RE1 public land within the Bega Valley Local Government Area covers a wide range of sites, features and attributes including: major sporting facilities; local parks and playgrounds; small pocket reserves; beaches; and many other public settings.

The works identified in this SMP are consistent with the *Community Land - Generic Plan of Management (2010)* and the *Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan (2013)*. Increased levels of development, over clearing of vegetation or inappropriate vegetation planting at the site are likely to conflict with the established planning framework.

### Key values and uses

The site is not dissimilar to many coastal reserve areas across the shire. The features of the site can be broadly categorised into five key value/use areas:

#### Recreation

The site provides a range of recreational opportunities, consistent with the land categorisation and zoning (as described above). Walking tracks provide pedestrian access to viewing platforms and North Tura Beach via beach access stairs and the site is a popular area for dog walkers, walkers and beach goers. Cleared areas near the southern viewing platform provide a setting for picnics and other group gatherings. On the southern side of the creek an informal track network has developed over time resulting in track duplication and unnecessary impacts to the native vegetation. A rationalisation of duplicated tracks will ensure maintenance costs are minimised, support the conservation of fauna including local long-nosed potoroos (refer to Attachment D) while ensuring recreational access is not compromised.

Throughout the year the main users of the site are Tura Beach residents and the site is regarded by Bega Valley Shire Council as a **Local** recreational area in terms of its asset service hierarchy (hierarchy from highest to lowest asset usage and service is: Regional Assets, District Assets then Local Assets). Applying this hierarchy ensures assets support the site usage, i.e. they are fit for purpose.

The natural visual amenity and undeveloped nature of the BVSC coastline is a key marketing advantage of the region's tourism industry and a large part of the appeal of living in and visiting the Bega Valley Shire. This SMP supports this branding by providing recreational activities in a natural setting while protecting the visual amenity from the coast and sea to the land and natural bushland surrounds.

North Tura Beach is an exposed beach with a beach hazard rating of 6 (Short 2006) (with 1 being a low hazard rating and 10 being the most hazardous rating). It is one of the more dangerous beaches in the Shire (the highest beach hazard rating in the Shire is 7) so remote supervision signage (warning signage) and emergency access to the top of the stairs are important considerations for recreation management.

### Biodiversity

Tura Beach area has a high diversity of fauna and flora and is home to a number of threatened species listed under state and federal legislation. Threatened species including long-nosed potoroos (*Potorous tridactylus*) and eastern pygmy possums (*Cercartetus nanus*) have been recorded in close proximity to the site. The native vegetation on site provides habitat for both of these species and there is a high likelihood that both species use the site for foraging and/or dispersal. Correspondence from the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage regarding the significance of management of the site for long-nosed potoroos conservation is included in Attachment D.

A significant value of the site is the habitat connectivity it provides, linking Bournda National Park to the north with Tura Head Coastal Reserve and further south to Short Point. This link is particularly important as the site is a 'pinch point' where coastal habitat connectivity narrows significantly due to residential development. Habitat fragmentation through clearing of native vegetation is a key threatening process listed under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* so maintaining appropriate habitat connectivity is a key consideration for management of the site.

### Vegetation

Due to the community debate around management of the vegetation on the site a consultant botanist was engaged by Council to assess the vegetation in terms of what species are present, which of these naturally occur on site and which do not naturally occur along with management recommendations. A list of species identified and the location within the site that they generally occur can be found in Attachment H. Management issues/considerations identified by the consultant along with recommendations for revegetation works can be found in Attachment E and Attachment F respectively.

Vegetation on site is classified as Tall Heath, specifically Coastal Headland Scrub (following the classification system of Keith 2004). Due to differences in the underlying geology the natural vegetation differs on the north and south side of the small creek that bisects the site. This has implications for choosing appropriate species for any revegetation works. An opportunity to assist the development of the relatively fire resistant and threatened vegetation community, Littoral Rainforest, along the creek line was identified in the report. The vegetation, particularly on The Point side of the creek was found to have been impacted by illegal clearing. Council will continue to monitor the site for vegetation vandalism and will investigate any evidence of unlawful vegetation clearing.

The wattle species that dominates the vegetation on this southern side of the creek was identified as *Acacia sophorae* (Coastal Wattle) a close relative of *Acacia longifolia* (Long-leaved wattle, Sydney Golden wattle, Sallow wattle) and one of the naturally occurring native species of the site. Again, habitat connectivity was considered one of the most important aspects of vegetation management.

### Cultural Heritage

All headlands in the Shire have significant cultural heritage value to Aboriginal people, and any works whether formalising paths or installing new items, need to be appropriately assessed and managed under Due Diligence requirements set out by the NSW Office for Environment and Heritage.

As the SMP area is a landscape feature with a high likelihood of the presence of Aboriginal artefacts (a headland and within 200m of the sea) all works that involve, or could lead to, ground disturbance

have been minimised (e.g. excavation for track works or vegetation removal). Council has engaged an archaeologist to assess the site and the proposed works to ensure works comply with the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, the main piece of NSW legislation for managing and protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage.

#### *Bushfire mitigation*

The risk of Bush Fires in the Bega Valley Shire is managed through the development of the Bega Valley Bush Fire Management Plan. This plan is developed by the Bega Valley Bush Fire Management Committee, coordinated by the Rural Fire Service and including representatives from land management agencies (including BVSC) and stakeholder groups. The Plan identifies the levels of Bush Fire risk across the Bega Valley Local Government area and sets out a five-year program of treatments in order to manage bush fire risks. Council works closely with the RFS to develop and implement a bushfire hazard reduction program from the treatments identified in the plan. This program includes Asset Protection Zone (APZ) management (slashing, hand clearing, mulching) hazard reduction burning (in partnership with the RFS) and community education. Works relevant to this SMP include maintaining an APZ in the reserve adjacent to the residential properties and slashing of the APZ and fire trails between Bournda National Park and the Dolphin cove residential area (refer to Attachment C). The width of APZs to the east of the Dolphin Cove and The Point residential areas are generally 40% greater than is required under the RFSs Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006 (the requirement for tall heath vegetation is 15-23m wide and existing APZs are up to 36m wide). It is proposed to maintain these existing widths to provide public open space along with asset protection in the event of a bushfire event.

## Volunteer involvement

At the 11 October 2017 meeting council resolved to establish a volunteer group to assist in the management and maintenance of the public reserves in the vicinity of The Point and Dolphin Cove Drive ~~(refer to Attachment I).~~

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It is expected that the volunteer group will be involved in some of the Operational and Maintenance activities listed in Attachment B of this SMP.

It is important for volunteers wishing to be involved in operational or maintenance activities at this site to note the following:

- Each and every volunteer must be inducted into Council's volunteer program.
- Volunteers must abide by Council's WHS policies and procedures.
- Volunteer work must be consistent with the intent of this SMP and discussed with, and authorised by, Leisure and Recreation staff prior to the works being undertaken.
- Volunteers are not to use chemicals in their duties.
- Volunteers are not to operate machinery such as brush-cutters and chainsaws. Operation of ride on mowers and lawn mowers will be permitted when the volunteer operators have undertaken a specific induction process.

