

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT



SURFSIDE BEACH FORESHORE RESERVE

CROWN RESERVE R58089 FOR ACCESS AND PUBLIC RECREATION

Endorsed at Council's Works & Facilities Committee Meeting on 13 December 2005

Adopted by the Department of Lands on 2 May 2008

**This plan is the Plan of Management for
Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve.**

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ESC Plan of Management No 33**

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1 INTRODUCTION- WHY A PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

This Plan of Management is for the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve located on the northern side of Batemans Bay. It is approximately 5ha in area. All land included in this Plan of Management is Crown Land (part of Lot 7005 DP 755933). Eurobodalla Shire Council is the appointed Trust Manager under Part 5 of the Crown Lands Act 1989 for the area included in this Plan of Management. The Reserve is part of the Batemans Bay (R58089) Reserve Trust.

This Plan of Management has been developed to ensure that the future development of the reserve is consistent with relevant legislation, policies, guidelines and community expectations.

This Plan of Management guides the future use and development of the reserve. It outlines how Council, in consultation with the Department of Lands and the community, intends to use, develop and manage the land, and determine the scale and intensity of development for today and the future.

As a planning tool it provides Council, the Department of Lands and the community goals to work towards in achieving agreed outcomes for the management of the land. A Plan of Management can be used to identify projects that could be achieved through community working groups as well as providing supporting documentation when applying for grants.

It should be noted that parts of Reserve 58089 located adjacent to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve (CCNR) have not been included in this Plan of Management. The Parks & Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation have advised that they would be prepared to gazette these part of the reserve as an addition to CCNR.

2 SITE LOCATION

Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve is located on the northern side of Batemans Bay, approximately 3 hours drive from Sydney and a 5 minute drive from Batemans Bay.



Figure 1 Location of Surfside Beach Foreshore Crown Reserve

3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management provides a guide for the future use, development and management of the reserve.

This Plan has been developed in accordance with the environmental, cultural heritage, recreational and visual values that have so far been identified for the reserve. These values are the qualities of the reserve that are significant, special or important, and that the community desires to protect or enhance.

The Parks & Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation have advised that lands adjacent to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve, identified as Crown Reserve 58089 (including Hawks Nest Headland), and the Council Unformed Public Road located directly to the north of Hawks Nest Headland, exhibit conservation values compatible with those values located within Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve. The Parks & Wildlife Division also believes that management of these lands as one nature reserve would be beneficial in terms of reserve design and the effective application of policies and regulations. This Plan of Management supports the recommendation of the Parks & Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation for further investigation.

The plan proposes that Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve be rehabilitated over a 5-year period. During this time, garden beds built into the reserve will be removed. Adjoining property owners will be limited to mowing an area up to a maximum of 5 metres from private property boundaries into the reserve.

The reserve will be replanted when necessary with native coastal vegetation to enhance wildlife habitat and to provide a visual buffer between the beach and neighbouring residences. View corridors from neighbouring residents will be retained. Priority for planting will be ground covers and shrubs and the replacement of senescing trees.

The management of noxious and environmental weeds is an issue of concern to both Eurobodalla Shire Council and the local community. A program of progressively removing weeds from the reserve is proposed. Neighbouring residents will be encouraged to plant species that will not spread from private gardens into the reserve.

Ensuring the stability of the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve dune system is recognised as being an important issue. This Plan of Management does not address the Surfside Beach and McLeods Beach erosion and McLeods Creek management issues in detail as these are addressed by other Eurobodalla Shire Council strategies. However, the plan does recognize that all works, plantings and landscaping on the dunal system must be undertaken in accordance with management and rehabilitation techniques recommended by the *Coastal Dune Management Manual* (NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation 2001).

The plan provides for improved public access to the beach and the reserve. Repairs to fencing at beach access ways and the rehabilitation of vegetation is recommended to improve the visual amenity of the reserve. Reserve access will be enhanced by the provision of an informal 600mm wide walking track along the southern side of the reserve extending from the northern reserve car park to Pelican Point. The track will be natural in appearance with no treatment to the walking surface. Council will consult with the local community to determine the final routing of the track. Markers to delineate between private land and the reserve and improved signage will be installed to improve public use of the reserve.

The Plan encourages the use of McLeods Beach Park for picnics and informal recreation by providing for tree planting for shade and space delineation and the installation of additional picnic tables with appropriate access for people with disabilities.

No fire mitigation works are proposed as the majority of land is mapped as minor bushfire risk and insignificant risk to community assets.

There are Aboriginal sites located on the reserve and Council will consult with the Batemans Bay Local Aboriginal Land Council on all aspects of management of Aboriginal places within the Surfside Beach Reserve.

The plan has been developed in consultation with the community and proposes a future management regime for the reserve that aims to protect the values of the reserve for current and future generations.

4 CONSULTATION PROCESS

Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve has a long history of public participation in its development and management. Community consultation is therefore an important part of the preparation of this Plan of Management.

When preparing this Draft Plan of Management, the following inputs from the community were considered:

- Surfside Residents Management Plan (2001)
- Submission by Surfside Beach Residents Committee (2004)
- Private Submissions
- Myamba Parade resident workshop (10 November 2004).
- Informal meeting with Myamba Parade residents.
- Public Information Day at the Surfside Store – 19 January 2005
- Public submissions on a Preliminary Draft Plan of Management which was presented for public exhibition for a period of 8 weeks to 16 February 2005 from the wider Surfside community.

This Plan of Management is now presented for public exhibition and comment.

After the public exhibition, Council will consider all submissions made in response to the draft plan and make any changes it considers necessary in preparing the final draft plan. This will then be submitted to the Minister for Lands for adoption as the legally binding document to guide future development, use and management of the reserve.

5 DESIRED OUTCOMES

The desired outcomes of this plan are:

- To conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function of the reserve;
- To rehabilitate and maintain the land to its natural state and setting;
- To provide for appropriate linkages with vegetation & access corridors;
- To ensure that the use and management of the reserve is in keeping with The Crown Lands Act 1989, NSW Coastal Policy 1997, The Guiding Principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development and other relevant legislation and policies;
- To provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner that will facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore and to minimise and mitigate any disturbance on the foreshore caused by community use;
- To maintain the foreshore as a transition area between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment, and to protect and enhance all functions associated with the foreshore's role as a transition area;
- To ensure the principal values of the reserve are protected and enhanced:
 - Environmental
 - Cultural heritage
 - Recreational
 - Visual / Scenic

6 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICIES

It is essential in preparing this Plan of Management that the relevant legislation and Government policies are taken into consideration, of which the *Crown Lands Act 1989* and the *NSW Coastal Policy 1997* are the most significant. These documents stress the conservation of natural resources and their management in an ecologically sustainable manner, while at the same time providing appropriate opportunities for public use.

This plan must also address the requirements of *the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *State Environment Planning Policy 71*. These establish the statutory planning framework that must be followed in the management of foreshore reserves in the planning area. Other important State policies include the *State Rivers and Estuaries Policy* and *NSW Coastline Hazard Policy 1988*.

There are other policies that examine the local environmental conditions and impose restrictions and conditions on the type of development that is possible on the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve. These include the *Eurobodalla Shire Council Urban Local Environment Plan*, the *Clyde Estuary Management Study* and Council's Emergency Response and Erosion Management Plans.

6.1 Crown Land, the Reserve System and Trust Management

The Crown Lands Act 1989 governs the planning, management and use of Crown Land. It includes provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for prescribed public purposes and facilitates leasing and licensing of Crown Land where appropriate. The collection of Crown land for which has been set aside for a public purpose is called the Crown Reserve System.

The Department of Lands, together with reserve trusts appointed by the Minister for Lands, is responsible for the administration and management of the Crown Reserve System. Eurobodalla Shire Council is the Reserve Trust Manager appointed by the Minister for Lands to care, control and manage Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve.

6.1.1 HOW THE CROWN RESERVES AND DEDICATIONS CAN BE USED

Uses and activities in land reserved for public purposes are broadly defined by the public purpose of the reservation or dedication, in conjunction with any conditions and provisions within the specific zoning in the Councils Local Environmental Plan.

