



Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground & Foreshore

Plan of Management

Adopted at Council's Works & Facilities Committee Meeting 11 April, 2006.

Plan of Management No 15.

This Plan of Management was prepared by Eurobodalla Shire Council with the assistance of the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore Reference Group which comprised the following members:

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This Plan of Management was adopted at Council's Works & Facilities Committee on 11 April 2006.

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Table of Amendments:

No & Date	Exhibition Period (if amendments considered substantial)	Public Hearing Date (for change of categorisation or new categorisation)	Adopted	Comments
1 20 April 2006	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Page 21 – map amended to include a north point, bar scale and improved line type for readability.
2 22 May 2006	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Not required. Amendment is not substantial.	Page 26 – clarification that Eurobodalla Shire Council did not commission an Archaeological Study for this Plan of Management and that it was not required to do so.

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The New South Wales Local Government Act 1993 requires Councils to prepare Plans of Management for its Community Land (commonly known as public reserves). The NSW Coastal Policy 1997 also identifies Plans of Management for all coastal Community Land as a strategic action.

A Plan of Management is a strategic planning document that outlines how Council intends to use, develop and manage the Community Land included in the plan. In particular, leases and licences and other interests on Community Land are only authorised when included in an adopted Plan of Management.

As a planning tool, Plans of Management provide objectives for the management of the land in the short and long term. This gives Council and the community goals to work towards in achieving desirable outcomes for the management and future development of the Community 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 Council and/or grant funding.

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore encompasses approximately 20 hectares of Community Land and is located approximately 15 kilometres south of Narooma on the far south coast of New South Wales.

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground has been used as a primitive camping ground since at least 1957 when Eurobodalla Shire Council acquired the land, however people have been camping there for generations prior to then - Aboriginal people used this area for thousands of years prior to European occupation. It formed part of a tribal boundary and was used as a meeting place – as it continues to be so today.

Set below the canopy of a Spotted Gum (*Corymbia maculata*) forest and amongst the Burrawangs (*Macrozamia communis*), the camping ground is idyllic in its natural setting. It is close to the protected beach of Mystery Bay, which is a great destination for swimmers and snorkelers, providing a safe recreational and resting environment for families. Mystery Bay is also a popular destination for rock and beach fishing, riding for the disabled and bushwalking.

Mystery Bay Foreshore is a small corridor of beach foreshore that forms part of the transition zone between the aquatic and the terrestrial environment. It is used for passive recreational activities, and facilitates access to Mystery Bay Beach. The foreshore is an important natural area that needs to be preserved while providing for the public's enjoyment of the area.

This Community Land creates a vegetated corridor that provides a connection between Eurobodalla National Park which is located to the south and north.

This Plan of Management provides for the continued use of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground as a primitive camping ground.

It also provides for some upgrades to the foreshore to improve the public's enjoyment of the reserve.

3.1 The Consultation Process

The consultation process progressed as follows:

<u>27 October 2004 Public Meeting</u>	<p>The first public meeting was held on Wednesday 27 October 2004. All residents and ratepayers of Mystery Bay and previous visitors to Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground who wished to be involved were invited to attend.</p> <p>At that meeting a Reference Group was formed to represent the various stakeholders with interests in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and the foreshore. The Reference Group represented the following groups: Camping Ground Caretakers, Mystery Bay Residents, Mystery Bay Coastcare (Landcare), the Aboriginal Community, Aboriginal Womens Group, Coastwatchers Association Inc, Campers and Eurobodalla Shire Council.</p> <p>The Reference Group first met on 16 December 2004 and continued to meet every 1-2 months until the finalisation of the Plan of Management.</p>
<u>Adoption of Draft</u>	<p>Adoption of Draft Plan of Management - Council's Works & Facilities Committee Meeting – Tuesday 8 November 2005</p>
<u>Exhibition Period</u>	<p>Wednesday 16 November, 2005 – Friday 10 February, 2006</p>
<u>Submission Period</u>	<p>Wednesday 16 November, 2005 – Friday 10 February, 2006</p>
<u>Public Hearing</u>	<p>Wednesday 1 February 2006 – 6pm – 8pm – Central Tilba Small Hall</p>
<u>Public Meeting</u>	<p>Wednesday 7 December 2005 – 6pm – 8pm – Central Tilba Small Hall</p>
<u>Public Information Days</u>	<p>Day 1: Thursday 15 December 2005 – 10am-3pm – NPWS Rotunda, Mystery Bay South Foreshore</p> <p>Day 2: Wednesday 4 January 2006 – 10am-3pm – Caretaker's Caravan, Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground</p>
<u>Submissions Considered</u>	<p>Wednesday 15 November 2005 – March 2006: Over 50 submissions were received. These were assessed and amendments made to the draft Plan of Management where considered possible and appropriate.</p>
<u>Final Adoption</u>	<p>Proposed date for adoption of the Plan of Management is Council's Works & Facilities Committee Meeting – Tuesday 11 April 2006</p>

3.2 Supporting the Consultation Process

The consultation process was supported by the development of a web page on Council's website that provided up-to-date information on the development of this Plan of Management.

In addition, a folder containing information discussed at all Reference Group meetings, and other relevant information, was placed at the Narooma Library for public viewing.

Council staff were available to answer questions at any time throughout the consultation process.

The key outcomes of this plan are:

- To determine the future use and development of the Mystery Bay Community Land – including the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Mystery Bay Community Land foreshore (refer to the Landscape Masterplans).
- To ensure that the use and management of community land is consistent with the provisions of the relevant legislation (refer to Section 6.0).
- To ensure that the use and management of community land is in keeping with the guiding principles of ecologically sustainable development (see Appendix 4).

4.0 Explanatory Notes

1. The Local Government Act 1993 is hereafter referred to as the Local Government Act.
2. The Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 is hereafter referred to as the Local Government Regulation.
3. The Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 is hereafter referred to as the Local Government Camping Grounds Regulation.

This document will be reviewed in the event of the requirement to authorise a change in the nature and use of any of the Community Land included in this Plan, or to authorise a lease, licence or other estate not already authorised in this Plan of Management.

It may also require review in the event of legislative amendments and/or if any critical habitat is proclaimed on any of the land included in this Plan of Management.

The following legislation and policy are the main planning instruments that apply to the land included in this Plan of Management. There are many other Acts, Regulations and policies that also apply, however this section provides an overview of those that have the most direct application.

6.1 Local Government Act

The Local Government Act requires that Plans of Management contain particular information. For example, a Plan of Management must identify:

- The category of the land
- The objectives and performance targets for the land
- The means by which Council proposes to achieve the plan's objectives and performance targets
- The manner in which the Council proposes to assess its performance with respect to the plan's objectives and performance targets.

Community Land must be managed in accordance with the core objectives for each of the categories of land as specified in the Local Government Act and in accordance with the adopted Plan of Management for that land.

For more information on the requirements for the management of Community Land, refer to Part 2 Public Land Sections 25 – 54(a) of the Local Government Act.

Section 68 of the Local Government Act defines what activities require the approval of Council. As such, an Approval to Operate a Primitive Camping Ground is issued under this section of the Local Government Act and in accordance with the requirements of Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 (see Section 6.3).

This Plan of Management complies with and reflects the requirements of the Local Government Act.

6.2 Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground is classified as a Primitive Camping Ground under the Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005. The relevant sections are: Part 1, Part 3 and Part 4.