## Attachment A – Site development

Number	Item	Task	Key actions	Priority
1	Walking tracks (Track Class 2 - all access)	Upgrade track from southern pump station car park to the southern viewing platform (The Point) to provide an all-weather, disabled access track.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Design track including drainage/track surface</li> <li>Engage contractor</li> </ul>	1
2	Emergency Access	<p>Formalise the eastern access track down to the southern (The Point) beach access stairs as an emergency vehicle access.</p> <p>Determine the best emergency access point (easement between 25 and 14 The Point, or easement between 42 and 40 Bournda Cct)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaise with ambulance and Fire Rescue NSW staff regarding the best access points</li> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Install authorised vehicle access gates with appropriate locks</li> </ul>	1
3	Prevent unauthorised vehicle access	<p>Install emergency services access gates at the northern end of Rebecca Place, Casey Jane Court and Dolphin Cove Drive and along Pacific Way between 2 Bournda Circuit and 284 Pacific Way.</p> <p><b>Council Resolution 21/11/2018 removed 'bollards'</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Fabricate galvanised 'pipe' or chain gates</li> <li>Engage contractor to install gates (include utilities search)</li> </ul>	2
4	Prevent unauthorised vehicle access	Repair wire fencing along the boundary of Bournda National Park and Dolphin Cove reserve and install temporary star picket and sight wire fences behind undeveloped lots on Bournda Circuit and The Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Notify adjacent landholders</li> <li>Engage contractor to install fence</li> </ul>	2

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Number	Item	Task	Key actions	Priority
5	Walking tracks (Track class 32 - Emergency Access)	<p><b>Council Resolution 21/11/2018</b></p> <p><del>add the following wording 'decrease vegetation in (old) Dolphin Cove Carpark and also clear access path to a width of 3 metres wide to the top of the northern beaches.' NB Amended during consultation to be alternate track alignment and alternate under canopy mown area at the top Dolphin Cove Stairs.</del></p> <p>Develop track for pedestrians and emergency vehicles from the Dolphin Cove carpark to near the top of the northern beach access stairs, <u>which would include a turning area for emergency vehicles, designed with the intention to limit loss of vegetation.</u>  <u>Ref.Attachment A1 site map- Management Areas and Tasks.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Engage contractor</li> </ul> <p><b>Further item post site meetings July 2019:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Aim for Dolphin Cove Carpark to viewing platform track to be 'all weather' (decomposed granite)</b></li> </ul>	2
6	<del>Weed control</del> Mapping and delineation	<p><b>Council Resolution 21/11/2018</b></p> <p><b>1. Council delineate and identify by way of a map:</b></p> <p><b>a) open areas and current beach access routes, which are to be maintained; b) current vegetation areas, which are to be quarantined to ensure wildlife corridor connectivity; (refer maps below)</b></p> <p><u>To ensure viable wildlife corridor connectivity, the area cannot be fragmented with wide walking tracks e.g. those wider than a standard walking track (class 3)</u></p> <p><b>2 For areas that are identified as vegetation, ensure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Provide edging to "open" areas and the wildlife corridor and edge the walking tracks within the corridor as class3 tracks.</u></li> <li>Assess infestations for extent and requirement for rehabilitation post control</li> <li>Source or grow local provenance native species to replant the area if required</li> <li>Engage bush regeneration contractor to</li> </ul>	21

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**Comment [CM1]:** The details of the changes to the proposed emergency access track are set out in Paragraph 2., therefore delete paragraph 1. and for clarity add to Paragraph 2., "which would include a turning circle.....tasks LWN 's understanding of Paragraph 2 is that it replaces paragraph one due to a preference for a straight path as suggested by NTBRA. LWN support this change. LWN refer to Council Resolution 21 Nov 2018 Item 6.1" current vegetation areas, which are to be quarantined to ensure wildlife corridor connectivity." The emergency track at Dolphin Cove is in the wildlife corridor connectivity Pinch Point. LWN expect BVSC to provide the emergency track with minimal loss of vegetation. LWN support the straightened path to the turning area. - A1 site map- Management Areas and ...

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**Comment [CM2]:** Please Note that LWN is not challenging Item 12 of the 12 November 2018 Council Resolution ...

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		that trees, including banksias and melaleucas remain untouched, while all other vegetation types are open to be revegetated and replaced with low growth native plants as the area is maintained and current plants reach their end of life. <b>3 Edges to be delineated in areas where there is a possibly safety and Public Liability issue for BVSC, e.g. edges at coastal cliff, the gully and the silt catchment pond which could also be a drowning hazard for small children.</b> Control key weed infestations as identified by consultant botanist (refer to Attachment G)	undertake/supervise control works • <u>Provide edges to areas that pose a possible Safety and Public Liability issue.</u>	
7	Weed control	Control key weed infestations as identified by consultant botanist, Stuart Cameron (refer to Attachment G)	• (refer to Attachment G)	2
Number	Item	Task	Key actions	Priority
87	APZ delineation also provides the delineation for much of the adjacent wildlife connectivity corridor on The Point and Dolphin Cove.	Install spaced bollards and/or native plantings to delineate the asset protection zone/adjacent vegetation in the connectivity corridor Should encroachments occur from the APZ into the adjacent wildlife connectivity corridor, in order to protect the corridor from fragmentation, SMP and controls to be reviewed by Council.	• Due diligence archaeological assessment (if bollards are used) • Engage contractor to install bollards (include utilities search) and/or utilise volunteers in partnership with (or under the directions of) Council and Landcare to plant appropriate native species ref Attachment H- Species list.	2

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**Comment [CM4]:** List key action here

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**Comment [CM3]:** Add to Key Action -

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**Comment [CM5]:** Note that encroachments from rampant mowing and clearing have been an ongoing issue for Council and LWN. This issue has led to the protracted process of implementing the February 2018 SMP and subsequent Council Resolutions, therefore it is imperative that BVSC includes this statement in the SMP. It is also imperative "to ensure wildlife corridor connectivity." (ref. 6.2)

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**Comment [CM6]:**

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98	Restoration plantings	Plant appropriate native species (refer to Attachment F and Attachment H) to replace controlled weeds, replace dead vegetation increase amenity of tracks and increase species diversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage contractor to plant and maintain appropriate native species.</li> </ul>	2
109	Walking tracks (Track class 3)	Formalise walking track from Dolphin Cove pump station to the start of the Class 2 all access track (action number 2 above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due diligence archaeological assessment</li> <li>Engage contractor</li> </ul>	2
110	Car park	Identify possible disabled car park at The Point pump station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify site and design carpark to allow for disabled parking</li> </ul>	3
121	Walking tracks (Track class 3)	Formalise a track along the edge of the APZ, to create a loop walk, adjacent to The Point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine exact track alignment</li> <li>Plant attractive native grasses and native low growing shrubs to define track</li> <li>Maintain mown track</li> </ul>	3
12		<b><i>Council Resolution 21/11/2018 Item 12 – Remove the entire item (no change)</i></b>		
13	<b>Update</b> Signage	<b><i>Council Resolution 21/11/2018 Item 13 – amended to read “Update signage” (no change)</i></b> Design and install interpretive signage for reserve entry and/or at the top of the stairs on both The Point and Dolphin Cove viewing platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consult stakeholder groups regarding sign information</li> <li>Engage interpretive signage consultant to develop signs</li> <li>Fabricate and install signs</li> </ul>	3