In addition, case law judgments influence the policy and practice of the Department of Lands and the Trust Managers. The body of case law which helps define acceptable uses and activities on public recreation reserves provides the following guidance:

- Use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved and ancillary to or supportive of the purpose.
- Improvements and developments to land which is reserved or dedicated are confined to those which support, or are ancillary to, the public purpose of the reservation or dedication;
- Land reserved or dedicated for public recreation must be open to the public generally as a right. The public may only be restricted from access to parts of the reserve and buildings thereon, if it is necessary for the public's enjoyment of the reserve to be excluded, e.g. a workshop, equipment storage or operational facilities;

6.2 NSW Crown Lands Act 1989

As the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve is a Crown reserve, the Plan of Management is to be prepared strictly in accordance with Division 6 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* and the principles for Crown land management as set out in Section 11 of the Act. These principles are that:

- Environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land,
- The natural resources of the Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible,
- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged,
- Where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged,
- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity and
- Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

The Act sets out specific requirements in relation to the referral, display and adoption of a plan. The Act requires that the draft Plan be placed on public display for not less than 28 days and that the Minister for Lands must consider timely comment before adopting the Plan. The Minister must also refer a copy of the draft Plan to the Trustee (Eurobodalla Shire Council) for consideration. The Minister may adopt a Plan of Management without alteration or with such alteration as the Minister considers necessary. Once a Plan is adopted, it must be carried out and no works may be undertaken in respect of the reserve unless they are in accordance with the Plan.

6.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) forms the framework within which planning occurs within NSW. Works proposed on the reserve may require development consent under Part 4 of the EP&A Act.

The EP&A Act sets up environmental planning instruments, which provide a basis for development control at state-wide (State Environmental Planning Policy- SEPP), regional (Regional Environmental Plans-REP) and local levels (Local Environmental Plans-LEP and Development Control Plans-DCP). Consent granted by Council must be in accordance with the planning instruments gazetted for the area.

6.3.1 THE STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY NO 71- COASTAL PROTECTION

The State Environmental Planning Policy No 71- Coastal Protection (SEPP 71) commenced in November 2002. SEPP 71 has been made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and aims to ensure that the coastal zone is protected in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

This Policy aims to:

- Protect and manage the natural, cultural, recreational and economic attributes of the New South Wales coast,
- Protect and improve existing public access to and along coastal foreshores to the extent that this is compatible with the natural attributes of the coastal foreshore,
- Ensure that new opportunities for public access to and along coastal foreshores are identified and realised to the extent that this is compatible with the natural attributes of the coastal foreshore,
- Protect and preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage, and Aboriginal places, values, customs, beliefs and traditional knowledge,
- Ensure that the visual amenity of the coast is protected,
- Protect and preserve beach environments and beach amenity,
- Protect and preserve native coastal vegetation,
- Protect and preserve the marine environment of New South Wales,
- Protect and preserve rock platforms,
- Manage the coastal zone in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (within the meaning of section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*),
- Ensure that the type, bulk, scale and size of development is appropriate for the location and protects and improves the natural scenic quality of the surrounding area, and
- Encourage a strategic approach to coastal management.

SEPP 71 provides for the Minister for Natural Resources to have over-riding consent authority for developments up to 100m above the mean high water mark of the sea, a bay or an estuary.

6.3.2 EUROBODALLA URBAN LOCAL ENVIRONMENT PLAN

Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve land is zoned 6a1 (Public Open Space) under the Eurobodalla Urban Local Environment Plan. The objectives of the 6a1 Public Open Space zone are:

- To recognise the importance of land in the zone as open space and allow a limited range of uses compatible with keeping the land as open space and in public ownership, and
- To permit a range of uses, especially recreational uses, where those uses comply with the plan of management for the land, and
- To allow development on foreshores where that development is water-related and enhances the recreational use or natural environment of the foreshore, and
- To reserve privately owned land that is essential for future public open space and provide for its acquisition by the Council, and
- To ensure that development in areas of environmental significance does not reduce that significance.

6.4 NSW Coastal Policy 1997

The NSW Coastal Policy was adopted in November 1997 and provides a policy framework through which effective, balanced and co-ordinated management of the N.S.W. Coastal Zone can occur. The central focus of the policy is the Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) of the Coastline. The Coastal Council of NSW is a body set up by the NSW Government which is responsible for ensuring all parties involved in the implementation of the Coastal Policy (State agencies, local councils, other public authorities and non-governmental organisations) perform their tasks effectively.

Objectives from the Coastal Policy of particular relevance to this plan are:

Objective 1.1

To identify coastal lands and aquatic environments with conservation values and devise and implement acquisition policies, management strategies and controls to ensure that those values are protected.

Objective 1.2

To conserve the diversity of all native plant and animal species and to protect and assist the recovery of threatened and endangered species.

Objective 1.4

To manage the coastline and estuarine environments in the public interest to ensure their health and vitality.

Objective 1.5

To foster new initiatives and facilitate the continued involvement of the community in programs aimed at the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas.

Objective 2.1

To give the impacts of natural processes and hazards a high priority in the planning and management of coastal areas.

Objective 3.1

To identify and protect areas of high natural or built aesthetic quality.

Objective 4.1

To effectively manage and conserve cultural heritage places, items and landscapes.

Objective 4.2

To recognise the rights and needs of indigenous people and to ensure inputs by Aboriginal communities prior to making decisions affecting indigenous communities.

Objective 5.3

To develop and implement “best practice” approaches to achieving sustainable resource management.

Objective 7.1

To increase public access to foreshores when feasible and environmentally sustainable options are available.

Objective 7.2

To ensure risks to human safety from the use of coastal resources is minimised.

Objective 8.4

To develop adequate formal and informal education and awareness programs addressing coastal management issues.

Objective 9.1

To facilitate consistent and complementary decision making which recognises the three spheres of government.

Objective 9.3

To ensure local government coastal policy and management is integrated and involves community participation and information exchange.

The Plan of Management process is an effective way in which Council and State Government agencies can implement the requirements of the Coastal Policy and enable Council to coordinate the effective management of its extensive and diverse coastal reserve system.

6.5 State Rivers and Estuary Policy

The objective of the State Rivers and Estuary Policy is to manage the rivers, estuaries and adjacent wetlands of NSW in ways which:

- Slow, halt or reverse the overall rate of degradation in their systems;
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of their essential biophysical functions and
- Maintain the beneficial use of these resources.

Recommendations of this Plan of Management and future use and management of the study area will be consistent with this policy.

6.6 Eurobodalla Companion Animals Policy

The following is a brief description of the Eurobodalla Shire Council dogs on beaches policy as it relates to Surfside Beach. The Policy describes areas where and times when dogs are permitted with and without leash and where dogs are prohibited.

At Surfside Beach the following conditions apply:

Time-share access is available on all beaches and adjacent reserves, and other reserves (unless those areas are prohibited):

- Time-share access is available between 5pm and 9am (1 November to 30 April) and 3pm and 10am (1 May to 31 October)
- Animals must be under effective control i.e. leashed unless in nominated off-leash areas
- Animals must be under effective control while accessing and until reaching, the nominated off-leash areas.

Prohibited Areas

- Surfside - between headlands along Myamba Parade

Off-leash Areas (time-share):

- Surfside - beach between 100m east of caravan park and western end of Myamba Parade

6.7 Eurobodalla Public Toilet strategy (2002)

The Strategy recommends that:

- No changes are made to the number or location of toilets and amenity blocks currently owned and maintained by Council in the North Batemans Bay/Surfside catchment within the next five years.
- The provision of toilet facilities be undertaken at Surfside in the vicinity of Myamba Parade in a 10 to 15 year period.

6.8 Other Relevant Legislation and policies

- Lower South Coast Regional Environmental Plan No1 and No2
- NSW Coastline Hazard Policy 1998
- Coastal Crown Lands Policy 1991
- Native Titles Act 1993 (Commonwealth)
- Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995
- Native Species Conservation Act 1997
- Native Vegetation Act 2003
- Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948
- The Local Government Act 1993
- Fisheries Management Act 1994
- NSW Coastline Protection Act 1979

7 LAND DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve (Lot 7005 DP 755933) is a Crown Reserve, encompassing approximately 5 hectares of beach foreshore. Eurobodalla Shire Council is the Trust Manager of this reserve, which is included in the Batemans Bay (R58089) Reserve Trust. The reserve was added to the Batemans Bay Reserve Trust on 8 July 1994 and the Crown Reserve Number for this land is 58089. As Trustee, Council is responsible for the management and maintenance of the reserve in consultation with the Department of Lands.

The Land is zoned 6a1 (Public Open Space) under Council's Urban LEP.

Located adjacent to this Crown Land are three parcels of Council owned Community Land (Lot 3 DP 1044536, Lot 901 DP 214160 and Lot 4 DP 702042) and two parcels of land which are defined as Council Unformed Public Roads. While this land is not included in this Plan of Management in a statutory capacity, this Plan of Management makes recommendations on its future management.

All of the Council owned Community Land and the Unformed Public Road are zoned 6a1 (Public Open Space) under Council's Urban LEP.

For an illustration of the land included in this Plan of Management (including the Council owned Community Land and the Unformed Roads), refer to the Existing Conditions Plan on page 25.

7.1 Crown Reserve Purpose

This reserve has the Crown Reserve purpose of Access & Public Recreation.

The use of the land must be consistent with its Crown Reserve Purpose of Public Access & Recreation and with the Council zoning for the land under its Local Environmental Plan.

7.2 Proposed Addition to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve

During the exhibition of the draft of this Plan of Management, the Parks & Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation advised that they considered parts of the lands identified as Crown Reserve 58089 (including Hawks Nest Headland), and the Council Unformed Public Road located directly to the north of Hawks Nest Headland, (Figure 2) exhibit conservation values that are compatible with those values located within the adjacent Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve. The Parks & Wildlife Division also believes that management of these lands as one nature reserve makes sense, particularly in terms of reserve design and the effective application of their policies and regulations.

The Parks & Wildlife Division stated that they would be prepared to consider gazetting the part of Crown Reserve 58089 north of and including Hawks Nest Headland as additions to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve. At the same time they recommended that the Council Unformed Public Road located directly north of Hawks Nest Headland also be added to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve.

The Council Unformed Public Road located north of Hawks Nest Headland totals approximately 1130m². The road has never been formed or utilised as a road for vehicle access and no improvements have been made by Council. This land is vegetated in its natural setting and contributes to the natural amenity of the Hawks Next Headland area. It would be appropriate that this land be added to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve, subject to the consent of Eurobodalla Shire Council. This Plan of Management supports the recommendation of the Parks & Wildlife Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation for further investigation.

Subsequent to the adoption of this Plan of Management by the Department of Lands, the Department advised that they supported the addition of part Crown Reserve 58089 and the Council Unformed Public Road would be added to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve. This area is illustrated on Figure 2.



Figure 2 Area proposed to be added to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve

7.3 Development of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve to Date

Residents of Surfside Beach have a long history of participating in planting trees, shrubs and grasses in the reserve and stabilising the dune system.

As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, there were problems with erosion at the northern end of the beach and McLeods Beach. Council is addressing the erosion issue and has engaged specialist consultants to prepare the following plans: *McLeods Beach Emergency Response Plan 2003* by WBM Oceanics and *Surfside Beach Erosion Study 1997* by Patterson Britton & Partners Pty Ltd).

Over the years some residents have built structures on the reserve such as sheds, barbeques, clotheslines, fences, terraces, concrete edging and other encroachments including gardens. Most of these encroachments have now been removed with the support of local residents, but some garden beds still remain.

On February 11, 2001 Council staff proposed that a 5 metre grassed walkway be cleared immediately adjacent to the adjoining property boundaries. All residents adjoining the reserve expressed opposition to this proposal on the grounds that it would create security problems and would encourage illegal use of the reserve. Council staff also proposed that in the longer term, exotic vegetation should be removed and replaced. Residents expressed the view that where practicable existing vegetation should be incorporated onto the overall plan for the rehabilitation of the reserve.

At a further meeting on 14th April 2001, a proposal was put by Council Staff to erect a fence along the full length of the reserve with fenced walkways to the beach. This was strongly objected to by adjoining residents.

7.4 Aboriginal Heritage

The area in the vicinity of Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve (adjacent to Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve) has a long history of Aboriginal activity.

The area fell within the territory of the Walbunja language group. At the time of white settlement Aboriginal people affiliated with the Walbunja were recorded between Cape Dromedary and near Ulladulla on the coast and inland to Braidwood and the Shoalhaven River.

The Aboriginal people of the area had a diverse economy, with trade and cultural links with neighbouring groups. Although predominantly fisher people, they would have also utilised the surrounding forests and woodlands for meat and plants. It is reported (*NPWS 2004, Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve Plan of Management*) that Aboriginal people formerly gathered each year for a feast of mud oysters, mussels and shellfish at the mouth of the Cullendulla Creek. This tradition continues today with locals from the Aboriginal community visiting Cullendulla Creek to collect the Sydney Cockle.

It is recognised that the landscape, and the plants, animals and physical features within the landscape are all an integral part of Aboriginal cultural heritage.

A search of the NPWS cultural heritage recorded sites database indicates there are 5 sites located on the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve: These consist of artefact, earth mound and shells. Their exact locations have not been shown in the Landscape Masterplan in order to protect them. The Eurobodalla Shire Council acknowledges the right of Aboriginal people to make decisions about their own heritage.

7.5 Recreational use

7.5.1 EXISTING FACILITIES AND USE

Principal uses of the reserve are:

- Swimming (although the beach is strictly not in the planning area);
- Walking;
- Picnicking;
- Fishing

The beach is popular with families and young children as the water is generally clean and protected from both north-easterly winds and ocean swells.

The reserve enhances adjoining Surfside residents' properties and many have developed gardens extending into the reserve.

McLeods Beach park provides several tables within a large mown area adjacent to Wharf Road and is the only developed public area located adjacent to the beach in Surfside. The site is typically open providing little shade or space definition either within the reserve or with adjacent land uses.

Council will not take any responsibility and accepts no liability for those residents who choose to undertake a mowing activity to maintain the existing open area for group activities located at the southern end of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve.

7.5.2 ACCESS

There are 4 public access points to the reserve:

- One at the eastern end of Surfside Beach,
- Two, centrally opposite The Vista and Timbara Cr and
- One at McLeod's Beach reserve.

On-street parking is available at each of the access points and off-street parking is available at the eastern end access point. The car park offers approximately 12 car spaces although this varies, as there is no line marking. No disabled parking is provided.

Post and wire fences bordering the access ways have been installed to prevent pedestrian access to the dunes and causing damage to its vegetation. Generally, this fencing is in a poor state of repair and detracts from the visual experience of the reserve and beach.

A series of informal pathways extend from the neighbouring houses to the beach. In the majority of cases, the paths are stable, however where there is a significant drop between the sand dune and the beach, steps have been constructed (Figure 3)

It appears that the existing vegetated section of the reserve is rarely used by the public. The reserve is also difficult to access in places because of the native vegetation and mass planting of garden beds and shrubs.

Council has been advised throughout its consultation that there is a sense of trespassing on private property where gardens have encroached into the reserve as the public/ private property boundary is at times unclear.

Hawks Nest Headland is currently accessed by three informal steep tracks, two from the boardwalk to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve and one from Surfside Beach. All three of these tracks are eroding because they are on steep slopes.

Informal pedestrian tracks cross Hawks Nest Headland to access the steep escarpment defining the headland but there is little track definition and no public control installation between the access tracks and the escarpment.

7.6 Visual Amenity

The landscape of Surfside Beach consists of 3 main landscape types; the beach, the vegetated sand dunes and the neighbouring houses. The dunes provide an important visual buffer between the beach and the neighbouring houses along Myamba Parade.

The dunes largely determine the visual character of the beach by providing a vegetated natural backdrop to the beach. This allows the beach to integrate into the neighbouring natural landscape of Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve and provides a sense of privacy for users of the beach and the adjoining residents.