\*these works are outside the SMP area however they are included as they mitigate on site impacts

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*Amendments from Council Resolution 21/11/2018 & July 2019 site meetings in bold italics as noted.*

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## Attachment B – Site Operations and Maintenance - Summary of Tasks

Item	Task	Operational Service Level	Operational Service Frequency	Services / Year	Service Delivery By
1. Mowing (tracks and picnic areas)	Mowing (summer)	BVSC Specification - Vegetation	Fortnightly (indicative)	13	BVSC
	Mowing (winter)	BVSC Specification - Vegetation	Monthly (indicative)	6	BVSC
2. Vegetation	<i>Defining Areas and Offsetting - Mown areas and vegetation areas. Principles of offsets.</i>	<i>Have mown area in preferred area (next to lagoon), vegetation area where most benefit for wildlife corridor, reduce edge area, work within legislation, work to balance increase in m2 mown areas against increase in vegetation areas to be planted. Refer maps below.</i>	<i>Bi-annual</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>BVSC / Volunteers</i>
	<i>Edges and edge treatments (inclusion post July 2019 site meetings. Refer attachment meeting notes and outcomes)</i>	<i>Key task to define areas. Provide clear boundaries to work to and define required tasks to manage within those areas. Define tasks for area purpose and interests and to monitor areas and works. Intention is as simple and as cost effective as possible to achieve purpose. Typically, sprayed / mulched edge with edge planting. More substantial / permanent edge treatments (coyer logs, timber logs, bollards, boulders) to manage issues and encroachments where and as required. If encroachments occur SMP and controls to be reviewed by Council. Refer maps below.</i>	<i>Bi-annual</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>BVSC</i>
	Weeding	Remove weeds and manage native species as required (refer to Attachment F, Attachment G and Attachment H)	Bi-monthly	6	BVSC / Volunteers

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**Comment [CM7]:** Meeting notes and outcomes have been deleted from the draft SMP Oct 2019 by BVSC member, therefore cannot be referenced in this SMP

Vegetation Cont.	Dead wood removal	Remove larger dead shrubs from beside formalised tracks (unless identified as wildlife habitat) and replant site, if required, to minimise chances of weed infestation	Annual	1	BVSC
	<del>Deadwood Removal (Inclusion post July 2019 site meetings. Refer attachment 1 meeting notes and outcomes)</del>	<i>It is acknowledged a primary purpose of the vegetation areas is a wide-life and habitat corridor. Deadwood is part of the ecology of areas perform that function. It can provide food and shelter for a range of animals. This needs to be balanced with a desire to keep the area looking tidier. This will require some deadwood removal in areas that are most visible. To achieve a balanced outcome deadwood can be removed along <del>path edges. edges</del>. Indicative distance of 2m from <del>path edges</del> for will be used noting this will vary depending on how dead wood is impacting on appearance. Council staff will provide direction in application of the 2m guide to achieve a balance between managing the habitat purpose and improving visual amenity. <u>In some cases where dead wood is not visible distance off edges may be less than 2m, in other cases where dead wood is visible further in from edges distance may exceed 2m.</u></i>	Bi-annual	2	BVSC / Volunteers
	Maintenance of plantings	Water new plantings until establishment and ensure weed competition is minimised	as required until establishment	6	BVSC / Volunteers
3. Trees	Undertake inspection of Banksias near pump station and program works as required	BVSC Specification - Vegetation	Annual	1	BVSC

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**Comment [CM8]:** Meeting notes and outcomes have been deleted from the draft SMP Oct 2019 by BVSC member, therefore cannot be referenced in this SMP.

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Item	Task	Operational Service Level	Operational Service Frequency	Services / Year	Service Delivery By
4. Asset Protection Zone	Slashing	Planning for Bushfire Protection (2006)	Bi-annual	2	BVSC / Volunteers
5. Carparks	Inspect and maintain carparks in accordance with Council's standard	Inspect and maintain carparks and road network in a fit for purpose state.	Annual	1	BVSC
6. Paths and Trails	Inspect for defects in the pathway network such as erosion, trip hazards etc.	Remove debris/rubbish that would impede movement along the pathway Prune vegetation back to edge of pathway with appropriate clearances. Control weeds along and adjacent to the pathway. <u>Volunteers to be instructed by BVSC Officer in exactly what can be cleared and pruned and supervised such that transgression of working outside the instructions are avoided and action is taken when transgressions occur.</u>	6 monthly	2	BVSC/ Volunteers
7. Beach Access stairs, viewing platforms and Park Furniture	Inspect stairs, viewing platforms and associated seats for defects and signs of wear and tear. Undertake maintenance as required.	BVSC Specification – Paths and Trails	6 monthly	2	BVSC
8. Beach Access stairs, viewing platforms	Inspect and maintain vegetation adjacent to the stairs and viewing platforms to ensure access to views and unrestricted path down stairs	BVSC Specification - Vegetation	6 monthly	2	BVSC/ Volunteers



<b>9. Signage</b>	Inspect and maintain signage to ensure that these are visible and informative	Statewide Best Practice Manual – Signs as Remote Supervision AS/NZS 2416.1:2010 Water safety signs and beach safety flags	Annually	1	BVSC
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## Attachment A1. Site Map – Management Areas & Tasks.