The vegetation on the sand dunes is a mix of native indigenous species and exotic species that are established in gardens or escaped into the reserve. The colour and form of the exotic species such as the *Pinus radiata* and Yuccas visually contrast with the surrounding native vegetation. (Figure 4)



Figure 3 Beach Stairs



Figure 4 Pinus Radiata and Yuccas

The visual landscape of the sand dunes is also highly valued by the neighbouring residents. The majority of houses have no fences between the reserve and the private property, allowing a visual incorporation of the reserve into the residential garden. Additionally, the majority of houses have views of the bay through the vegetated sand dunes – at least from their second level.

McLeods Beach has a distinct landscape character compared to Surfside Beach because of the absence of a vegetated dune system. Consequently, mown front gardens extend to the beach making houses and apartments the dominant visual feature of this area and from the main commercial precinct of Batemans Bay.



Figure 5 McLeods Beach Landscape

The public reserve located between the Wharf Road & McLeods Creek outfall and the residential lots consists of a relatively open landscape with scattered picnic tables and trees located on the edge of the day use area. The amenity of this site is compromised by the lack of shade, privacy and spaces, and intermittent pungent smells from the McLeods Creek outfall. It does however provide excellent opportunities for both passive and active recreation within Surfside and extensive views of the foreshore and Batemans Bay.

The landscape scale of Surfside Beach is relatively small, enclosed by the vegetated sand dunes, Hawks Nest Headland and Pelican Point (with exception of McLeods Beach). Large exposed storm water pipelines are located at either end of the beach. These structures detract from the Reserve's natural landscape character. Eurobodalla Shire Council is currently undertaking remedial works to improve public safety and the visual appearance of these pipes.

7.7 The Physical Environment

7.7.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The reserve generally consists of two distinct landform units – firstly the beach and secondly the vegetated sand dunes separating the residential properties from Surfside Beach. The beach is a shifting and changing landscape that can affect the width and condition of the sand dune. The sand dune is currently rehabilitating from erosion that occurred approximately 4 years ago.

The extent of the sand dunes is generally defined by the high water mark. The width of the sand dune varies between 16 and 32 metres along the length of the reserve.

7.7.2 THE DUNES AND BEACH.

Erosion of Surfside and McLeods beaches is recognised as a problem by the Eurobodalla Shire Council. To address the problem, Council commissioned *The Surfside Beach Erosion Study* (Patterson Britton & Partners, 1997) and *McLeods Beach Emergency Response Plan* (WBM Oceanics 2003). Any works proposed will need to comply with relevant legislation including the Fisheries Management Act.

Hazard reduction works recommended in the above Study and Plan for Surfside and McLeods Beach would take priority over works proposed in this Plan of Management.

7.7.2.1 Surfside Beach

Surfside Beach has been assessed as dynamically stable in previous studies involving photogrammetric analysis of beach changes over about 50 years. In the late 1990's Surfside Beach began to erode mainly at its northern end.

The Batemans Bay Vulnerability Study (DLWC, 1996) indicated that Surfside Beach had been relatively stable from 1942-1993. *The Surfside Beach Erosion Study* (Patterson Britton & Partners, 1997) stated that there had been increased erosion of the beach at its northeastern end. This has caused increasing concern to residents and ratepayers of the area.

Beach nourishment of Surfside Beach was undertaken in December 1996 and February 1997 placing approximately 12,000 cubic metres of sand on the beach. This sand has eroded rapidly as a result of high tides and occasional high seas.

Patterson Britton & Partners have recommended that priority be given to protecting the eastern most 300 metres of the beach. The following options were considered as appropriate:

- Terminal revetment
- Beach nourishment
- Groyne and nourishment

The consultants did not select a preferred strategy, as any works would require funding from Council and therefore, the selection of a preferred strategy, it was stated, could only be made by Council in consultation with the local community.

7.7.2.2 McLeods Beach

Severe erosion on McLeods Beach occurred in late 2001 and early 2002. "The most recent erosion has caused a loss of public land and threatened private land. Also, public amenity in the form of access around the Point and visual aesthetics has been lost." (McLeods Beach Emergency Response Plan (WBM Oceanics 2003)

The installation of a buried geofabric seawall has been recommended as the preferred option for McLeods Beach by WBM Oceanics (2003)

7.7.3 SURFSIDE CREEK

The management of Surfside Creek and the opening of the entrance into McLeods Beach is recognised as a problem by the Eurobodalla Shire Council. To address the problem, Council commissioned WBM Oceanics to develop management policies including a formal entrance management policy and strategies for dealing with odour. (WBM Oceanics Creek Management Policies for Joes, Wimbie, Short Beach and Surfside Creeks, Batemans Bay 2003).

7.7.4 VEGETATION

The vegetation on the dunes is very important in stabilising the sand dune and providing a visual buffer between the beach and the adjacent residential area. Residents have contributed to the establishment of the dune vegetation when Myamba Parade properties first developed. Since then there has been natural regeneration of native indigenous trees, shrubs and groundcover species and the spread of exotic plants typically those that are garden escapees.

The vegetation structure is generally open woodland with a grassy and scattered shrub understorey and is typical of natural hind dune vegetation. The dominant species includes:

- Trees
 - *Banksias integrifolia* – Coastal Banksia
 - *Casuarina glauca* – Swamp Oak
 - *Corymbia maculata* – Spotted gum
 - *Melaleuca quinqenervia* – Broad-leaved Paperbark
- Shrubs
 - *Acacia longifolia subsp. Sophorae* – Coastal Wattle
- Grasses & ground covers
 - *Lomandra longifolia* – Sword or Mat grass
 - *Spinifex sericeus* - Spinifex
 - *Themeda australis* - Kangaroo Grass
 - *Carpobrotus glaucescens* – Coastal Pigface

The vegetation on the dune in some cases has been modified by activity such as pruning or removing of trees to open views to the beach and bay.

The understorey is also largely dominated by exotic 'weed' species and include;

- *Agapanthus sp.* - Agapanthus
- *Agave americana* – Yuccas
- *Arundinaria spp.* - Bamboo
- *Asparagus asparagoides* - Bridle Creeper
- *Asparagus plumosus* – Climbing Asparagus Fern Weed
- *Bryophyllum delagoense* - Mother of Millions
- *Coprosma repens* – Mirror Plant
- *Cortaderia selloana* - Pampas Grass (W2)¹
- *Geranium sp.*
- *Hydrocotyle conariensis* - Pennywort
- *Kikuyu*

¹ Noxious weed declared under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993. W1 weeds – must be continually suppressed and destroyed; W2 – fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed; W3 – prevent spread and reduce numbers; W4 – must not be propagated or distributed.

- *Opuntia ficus-indica* - Common Prickly Pear (W4)
- *Pinus radiata*
- *Rubus fruticosus* - Black berry (W3)
- *Vinca major* - Periwinkle
- Daisies
- Thistle

7.7.5 FAUNA

No fauna study has been carried out on this reserve. However some limited data is available from sightings by local residents. These include:

- Possums
- Brown Snake
- Red Belly Black Snake
- Blue Tongued Lizard
- Kangaroo
- Fox
- Yellow Tailed Black Cockatoo
- Sulphur Crested Cockatoo
- Corella
- Galah
- Rainbow Lorikeet
- Australian King Parrot
- Crimson Rosella
- Laughing Kookaburra
- Superb Fairy Wren
- Red Browed Finch (Firetail)
- Satin Bowerbird
- Black Faced Cuckoo Shrike
- Australian Magpie
- Pied Currawong
- Hardhead Duck
- Regent Honeyeater
- White Breasted Pigeon

In addition to the above the area is likely to attract waders and water birds.

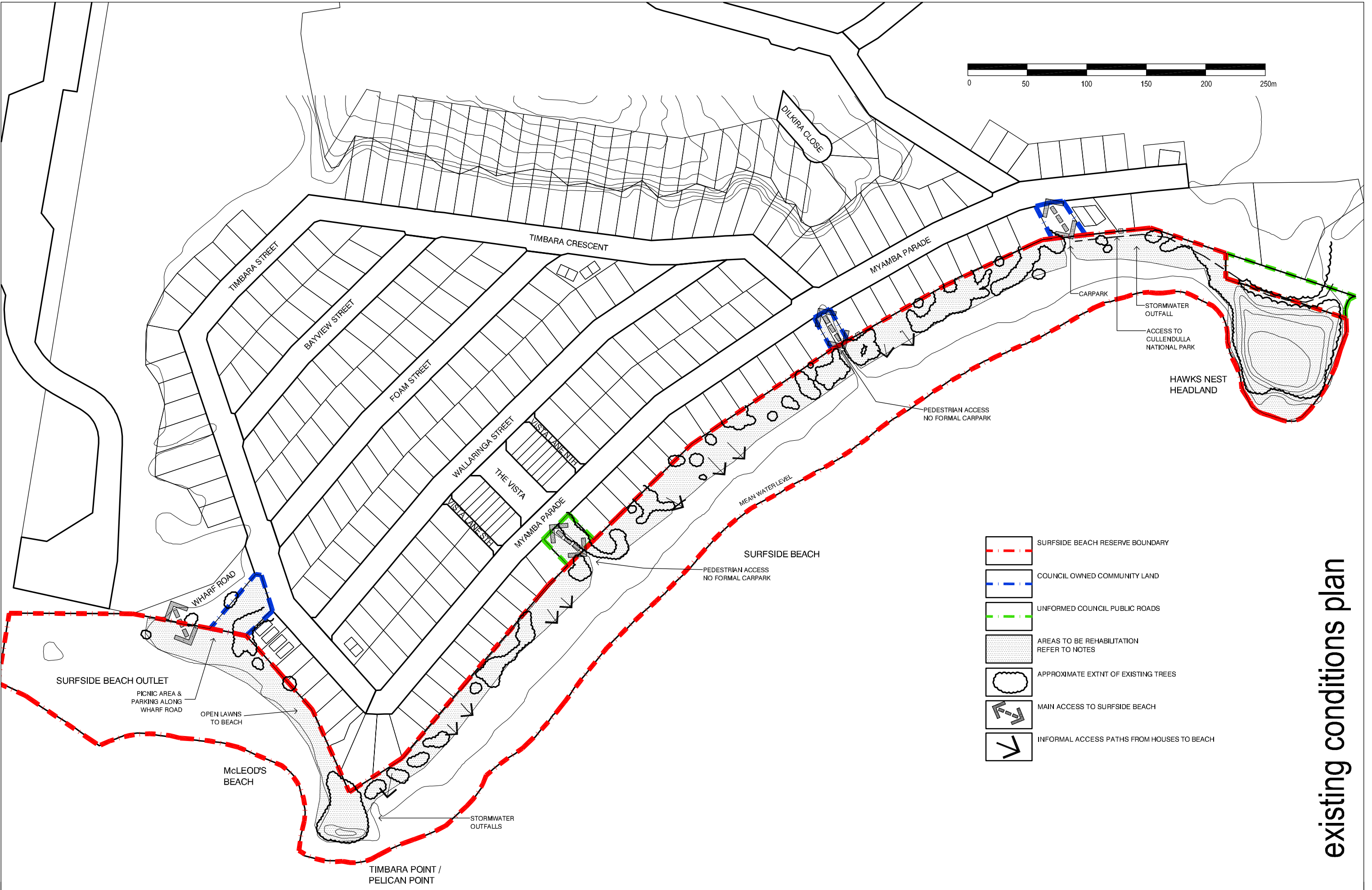
7.8 Fire Management








The majority of the reserve is not mapped as fire prone on the Eurobodalla Bushfire Risk Management Plan. Therefore the conditions and application of the Bushfire Environmental Assessment Code does not apply. The exception is the area in proximity to Hawks Nest Headland. The existing break provided by the boardwalk appears adequate in this area.

Most of the reserve is mapped as a minor bushfire risk and insignificant risk to community assets. It would therefore be of a low priority to receive fire mitigation works.

The vegetation in the reserve is not considered a hazard given the width of vegetation is less than 20 metres. The Bushfire Environmental Assessment Code states that such narrow strips of vegetation are “not considered a hazard as they are not large enough to produce fire of an intensity that will threaten dwellings” This is especially true given that the wind would need to be from the south or south east to push a fire towards the dwellings.

Figure 6 Existing Conditions Plan (on following page)



-  SURFSIDE BEACH RESERVE BOUNDARY
-  COUNCIL OWNED COMMUNITY LAND
-  UNFORMED COUNCIL PUBLIC ROADS
-  AREAS TO BE REHABILITATION
REFER TO NOTES
-  APPROXIMATE EXTNT OF EXISTING TREES
-  MAIN ACCESS TO SURFSIDE BEACH
-  INFORMAL ACCESS PATHS FROM HOUSES TO BEACH

existing conditions plan

SURFSIDE BEACH FORESHORE RESERVE



8. VALUES OF THE RESERVE

The basis for management of the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management is founded on a set of agreed values for the study area. These values are the qualities of the reserves that are significant, special or important, and that the community desires to protect or enhance. A value driven approach has been taken in preference to an issues based approach, since values will tend to remain fairly constant over time, whereas issues will inevitably continue to change and evolve.

The following values have been identified through the community consultation process and in consideration of the requirements of relevant legislation and policies.

Environmental

- The dune system is the primary protection of community assets against encroachment by the sea. This is particularly important to residents considering the history of beach erosion of McLeods Beach and the northern part of Surfside Beach.
- Connects to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve

Cultural heritage

- There is recorded Aboriginal heritage associated with the study area.

Recreational

- Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve is an important resource to the local community as it provides access to the beach and water activities.
- A highly valued feature of Surfside Beach (to which the Reserve provides access) is the opportunity for passive recreation such as flat walking, clean water, and gentle surf.
- The sand dunes provide recreational values to neighbouring residents and visitors.

Visual / Scenic

- The vegetation and landscape of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve and the Batemans Bay Reserve system contributes to the informal and natural character of Batemans Bay.
- The rocky shoreline at both ends of Surfside Beach with associated natural vegetation
- The views outward to the Bay from the beach and neighbouring houses
- Vegetated sand dunes create a visual buffer between the beach and to the residential area.

9. FRAMEWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

There is a significant body of legislative requirements and policy objectives that Council is required to consider in preparing Plans of Management. As discussed in Chapter 6 “*Relevant Legislation and Policies*”, these policies, acts and studies create the framework for the direction of reserve development, use and management.

The level of community interest in the formulation of this Plan of Management has been strong and reflects the sense of community custodianship of this land.

This Plan of Management incorporates many of the ideas put forward by reserve users, Surfside residents, the “*Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve Residents Committee Residents Management Plan*” and the Surfside Beach Reserve Residents’ Committee submission to the Plan of Management.

The following management strategies and actions are within the parameters of the policies, acts and studies presented in Section 6.

10. OPERATIONAL PLAN

The Operational Plan identifies the principal land management issues. A set of management strategies and actions accompany each issue providing an ongoing framework for the management of the reserve. These management issues relate to the values of the reserve and are reflected in the Landscape Masterplan. Each action is given a implementation category.

The following terminology is used in the Operational Plan.

Management Issue	The issue that requires a detailed approach to future management
Strategy	The broad management strategies required to address management issue of concern.
Action	Specific actions that address the strategies.
Implementation Priority	<p>Category 1 actions are those that can be implemented immediately or very soon after the adoption of the Plan. They are policy or procedural matters and require minimal or no funding.</p> <p>Category 2 actions are those that require some funding and are principally concerned with protecting or conserving the values of the reserve, improving public safety or are minor maintenance and improvement matters.</p> <p>Category 3 actions are capital improvement items or items requiring a significant injection of funds. The timing of their implementation would be dependent on the availability of funds from Council or external sources such as government grants</p>

Note: The scheme does not propose one action to be more important than the next, but presents categories of timing for implementation.