Tura Head (The Point) & Dolphin Cove Site Management Plan Areas

## Attachment B1. Site Map – Vegetation Areas Offset. Increased Mown Areas / Revegetation – Overlay Existing Vegetation



0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1 km

1:1710  
Checked by: Sarah, John  
Map Projection: Transverse Mercator  
World Coordinate System: GDA 1994  
MGA zone 55 (EPSG:28355)

**bega valley**  
shire council

**NSW**  
Land & Property  
Information

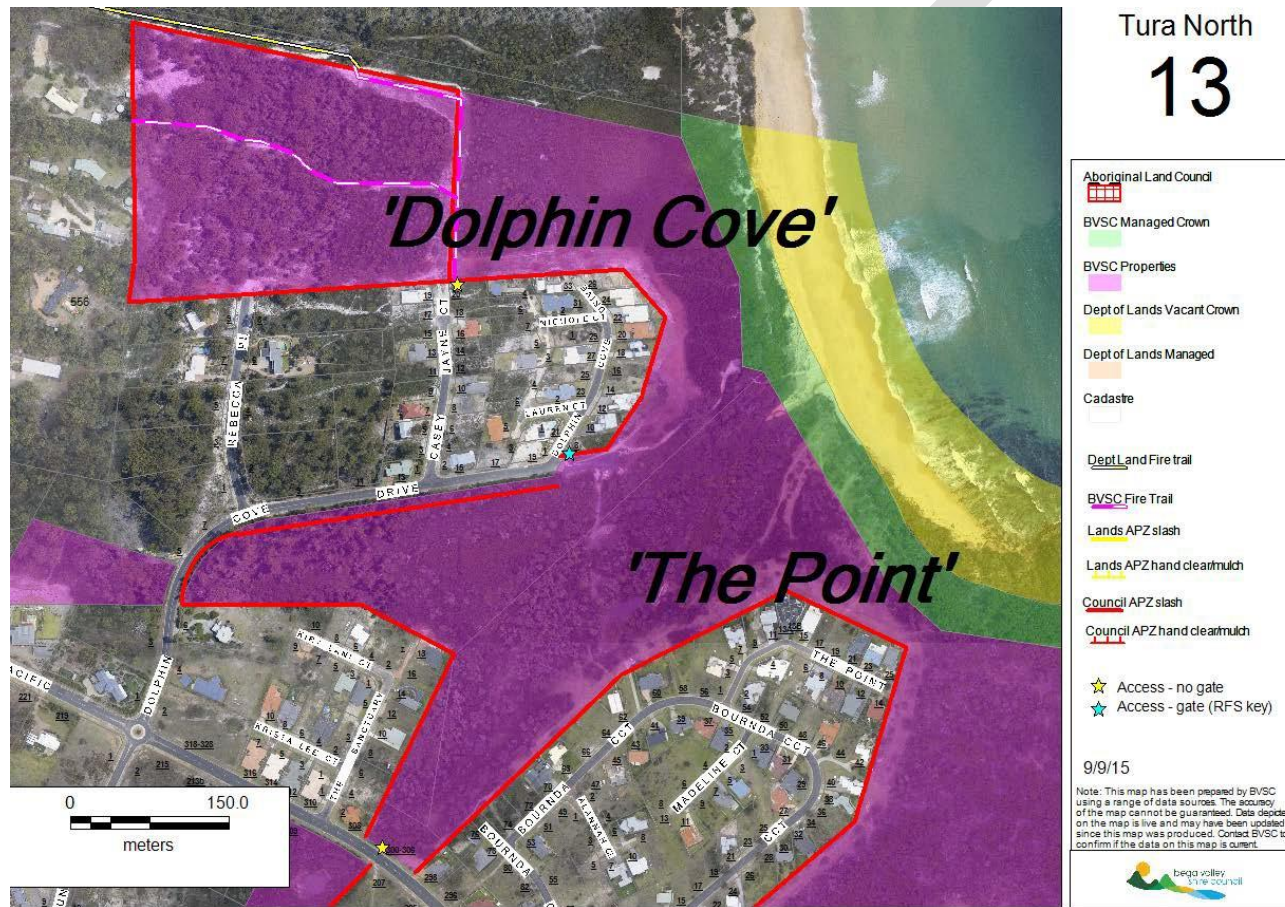
**Tura Head (The Point) & Dolphin Cove Site Management Plan Areas**

BVSC GIS | Project  
5/9/2019 | Date

BVSC Site Management Plan – Tura Head Coastal Reserve (The Point)/Dolphin Cove Reserve  
Version 2 – ~~October~~ September 2019



## Attachment C – BVSC Tura North APZ map



BVSC Site Management Plan – Tura Head Coastal Reserve (The Point)/Dolphin Cove Reserve  
Version 2 – ~~October~~ September 2019

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## Attachment D – OEH Vegetation management of Long-nosed Potoroo habitat at the Point, Tura Beach



Mr Andrew Morrison  
Natural Assets Officer  
Bega Valley Shire Council  
Zingel Place  
Bega NSW 2550  
amorrison@begavalley.nsw.gov.au

Attention: Andrew Morrison

Dear Mr Morrison

### Vegetation management of Long-nosed Potoroo habitat at The Point Reserve, Tura Beach

I write to you regarding the future management of native vegetation in the area of The Point, Tura Beach, and potential implications for the conservation of long-nosed potoroos *Potorous tridactylus*, listed as vulnerable under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. There are numerous records of long-nosed potoroos in the vicinity of The Point, and regular potoroo sightings are reported by community members in the area.

As you would be aware, there has been substantial residential development at Tura Beach over the last few decades, which has resulted in the loss and fragmentation of a substantial area of potoroo habitat. OEH understands that some community members have requested that further vegetation clearing on Council land at The Point be undertaken, including removal of trees to afford ocean views. The Point, and the potoroo habitat within it, is already relatively isolated, with only tenuous connections to more extensive surrounding habitat. Any further reduction in connectivity and habitat availability is likely to have a detrimental impact on the local population, which is unlikely to persist in the event that it becomes isolated. As potoroos are associated with structurally complex habitats with a dense understorey, habitat simplification will have a similarly negative effect.

In addition, the creation of cleared or simplified thoroughfares in currently continuous habitat is likely to facilitate the incursion of domestic and feral predators, one of the primary threats (along with habitat loss and fragmentation) to this species. Such areas are also likely to facilitate the incursion of weeds, potentially reducing habitat quality and foraging opportunities for potoroos.

To increase the likelihood of the persistence of the long-nosed potoroo population at The Point, OEH recommends that Council should maximise the retention of native vegetation in the area, and to maximise its continuity and structural complexity. OEH supports any efforts made by Council and the local community to restore the condition and increase extent of potoroo habitat at The Point and is happy to continue working and supporting Council on this important conservation issue. Please do not hesitate to contact Dr Joss Bentley, Senior Threatened Species Officer on 6229 7115 for further information.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Damon Oliver", followed by the date "19 February 2018" written in blue ink.

**DR DAMON OLIVER**  
Senior Team Leader  
Ecosystems and Threatened Species South East



## Attachment E – Vegetation issues to be addressed (from consultant's vegetation report)

While the consultant has not been asked to prepare a detailed vegetation management plan for the reserves, the vegetation survey has raised various issues which will need to be taken into account in developing such a plan.

Firstly it is necessary to consider the longer-term processes affecting the vegetation there.

These comprise;

1. Recolonisation by native species, which, if uninterrupted/unimpeded by other processes would eventually re-establish a form of tall heath (South Coast Headland Scrub) across the site, most probably dominated by relatively tall *Banksia integrifolia* and *Melaleuca armillaris*, with diverse lower shrubs and a sparse understorey.
2. Retardation and disruption of the recolonisation processes by ongoing maintenance of the APZ and by illegal lopping and clearing beyond it.
3. Displacement/exclusion of local native species by invasive species, including garden escapes and those establishing through dumping into reserves, a process that could eventually leave the site wholly weed-dominated, reduce its amenity and increase wildfire risk.