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.1 Access to and through Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve	Improve public access to the reserve and beach	1. Repair access post and wire fences and replace where necessary.	2
		2. Rehabilitate vegetation adjacent to access ways as required.	2
		3. Existing informal access tracks from Myamba Parade properties will continue to be permitted. They should be no wider than 600mm and have minimal impact on vegetation. No new informal access tracks will be permitted.	1
		4. Informal beach access ways from Myamba properties will be monitored for erosion and stability and rehabilitated if required.	1
		5. Existing beach steps from Myamba Parade properties adjoining the reserve must be stable and present minimal risk to users. They must comply with the standard as per Section 4.7.6 of the Coastal Dune Management Manual (NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation 2001) Non-compliant steps (as assessed by Council) will be removed.	1
		6. Establish an informal walking track (max width 600mm) along the southern length of the reserve. For design and location details see the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve Masterplan. Eurobodalla Shire Council will determine the final location of the track in consultation with adjacent residents.	3
		7. Eurobodalla Shire Council will monitor and maintain the walking track to ensure its stability and that no erosion is occurring.	1
		8. Rehabilitate access tracks to Hawks Nest Headland to prevent and minimise erosion.	2
		9. Eurobodalla Shire Council will engage the National Parks and Wildlife Service in discussion about installing a vehicle barrier to deter illegal use of the walking track to Cullendulla Creek Nature Reserve.	1

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.1 Access to and through Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve (continued)	Review the current status of the adjoining Council Unformed Public Road at Hawks Nest Headland to better reflect current land use	10. Request that the Department of Lands take action to close the Council Unformed Public Road and add to adjacent Crown Reserve No 58089.	1
10.2 Reserve Encroachments	Eliminate any perception that reserve users may be encroaching on private property.	1. All garden beds and structures built on the reserve must be progressively removed over a 12-month period from the date the Plan of Management is adopted by the Minister for Lands.	1
		2. Additional time (up to 5 years) may be granted for the existing owner(s) to remove garden beds encroaching into the reserve from their property. The owner, at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, may apply to the Reserve Trust Manager (Eurobodalla Shire Council) in writing to establish a formal agreement for permission to maintain garden beds encroaching on the reserve for up to 5 years. In deciding the timing of the removal of garden plantings, garden edging and other encroachments from the reserve, consideration will be given to the impact on the reserve, reserve users as well as the applicant's reasons for seeking additional time.	2
		3. Install and maintain markers to identify boundaries between public and private land. Council will undertake a survey of property boundaries to ensure accurate location of each marker. References to the boundary markers will be included in signage at each beach access point.	2

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.3 Vehicular Access	Provide for adequate car parking for Reserve users	1. If demand suggests that another car park is required to supplement the existing car park at the eastern end of the reserve (located on Council owned Community Land), a Traffic Study should be completed to confirm that there is sufficient demand to warrant the construction of a car park on the unformed Council Public Road (opposite The Vista). The Traffic Study should also consider other opportunities for parking in the area.	3
		2. If the above traffic study demonstrates sufficient demand for an additional carpark to service parking needs of beach users, construct a car park on the Council Unformed Public Road opposite The Vista utilising approximately 50% of the land available at this site.	
		3. Provide space and signage for disabled parking in the car park located on Council owned community land at the northern end of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve incorporating a viewing platform to the beach, to comply with to comply with the appropriate Australian standards for disabled access.	2
	Eliminate illegal vehicle access to the reserve.	4. Maintain all vehicle barriers in workable condition.	2

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.4 Visual Amenity	Protect and enhance the visual qualities of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve	1. Repair and replace damaged fences and timber walking surfaces. Rehabilitate adjacent vegetation where necessary.	2
		2. Undertake the vegetation management action (Refer to Section 10.5)	2
		3. Continue implementation of the plan to improve the appearance and safety of the storm-water pipes at either end of Surfside Beach. (Note: As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, Eurobodalla Shire Council was implementing a plan to improve the appearance and safety of the storm-water pipes at either end of Surfside Beach.)	2
	The reserve revegetation program will give consideration to views from residential buildings.	4. Planting will be implemented so as to retain view corridors from adjoining houses and provide a continuous natural landscape appearance. (Figure 7).	2

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.5 Vegetation Management	Restore the native coastal vegetation of the reserve to enhance wildlife habitat, provide a visual buffer between the beach and neighbouring residences, enhance dune stability and maintain view corridors from neighbouring residences	1. Encourage the planting and regeneration of native indigenous species as listed in Attachment 1, with a priority to planing ground covers and shrubs.	1
		2. For actions regarding removal of private garden bed encroachments and mown areas in the reserve, refer to Management Issue 10.1 & 10.2.	n/a
		3. Permit no further planting of exotic species in the reserve.	1
		4. Where trees are senescing, plant trees to maintain the existing landscape character of the reserve while maintaining view corridors from neighbouring houses (Figure 8). Inspect trees as required to assess if tree removal or pruning is required to ensure public safety.	2
		5. Liaise with Surfside Landcare and residents adjacent to the reserve about participating in re-vegetation and vegetation maintenance of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve	1
		6. Council will not take any responsibility and accepts no liability for those residents who choose to undertake a mowing activity up to a maximum of 5 metres from private property boundaries. Where residents elect to mow an area in the reserve beyond their property boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mown area is limited to within 5 metres of the residential boundary; • Residents must take full responsibility for any mowing undertaken on the reserve; • Mowing activities must not affect native vegetation and/or regeneration/revegetation area ; • All works must be carried out in a safe manner and by a competent person. 	1

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.6 Weed Management	Remove all weed species that are either declared Noxious Weeds (Noxious Weeds Act 1993) or are identified as Environmental Weeds (Weeds of the NSW South Coast booklet).	1. Priority is given to removal of the following noxious weeds from the reserve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> - Pampas Grass (W2)² • <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> - Common Prickly Pear (W4) • <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> - Black berry (W3) 	1
		2. Progressively remove all other weeds from the reserve including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Agapanthus sp.</i> - Agapanthus ▪ <i>Agave americana</i> – Yuccas ▪ <i>Arundinaria spp.</i> - Bamboo ▪ <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> - Bridle Creeper ▪ <i>Asparagus plumosus</i> – Climbing Asparagus Fern Weed ▪ <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> - Mother of Millions ▪ <i>Coprosma repens</i> – Mirror Plant ▪ <i>Geranium sp.</i> ▪ <i>Hydrocotyle conariensis</i> - Pennywort ▪ <i>Kikuyu</i> ▪ <i>Pinus radiata</i> ▪ <i>Vinca major</i> – Periwinkle ▪ Daisies ▪ Thistle 	2
	Remove all weed species that are either declared Noxious Weeds (Noxious Weeds Act 1993) or are identified as Environmental Weeds (Weeds of the NSW South Coast booklet). (continued)	3. Ensure that weed removal does not contribute to erosion by replacing weeds with native species immediately where necessary	2

² Noxious weed declared under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993. W1 weeds – must be continually suppressed and destroyed; W2 – fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed; W3 – prevent spread and reduce numbers; W4 – must not be propagated or distributed.

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.6 Weed Management (Continued)	Reduce the spread of plants identified as environmental weeds, from private gardens into the reserve.	4. Encourage the use in private gardens, of plants recommended in “ <i>Grow Me Instead- a Guide for Gardeners in the Greater Sydney District</i> ” published by the Nursery & Garden Industry NSW & ACT and the leaflet “ <i>Is your Garden Going Bush</i> ” published by the Eurobodalla Shire Council. Copies are available from Eurobodalla Shire Council (4474 1000).	1
10.7 The Dune System	Ensure the reserve’s dune system is maintained in a stable state.	1. Implement the recommendations of the Surfside Beach Erosion Study (Patterson Britton & Partners, 1997 and McLeods Beach Emergency Response Plan (WBM Oceanics 2003). Refer to Section 7.7.2 of this Plan of Management for more information.	2 & 3
		2. All works, plantings and landscaping to be undertaken in accordance with management and rehabilitation techniques recommended by the <i>Coastal Dune Management Manual</i> (NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation 2001). Copies of this document are available from the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (1300 305 695).	1