Along with determining responses to and arriving at some reconciliation of these conflicting processes a management plan needs take account of such issues as

4. Provision of safe access to the beach,
5. Asset protection,
6. Aesthetic considerations concerning both the outlook from houses and the view back towards them from the beach.
7. Minimisation as far as possible of the cost and effort required to maintain the vegetation in the reserve over the long term.
8. Of particularly great significance is **the role of the reserve in maintaining connectivity**. Habitat connectivity is considered to be one of the most important factors in maintaining biological diversity. Maintaining gene flow is essential for genetic fitness and allows for adaptation to environmental changes. Small isolated populations are much more vulnerable to extinction and to stochastic events such as wildfires. 'The Point' constitutes a veritable choke point for connectivity along the coastal fringe. As is readily apparent from aerial imagery, it is essentially the only break in many kms of continuous coastal vegetation extending from Tathra to Short Point, a bridge between the very extensive area of natural vegetation to the north and the reserves on Tura head and around Back Lake. The less vegetative cover present at 'The Point' the more vulnerable native species moving through the area will be to predation, particularly by residents' domestic animals. To maintain connectivity the vegetation needs to be maintained so as to afford maximum vegetative cover and ecospace consistent with access and asset protection requirements.

## Attachment F – Species selection for revegetation (from consultant's vegetation report)

In order to take account of the various issues outlined above Council might undertake to attempt to restore a somewhat modified form of South Coast Headland Scrub at 'The Point'. This would involve reinforcing and taking advantage of the natural regeneration process while limiting full canopy development by *Banksia integrifolia* and *Melaleuca armillaris* to some extent, and reducing the proportion of short-lived species such as *Acacia sophorae*. Some lower-growing species in this community, such as *Alyxia buxifolia* (sea box), *Leucopogon juniperinus* (prickly beard-heath), *Melaleuca hypericifolia* (hillock bush), *Myoporum acuminatum* (boobialla), *Westringia fruticosa* (coastal rosemary) are relatively long-lived, will provide good cover for fauna and are already growing well on the site. The more diverse the species mix the more resilient the vegetation will be, with much less likelihood of large numbers of individuals of a single species senescing at about the same time, as is currently happening with the Acacia.

Once African love grass and Kikuyu have been controlled, the margins of vegetation clumps along the access tracks could be planted with *Lomandra longifolia* (spiny-head mat rush) and the handsome native grass *Poa poiformis* (coastal tussock grass) which is already growing well along the creek line.

It has been proposed that some species present north of the creek line - *Banksia serrata* (old man banksia), *Callistemon citrinus* (crimson bottlebrush) - might be introduced, but the differing soils to the south may not be favourable for these species. However the bottlebrush might be suitable in the small soak.

The consultant does not consider that it would be feasible to create an artificial community purely of native grasses on the site. Given its situation between areas of native coastal vegetation and lawns of exotic and often invasive grasses, woody shrubs and exotic grasses would exert considerable ongoing recolonisation pressure, requiring intensive management in perpetuity to exclude them. Moreover the most suitable native grass, *Themeda australis* (kangaroo grass) would need to be first planted extensively then maintained long term, most probably requiring a regular burning regime. An open expanse of grasses would be even more disruptive of habitat connectivity along the coast than the current vegetation pattern.

## Attachment G – Invasive species requiring management (from consultant's vegetation report)

Invasive exotic grasses pose the greatest threat to native vegetation on the site.

*\*Eragrostis curvula* (African love grass) and *\*Pennisetum clandestinum* (Kikuyu) are very well established and while possibly ineradicable will need to be controlled wherever it is desired to plant or to allow native vegetation to re-establish. African lovegrass is likely to increase the risk of wildfire. *\*Stenotaphrum secundatum* (buffalo grass) is less prominent but poses a comparable threat to Kikuyu in smothering and displacing native plants. *\*Sporobolus africanus* (rat's tail grass) is largely restricted to vehicle tracks and since it is resistant to traffic may perhaps be usefully retained there.

A large colony of *\*Zantedeschia aethiopica* (arums) is established by the pond, with scattered plants along the creek line. This plant is capable of establishing dense monocultures in moister areas and its control deserves a high priority. Numerous seedlings of *\*Ailanthus altissima* (tree of heaven) are present toward the seaward end of the creek and are also capable of developing into a dense infestation.

Several clumps of a *\*Dietes* species (wild iris) has been planted beside the pond. This genus is highly invasive. A clump of *\*Tagetes lemmonii* (Lemmon's marigold) in the same area has most probably arisen from dumped garden waste, illustrating a key threat to the integrity of the reserve. It is recommended that residents be cautioned against dumping garden waste into reserves, which, across the Shire, is one of the principal causes of their degradation by invasive species.

A blue-foliaged *\*Eucalyptus neglecta* (Omeo gum) has evidently been planted in the reserve near the creek line (southern side). It is remote from its natural range in upland Victoria. An exotic *Cordyline* is growing near the APZ margin on the southern side.

In the APZ on the northern side of the creek there are clumps of *\*Agapanthus praecox* (agapanthus) and *\*Crocasmia* sp (montbretia) near the houses and a patch of the highly invasive *\*Osteospermum ecklonis* (African daisy) on the margin of the native vegetation. Some highly invasive species are present in gardens there, notably the vine *\*Lonicera japonica* (Japanese honeysuckle) which is growing on a garden fence.

## Attachment H – Species List

Species recorded by consultant botanist Stuart Cameron 29 January 2018

The species are coded to indicate where each occurs predominantly on the site:

(c) - along the cliff face and crest;

(cl) - along southern margin of the creek line;

(n) - in and along the edge of the APZ east of the developed zone north of the creek line. Uncoded species are widespread across the site.

(\*) indicates an exotic invasive species.

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<b>Trees and shrubs</b>		
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	coast wattle	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	black wattle	cl
* <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	cl
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black sheoak	n
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	sea box	c
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	coast banksia	
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	old man banksia	n
<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i>	narrow-leaved boronia	n
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	crimson bottlebrush	n
<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	shiny cassinia	
* <i>Cordyline sp</i>	cabbage tree	
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	red bloodwood	n
<i>Cyathea australis</i>	hard tree fern	cl
* <i>Eucalyptus neglecta</i>	Omeo gum	cl - planted
<i>Homolanthus populifolius</i>	bleeding heart	cl
<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	burgan	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	coastal tea tree	n - possibly planted?
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	prickly beard-heath	
<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>	scented paperbark	n
<i>Monotoca elliptica</i>	tree broom heath	
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	boobialla	
<i>Myoporum boninense</i>		c
<i>Myrsine howitteana</i>	muttonwood	cl
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	cl
<i>Rhagodea candolleana</i>	sea berry saltbush	
<i>Trema tomentosa</i>	poison peach	cl
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	coastal rosemary	c
<b>Climbers</b>		
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	dusky coral pea	
<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	milk vine	
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	climbing lignum	c
<i>Stephania japonica</i>	snake vine	
<b>Forbs</b>		
* <i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	agapanthus	n



Scientific name	Common name	Location
*Cirsium vulgare	spear thistle	cl
Commelina cyanea	scurvy weed	
*Conyza albida	fleabane	
*Crocsmia sp	montbretia	n
Dichondra repens	kidney weed	
*Dietes sp	wild iris	cl
Glycine clandestina	lover's twine	
Hydrocotyle tricarpa	penny wort	cl
*Osteospermum ecklonis	African daisy	n
Oxalis perennans	woody root oxalis	
Persicaria decipiens	slender knotweed	cl
Polymeria calycina	slender bindweed	
Pratia purpurescens	white root	
Pteridium esculentum	bracken	
Senecio linearifolius	fireweed groundsel	
*Solanum americanum	American black nightshade	
Solanum aviculare	kangaroo apple	cl
Solanum brownii		
*Tagetes lemmonii	Lemmon's marigold	cl
Tetragonia tetragonioides	New Zealand spinach	
Trachymene composita var robertsonii		n
Urtica incisa	stinging nettle	cl
*Zantedeschia aethiopica	arum	cl
<b>Graminoids</b>		
Austrostipa sp.		
*Ehrharta erecta	panic veld grass	n
Echinopogon ovatus	hedgehog grass	
*Eragrostis curvula	African love grass	
Eragrostis leptostachya	paddock grass	
Gahnia aspera	rough saw sedge	cl
Gahnia melanocarpa	black fruit saw sedge	cl
Gahnia sieberiana	red fruit saw sedge	
Imperata cylindrica	blady grass	c
Lepidospermum laterale	variable sword sedge	
Lepidospermum sieberi	formerly concavum	n
Lomandra longifolia	spiny-head mat rush	
Microlaena stipoides	weeping grass	
Oplismenus imbecillis	basket grass	cl
*Pennesetum clandestinum	Kikuyu	
Poa poiformis	coastal tussock grass	cl
*Sporobolus africanus	rat's tail grass	
*Stenotaphrum secundatum	buffalo grass	cl

#### **Species NOT recorded**

Several species which might have been expected on the site were not observed. No Eucalyptus species are present on the southern side of the creek apart from one exotic *Eucalyptus neglecta* (Omeo gum) which must have been planted there. *Astrotricha* sp. Wallagaraugh (Merimbula star hair), a rare plant of very restricted distribution which is widespread around Tura, was not observed. Neither was *Actinotus helianthi* (flannel flower) of which a small population was once present at the top of the northern stairway and which does still occur a little further north. Nor does *Themeda australis* (kangaroo grass) appear to be present. This species is a key indicator of naturally grassy headlands, which it tends to dominate.

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## ~~Attachment I – Council Resolution 11 October 2017~~

Refer to: ~~[http://begavalley.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/OC\\_11102017\\_MIN\\_WEB.htm](http://begavalley.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/OC_11102017_MIN_WEB.htm)~~ for full meeting minutes and to: ~~[http://begavalley.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/OC\\_11102017\\_AGN\\_AT\\_WEB.htm](http://begavalley.infocouncil.biz/Open/2017/10/OC_11102017_AGN_AT_WEB.htm)~~ for full agenda (including report to Council)

### ~~9.3 Tura Beach Coastal Reserves~~

~~166/17~~ ~~RESOLVED on the motion of Crs Bain and Nadin~~

- ~~1. Council acknowledges the submissions and opinions expressed by members of two local interest groups and by the broader community and thank them for their input.~~
- ~~2. Council adopts the agreed actions as outlined in Attachment 4 of the report to be undertaken as annual budgets, successful grant funding and staff resources permit.~~
- ~~3. That Council re-establishes emergency access previously provided at Dolphin Cove and The Point.~~
- ~~4. That Council re-establish native grasses that have been colonised by invasive species such as sallow wattle, kikuyu and African love grass.~~
- ~~5. Council calls for expressions of interest from community members to establish a volunteer group to assist in the management and maintenance of the public reserves in the vicinity of The Point and Dolphin Cove Drive, Tura Beach.~~

~~CIN FAVOUR: Crs Fitzpatrick, Bain, Nadin, Griff, McBain, Seckold, Dodds and Allen~~

~~AGAINST: Nil~~

~~ABSENT: Cr Tapscott~~

Site: North Tura Beach / Dolphin Cove	Date: 14 September 2017	Start: 3pm	End: 5pm	
<b>Attendance:</b> North Tura Beach Residents Association: Jon Gaul, Les Murphy, Jeff Maldon, Chris Young. Living With Nature: Libby Hepburn, Wendy Ross, Grant Stevenson. BVSC: Anthony Basford; John Grady; Danny Madigan.				
Common Ground: General consensus was reached between the two groups on the following.	Task / Theme Area	Forward	Recommendation	Cost
That the main (lower) trail from the Pump Station at Bournda Circuit through to the viewing platform and steps at The Point be designed and constructed in an accessible manner	General Safety  Tracks & Trails - Access	Costs and recommendation be included in the report to Council; noting asset type service specifications.	Trail would lead to known point of interest and existing asset servicing an excellent viewing point. Formed trails are a high service level for local level assets. (Class 2) Note able to deliver shire wide. Approx. 300m @ \$40 p/m (@1m width)	\$13,000
An emergency access route be defined and maintained.	General Safety Tracks & Trails - Access	A defined emergency vehicle access route to a viewing platform; noting asset type service specifications.	Define route to from pump station to southern platform utilising APZ and grassed eastern trail to 2.5m	\$0
That an additional pedestrian track be established along the route of the edge of the existing APZ on the Dolphin Cove side of North Tura Headland from the Dolphin Point Pump Station along the eastern edge of the existing APZ to the Dolphin Cove stairs and lookout and be constructed in as an accessible manner as possible.	General Safety  Tracks & Trails - Access	Costs and recommendation be included in the report to Council; noting asset type service specifications.	Grass utilising APZ to new defined bush trail entry 100m. Improve and maintain bush trail (Class 3) to northern viewing platform.	\$1,000
That the open grassed area that has been mown in the area surrounding The Point staircase and vantage point (in the E2 zoned area) be maintained by Council as an open recreational area due to its visual amenity etc.	Parkland Management	Current mown area near the viewing platform is maintained; noting asset type service specifications.	Maintenance (spray & mulch to manage kikuyu), utilise neat site timber and planting (small shrubs / native grasses) treatment to define edges. \$7 p/m. Note edge planting to define embankment and provide visual barrier.	\$840
That Council staff clear the overgrown vegetation from the Dolphin Cove stairs and lookout and regularly maintain them to ensure access to views and for safety of beach users.	General Safety  Tree Management	Works instruction has been issued.	Tree maintenance instruction issued.	\$200