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.8 Recreation Facilities	Encourage the use of McLeods Beach Park for picnics and informal recreation.	1. Provide for shade and space delineation by plantings of Banksias, Eucalypts and Casuarinas. Consideration will be given to important view lines from residential areas when such plantings are undertaken.	3
		2. Install additional picnic tables and seats with appropriate access for people with disabilities to comply with AS 1428 as shown in the Landscape Master Plan.	3
	Maintain existing open area for group recreational activities	3. Area illustrated on the Landscape Master Plan as “Open Area for Group Recreation” may be maintained as a grassed area to facilitate recreational activities.	1
		4. The availability of this area for use by all patrons of the reserve needs be indicated by appropriately located signage.	
		5. The use of this area for recreation will be monitored by Council. If the need for this open area is not demonstrated in future years, this area should be revegetated as per the adjacent areas.	
		6. Council will not take any responsibility and accepts no liability for those residents who choose to undertake a mowing activity to maintain an area for group activities in the area at the southern end of Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve as shown in the Landscape Masterplan. If residents choose to continue to mow this area, residents must take full responsibility for any works undertaken on the reserve and all works must be carried out in a safe manner and by a competent person. Mowing activities must not affect native vegetation and/or regeneration/revegetation area.	
10.9 Signage	Improve on-site information about beach and reserve access.	1. Install directional signage to the beach at entry to access ways at Myamba Parade.	3
		2. At access points install signage to include map of area showing extent of reserve, walking track, property boundaries and markers and directions to the location of nearest public toilets.	3

Management Issue	Strategy	Action	Implementation Category
10.10 Heritage	Protect the reserve's Aboriginal sites from human and natural disturbance.	1. Consult with the Batemans Bay Local Aboriginal Land Council on all aspects of management of Aboriginal places within the Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve.	1
		2. If during any work activities on the land, possible Aboriginal sites are located, work must stop and an Aboriginal Sites Officer be contacted to advise the next course of action.	1
10.11 Fire Management	Manage the risk of fire within Surfside Beach Foreshore Reserve in accordance with the Rural Fires Act 1997.	1. The majority of the land is mapped as minor bushfire risk and is an insignificant risk to community assets. Council will not take any responsibility and accepts no liability for those residents who choose to undertake a mowing activity up to a maximum of 5 metres from private property boundaries. Where residents chose to mow to 5m from their boundary, the area may serve as a buffer, even though the fire risk is low. Mowing activities must not affect native vegetation and/or regeneration/revegetation area.	1
		2. Continue to monitor fire risk in the Reserve	1

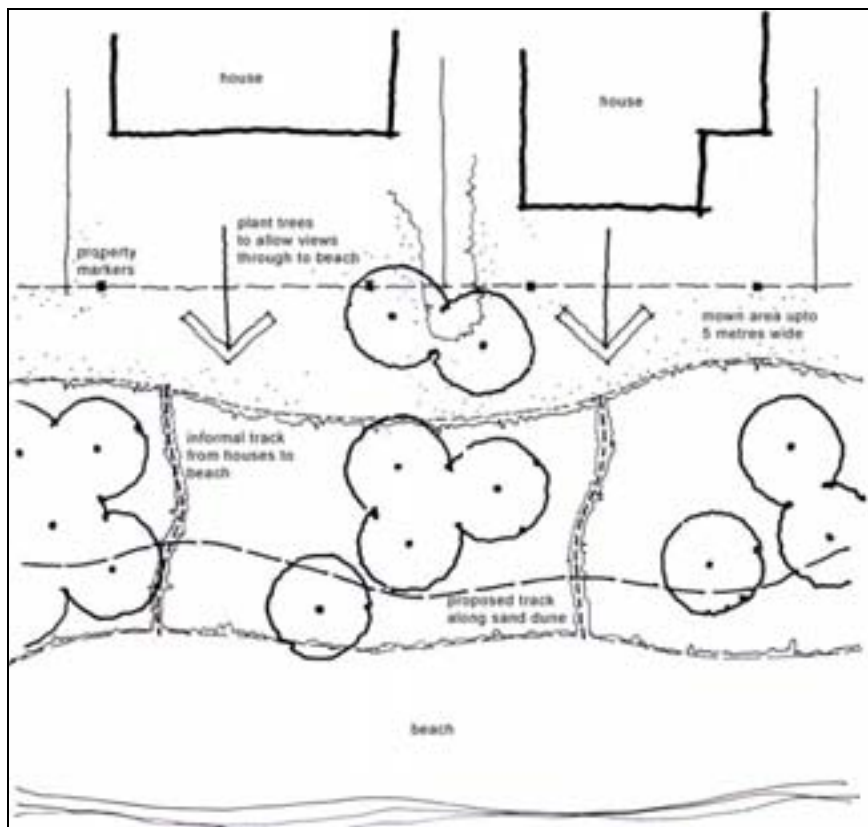


Figure 7 Typical Rehabilitated Section

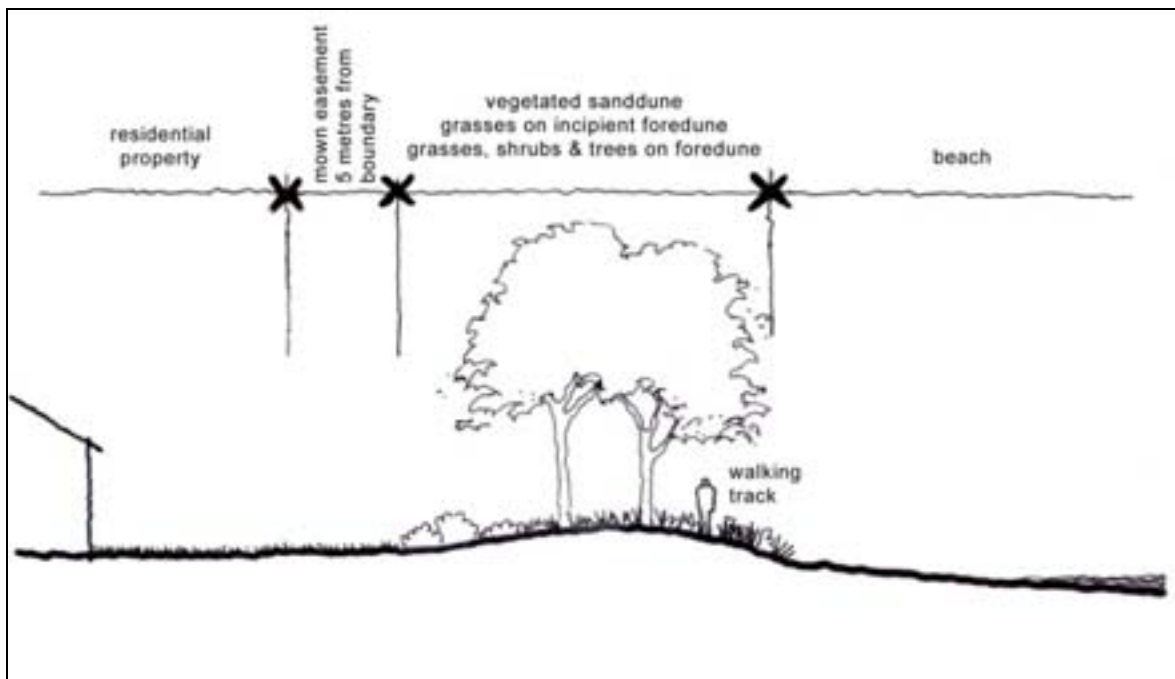


Figure 8 Typical Rehabilitated Cross Section

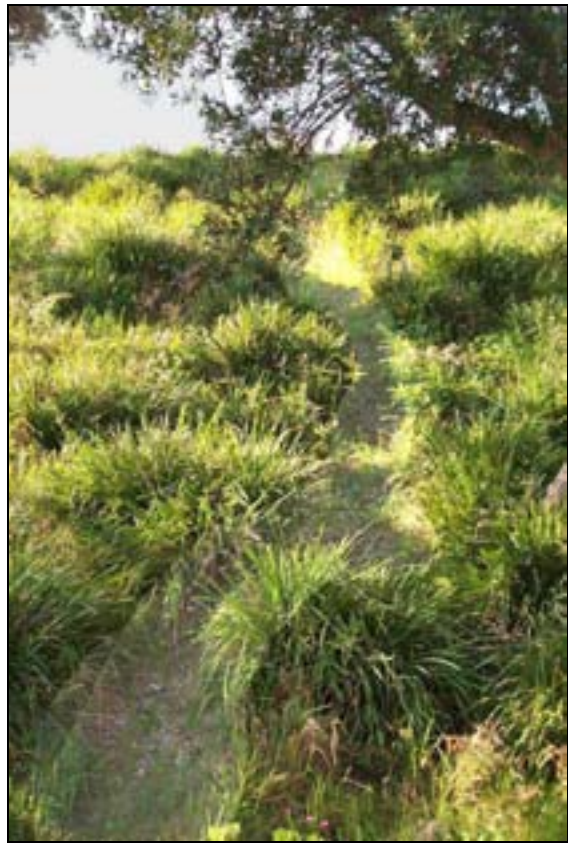


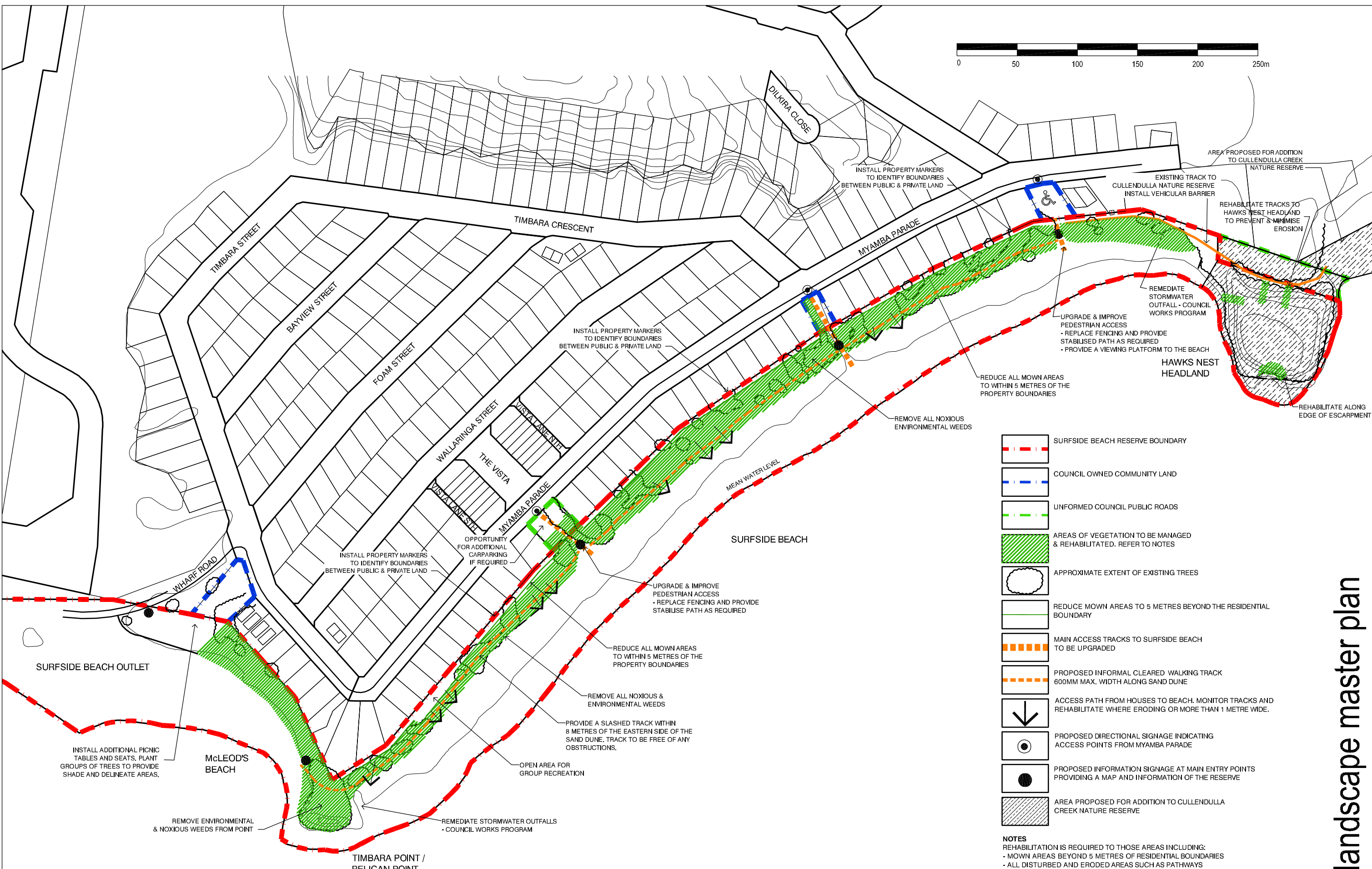
Figure 9 Examples of the Proposed Informal Cleared Walking Track

11. LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

The Landscape Masterplan illustrates the proposed developments, uses and management actions for the reserve. It was developed to reflect the community expectations for the land while complying with Eurobodalla Shire Council and State Government policies and guidelines.

While the Landscape Masterplan guides the future improvements and developments in the reserve, some further detailed construction documentation to finalise the designs will be required.

Figure 10 Concept Landscape Masterplan (on following page)



- SURFSIDE BEACH RESERVE BOUNDARY
- COUNCIL OWNED COMMUNITY LAND
- UNFORMED COUNCIL PUBLIC ROADS
- AREAS OF VEGETATION TO BE MANAGED & REHABILITATED. REFER TO NOTES
- APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF EXISTING TREES
- REDUCE MOWN AREAS TO 5 METRES BEYOND THE RESIDENTIAL BOUNDARY
- MAIN ACCESS TRACKS TO SURFSIDE BEACH TO BE UPGRADED
- PROPOSED INFORMAL CLEARED WALKING TRACK 600MM MAX. WIDTH ALONG SAND DUNE
- ACCESS PATH FROM HOUSES TO BEACH. MONITOR TRACKS AND REHABILITATE WHERE ERODING OR MORE THAN 1 METRE WIDE.
- PROPOSED DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE INDICATING ACCESS POINTS FROM MYAMBA PARADE
- PROPOSED INFORMATION SIGNAGE AT MAIN ENTRY POINTS PROVIDING A MAP AND INFORMATION OF THE RESERVE
- AREA PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO CULLENDULLA CREEK NATURE RESERVE

NOTES
 REHABILITATION IS REQUIRED TO THOSE AREAS INCLUDING:
 - MOWN AREAS BEYOND 5 METRES OF RESIDENTIAL BOUNDARIES
 - ALL DISTURBED AND ERODED AREAS SUCH AS PATHWAYS
 - ALL TREES THAT ARE SENESCING OR DEAD TO BE REPLACED
 - STABILISE THE SAND DUNE WHERE LARGE AREAS OF WEEDS ARE REMOVED

landscape master plan

SURFSIDE BEACH FORESHORE RESERVE



ATTACHMENT 1. RECOMMENDED NATIVE PLANTS FOR THE RESERVE

TREES	
<i>Banksias integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp Oak
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted Gum
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved Paperbark
SHRUBS	
<i>Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle
<i>Correa alba var. alba</i>	White Corea
<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	Coastal Rosemary
GROUNDCOVERS	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sword Grass
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>	Beach Spinifex
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Coastal Pigface
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Climbing Guinea Flower

ATTACHMENT 2. PLANTS RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL FROM PRIVATE GARDENS

TREES	
<i>Acacia salignus</i>	Golden Wattle
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple
<i>Alnus sp.</i>	Alders
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
<i>Populus nigra var. Italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust
<i>Schinus areira</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
SHRUBS	
<i>Buddleia sp</i>	Buddleia
<i>Cytisis hybrids</i>	Broom
<i>Impatiens sp.</i>	Balsam
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal Teatree
<i>Sambuscus nigra</i>	Elderberry
GROUNDCOVERS	
<i>Eshscholzia californica</i>	Californian poppy
<i>Freesia alba x leichtlinii</i>	Freesia
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Gazania
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden Bamboo
<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Black Bamboo

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