That weed and kikuyu control is undertaken regularly by Council staff in priority areas, such as adjacent to walking paths and where heavily impacting native vegetation.	Weed Management	Costs and recommendation be included in the report to Council.	Weed control to be undertaken by BVSC staff if funding permits	\$1,200
That subject to further agreement and compliance with Council's volunteering program that maintenance of the both the Dolphin Cove stairs / lookout structure and The Point stairs / and lookout structure be undertaken by community members.	Asset Management	Example of Parkland Volunteer program information to be forwarded to both groups.	Example of volunteer site plan provided. Site plan to be established. Opportunity for agreed works in this sheet to be included to work with skills and interests in the community and reduce costs. Staff time 8 hrs	\$0
	Working Together			\$0
That Council staff investigate and design interpretive environmental and regulatory signage at the entry to the reserve or at the head of the steps.	Asset Management	BVSC 'remote supervision' beach access signage has been ordered.	2x BVSC 'remote supervision' beach access signage have been ordered.	\$500
	General Safety			
That some management / tiding of dead vegetation would improve the appearance of the area, particularly beside path edges.	Weed Management	Costs and recommendation be included in the report to Council.	To be undertaken by BVSC staff if funding permits	\$800
	Tree Management	Information on BVSC community environmental grants be provided.		
	Fire Hazard Management			
Arum lilies weeds in and adjacent to the 'dam' near the Point Pump Station are removed.	Weed Management	Costs and recommendation be included in the report to Council.	To be undertaken by BVSC staff if funding permits	\$700
	Tree Management			
	Working Together			

## Attachment J – Site Meeting Notes July 2019: The Point and Dolphin Cove

~~North Tura Coastal Reserve the Point. Site meeting notes and outcomes.~~

~~8 July 2019 summary~~

### ~~Attendance~~

~~BVSC: Mayor—Kristy McBain; Acting General—Manager Anthony McMahon; Manager Leisure & Recreation—John Grady~~

~~NTBRA: Les Murphy, Chris Young (1.30pm)~~

~~Living With Nature: Libby Hepburn; Carine McGuffie (3pm)~~

<del>Item</del>	<del>Issue / Discussion</del>	<del>Outcome / Way forward</del>
<del>Under-canopy mowing</del>	<del>Under canopy mowing—Current good example near lagoon. Existing Banksias and Melaleuca retained. Agreed it is a neat suitable treatment for that area and purpose.</del>	<del>Agree. This area can be used as an example for management of future under canopy mown areas.</del>
<del>Under-canopy mowing</del>	<del>Under canopy mowing—showed example of agreed extended area Feb 2019 near lagoon (pink marked tree)</del>	<del>Noted pink marked tree was the agreed point in Feb 2019</del>
<del>Under-canopy mowing</del>	<del>Proposal to increase the under-canopy mown area to align with the existing coastal reserve sign. Trees marked on lagoon side. (to be represented on revised maps).</del>	<del>General agreement noting vegetation will increase in preferred area for wildlife corridor. (ref offset areas below)</del>
<del>Existing vegetation areas.</del>	<del>Overview of existing vegetation areas (white marks) and offset proposal areas (yellow marks). Various examples shown and discussed.</del>	<del>Improved understanding of principles and meaning and intended outcome of site mark out.</del>
<del>Purpose of areas</del>	<del>Discuss purpose of areas. Mown parkland and vegetation / wildlife corridor. Benefit in having areas in preferred locations for purpose. Need to work within relevant legislation.</del>	<del>Work within legislation. Apply understanding of differing purposes and apply 'preferred area for purpose' method.</del>
<del>Edges</del>	<del>Overview of importance of defining edges. Clear boundaries to work to and define required tasks to manage within those areas. Without clear edges works areas and tasks are unclear.</del>	<del>Define edge areas by map and on site based on site meeting discussions and outcomes.</del>
<del>Edges</del>	<del>Once edges are defined it will be easier to define tasks for management purpose and interests and to monitor areas and works.</del>	<del>Define and prioritise required tasks relative to area and interests.</del>
<del>Edges</del>	<del>Edge treatments will typically be a sprayed edge (similar to Short Point rehabilitation areas) with more substantial / permanent edges treatments (coyer logs, timber logs, bollards, boulders) to manage unwanted access and encroachments where and as required.</del>	<del>Trial edge treatments to deliver cost, appearance and purpose</del>
<del>Edges</del>	<del>Discussions re use of vegetation at cliff edges and embankments for safety and riparian buffer.</del>	<del>Apply a principle of a 2m setback from where cliff and creek / lagoon embankments begin to grade more steeply than surrounds for public safety and riparian area buffer.</del>

Shire Natural Area Management	The area and issues are similar to many others across the shire. The need to manage these types of areas better was noted and agreed.	A consistent approach to managing issues is required to get best value from available resources and best possible outcomes.
Offset Areas	Principles of offset. Have mown area in preferred area (next to lagoon), vegetation area where most benefit for wildlife corridor, reduce edge area, work within legislation, work to balance increase in m2 mown areas against increase in vegetation areas to be planted.	Work within legislation. Apply understanding of differing purposes and apply 'preferred area for purpose' method.
Offset Areas	Principle is to work to have a balance between increase in mown area and vegetation area.	Increased under canopy mown areas along lagoon etc to be offset by revegetation areas to infill and simplify irregular edge shapes, increase vegetation in narrower areas, reduce edge area and edges to be simplified.
Paths	The Point access paths. (all weather and emergency) Relatively straight forward project without need for formal survey. Discussion on need or not for additional clearing on path shoulders.	Agreement on location as per maps shown on site. Additional clearing on shoulders not required. Path clearances to be maintained for purpose.
Paths	The Point All weather path 2.5m wide.	would typically run along high side of existing path (as shown on map) with drainage and construction method to suit wetter areas as required.
Paths	Emergency access path 3m wide.	Path clearances to be maintained for purpose. Identify entry from The Point
Paths	The grant funded paths will be used as an edge treatment.	Works on grant funded paths will progress once mown areas and vegetation areas are agreed.
Deadwood	Deadwood removal / management along path edges where visually poor to improve appearance.	Example distance of 2m from path edge for deadwood removal noting this will vary depending on how much it is impacting on appearance.
Deadwood	Intent of deadwood removal is to improve appearance and replant, unless in identified increased mown areas.	-
Deadwood	Discuss deadwood is a necessary part of the ecology and wildlife corridor.	Deadwood to remain in internal areas
Deadwood	Disposal / removal of deadwood is high cost task. Look at other options to manage and reduce cost. Example hazard reduction / ecological pile burn.	Look at other options to manage and reduce cost. Example hazard reduction / ecological pile burn, leave larger diameter pieces on site in less visible areas for habitat.
Vegetation	Revegetation. Main habitat is ground and mid layer shrubs and grasses.	Look at shrub species and grasses indigenous to area to approx. 1.5m high in revegetation areas.
Vegetation	Areas of increased mowing to be defined.	Banksia and Melaleuca to be retained in increased under canopy mowing areas.
Vegetation	Weed management. Scale of the task is noted.	Staged approach will be required with priorities to be to define edge areas and wildlife corridor areas.

Maps	Discussion on maps and some question on accuracy of areas applied by mapping.	Staff to will revise maps based on notes above and site discussions. Relevant reference points and areas to be used as mapping and on-site ground truth points to check accuracy. (i.e. m2 of pump station slab and entry.
Group Agreements	It was noted that not all members of each group would agree with what had been discussed on site. It was discussed and noted that people within groups may have differing views and it would be unusual for all to agree on all items. However there needs to be understanding of differing principles and purpose of areas to move forward and this will mean compromise. It was noted that delivering all requests for all people will not be possible.	Groups to discuss with members noting some may have differing points of view. Take a vote within group if need be.
Dolphin Cove	Information related to proposal for emergency access track location and track type was provided.	Meeting will be arranged with a resident of Dolphin Cove to discuss the potential application of the outcomes above at related to the Dolphin Cove emergency access track.

**North Tura Coastal Reserve Dolphin Cove. Site meeting notes and outcomes—**

**16 July 2019 summary**

**Attendance**

BVSC: Mayor—Kristy McBain; Acting General—Manager Anthony McMahon; Manager Leisure & Recreation—John Grady

NTBRA: Jeff Maldon; Bruce Turner (3—4.15pm)

Item	Issue / Discussion	Outcome / Way forward
<b>Overview of The Point Meeting</b>	Overview of main points discussed at 'The Point' meeting. Principles of offset proposal, (retain similar m2 areas, defining edges, defining tasks to manage areas for their purpose, dead wood removal 2m from edge as inductive example)	Noted by all meeting progressed.
Purpose of areas	Discuss purpose of areas. Mown parkland and vegetation / wildlife corridor. Benefit in having areas in preferred locations for purpose. Need to work within relevant legislation.	Work within legislation. Apply understanding of differing purposes and apply 'preferred area for purpose' method. Balanced offset approach is important for working within legislation.
Shire Natural Area Management	The area and issues are similar to many others across the shire. The need to manage these types of areas better with the resources available was noted.	A consistent approach to managing issues is required to get best value from available resources and best possible outcomes.
Paths	Discuss different path types and requirements. Accessible path (grades and stable surface); all weather path (stable surface); emergency access path (3m clearance width for vehicle access no shoulder); pedestrian trails. Discussion re path types at Dolphin Cove identified in SMP and grant applications (emergency access). Current grant does not include stable surface path (i.e. deco granite) all the way to the car park. Jeff M referred to newspaper article referring to all weather path from the viewing platform to the carpark.	Will aim to achieve all weather path along APZ edge from car park to viewing platform. Cost will be identified as works are tendered.
Paths	Proposal from NTBRA to straighten path alignment from alongside APZ through understory to near the viewing platform. Intent is to remove the bend and make access easier for emergency vehicles. Issue will be to avoid / minimise vegetation removal. Prune to get clearances where possible. To achieve 3m width will require some understory / grasses removal, some lateral branch pruning and removal of several (approx. 5) sapling Melaleuca. The work will better define path and reduce path length. Offset principle applies for unneeded pathways to be planted and allowed to revegetate.	Agree in principle noting offset and revegetation of existing paths.
Under canopy mowing	Under canopy mowing—Proposed area closer to top of stairs. Existing established trees (Banksias etc) retained. also grassed area to be utilised as a turning area for emergency vehicles.	Agreed suitable area for treatment and purpose. Utilise under canopy mown area near the top of the viewing platform.

		as 3 point turning area for vehicles.
Northern walk through.	Question re felled Melaleucas and deadwood removal. Jeff M asked if removal of section of dead melaleuca is possible. Possible fire hazard? Discussed deadwood being part of ecology and wildlife corridor. If questions refer to RFS. Possible option to schedule broad area burn or pile burns if needed. These measures can act hazard reduction and also be positive for ecology. BVSC fire hazard control as per BVBRMC program.	Deadwood to remain in internal areas. Fire hazard management to continue as directed by the BVBFMC program.
Northern walk through.	Discussion re fallen and dead Melaleucas. John G advised that there is clear evidence of saw cuts in some of the fallen Melaleuca. This indicates the fallen trees are likely a result of vandalism. BVSC has photo records. They were marked with pink tape which it was noted had been removed and placed elsewhere	Fallen trees to remain in place. If concerns regarding bushfire risk management NTBRA can refer to RFS for review and response.
Deadwood	Disposal / removal of deadwood is high cost task. Look at other options to manage and reduce cost. Example hazard reduction / ecological pile burn.	Look at other options to manage and reduce cost. Example hazard reduction / ecological pile burn, leave larger diameter pieces on site in less visible areas for habitat or edging.
Deadwood	Deadwood removal / management along path edges where visually poor to improve appearance.	Example distance of 2m from path edge for deadwood removal noting this will vary depending on how much it is impacting on appearance.
Vegetation areas.	Overview of existing vegetation areas and offset proposal areas (yellow marks). Various examples shown and discussed. General agreement on yellow markings representing a balanced 'offset model'.	Improved understanding of principles and intended outcome of site mark out.
Vegetation areas.	Discussion re removal and replanting of trees and vegetation along edges. Confirmed that existing trees and vegetation will not be removed inside vegetation area edges. Existing cleared areas inside edges will be replanted with planting grading up from edges to approx. 1.5m to provide a good habitat / shrub layer so the areas can best provide wildlife corridor functions.	Existing trees and shrubs to remain in side edges. New planting the grade up in height from edges for ongoing access / clearances. Vegetation will be maintained for path clearances.
Vegetation areas.	Revegetation. Main habitat is ground and mid layer shrubs and grasses.	Look at shrub species and grasses indigenous to area to approx. 1.5m high in revegetation areas.
Edges	Overview of importance of defining edges. Clear boundaries to work to and define required tasks to manage within those areas. Without clear edges works areas and tasks are unclear.	Define edge areas by map and on site based on site meeting discussions and outcomes.
Edges	Once edges are defined it will be easier to define tasks for management purpose and interests and to monitor areas and works.	Define and prioritise required tasks relative to area and interests.



Edges	Edge treatments will typically be a sprayed edge (similar to Short Point rehabilitation areas) with more substantial / permanent edges treatments (coyer logs, timber logs, bollards, boulders) to manage unwanted access and encroachments where and as required.	Trial edge treatments to deliver cost, appearance and purpose outcomes.
Paths	New paths will be used as an edge treatment.	Works on grant funded paths will progress once mown areas and vegetation areas are agreed.
Maps	Discussion on maps and version of mapping based on 'yellow markings'.	Staff to revise maps based on notes above, yellow markings on aerial photo and site discussions. Relevant reference points and areas can be used for on-site ground truth points to check accuracy developed maps (i.e. m2 of pump station slab and entry).