This regulation determines the level of service required in a primitive camping ground. In particular, Section 132 of Subdivision 9, Division 3 of Part 3 applies to Mystery Bay as follows:

- (1) If an approval to operate a primitive camping ground designates one or more camp sites within that ground, then the maximum number of designated camp sites is not to exceed a mean average of 2 for each hectare of the camping ground (where that figure is the average calculated over the total area of the primitive camping ground).
- (2) The following conditions apply to a primitive camping ground:
 - (a) if the approval to operate the primitive camping ground designates one or more camp sites within that ground—camping is not permitted within the primitive camping ground other than on those designated camp sites,
 - (b) if the approval to operate the primitive camping ground does not designate one or more camp sites within that ground—the maximum number of caravans, campervans and tents permitted to use the camping ground at any one time is not to exceed a mean average of 2 for each hectare of the camping ground (where that figure is the average calculated over the total area of the primitive camping ground),
 - (c) a caravan, annexe or campervan must not be allowed to be installed closer than 6 metres to any other caravan, annexe, campervan or tent,
 - (d) a tent must not be allowed to be installed closer than 6 metres to any caravan, annexe or campervan or closer than 3 metres to any other tent,
 - (e) the camping ground must be provided with a water supply, toilet and refuse disposal facilities as specified in the approval for the camping ground,
 - (f) unoccupied caravans, campervans and tents are not to be allowed to remain in the camping ground for more than 24 hours,
 - (g) if a fee is charged for camping, a register must be kept that contains entries concerning the same matters as are specified in clause 122 and, in addition, that specifies the size of the group (if any) with whom the person listed in the register camped,
 - (h) such fire fighting facilities as may be specified in the approval are to be provided at the primitive camping ground.
- (3) If the approval to operate a primitive camping site does not designate camp sites, a council may impose as a condition of the approval that the installation of tents, caravans, campervans and annexes is not permitted on a particular area or areas of land within the primitive camping ground, for reasons of health or safety or to ensure consistency with the principles of ecologically sustainable development or for any other purpose.
- (4) The provisions of Subdivisions 1–8 do not apply to a primitive camping ground.
- (5) For the purposes of subclause (2) (b), in the calculation of the number of tents using a camping ground, 2 or more tents occupied by not more than 12 persons camping together as a group are to be counted as only one tent.

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground, Mystery Bay Central Foreshore and Mystery Bay South Foreshore totals approximately 20 hectares. In accordance with the Local Government Camping Regulation, Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground can accommodate 40 designated camp sites.

This Plan of Management provides for the management of the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground such that the requirements of the Local Government Camping Grounds Regulation can be met.

6.3 Coastal Policy 1997

The 1997 NSW Coastal Policy responds to the fundamental challenge to provide for population growth and economic development without putting the natural, cultural and heritage values of the coastal environment at risk. To achieve this, the Policy has a strong integrating philosophy based on the principles of ecologically sustainable development (ESD) (see page 66).

All of the land included in this Plan of Management is located within the coastal zone as described by the Coastal Protection Act 1979 (s 4 (a) 3a). This zone is defined as one kilometre landward of the open coast high water mark (s 4a3a of the Coastal Protection Act 1979). The nine goals of the Coastal Policy are:

1. Protecting, rehabilitating and improving the natural environment of the coastal zone.
2. Recognising and accommodating the natural processes of the coastal zone.
3. Protecting and enhancing the aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone.
4. Protecting and conserving the cultural heritage of the coastal zone.
5. Providing for ecologically sustainable development and use of resources.
6. Providing for ecologically sustainable human settlement in the coastal zone.
7. Providing for appropriate public access and use.
8. Providing information to enable effective management of the coastal zone.
9. Providing for integrated planning and management of the coastal zone.

Plans of Management are also identified as a 'strategic action' in the Coastal Policy.

This Plan of Management addresses the nine goals of the Coastal Policy as follows:

1. Protecting, rehabilitating and improving the natural environment of the coastal zone.
Defining areas for protection and rehabilitation to improve the natural environment.
2. Recognising and accommodating the natural processes of the coastal zone.
Defining and protecting areas of parkland, natural areas and providing designated campsites within the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.
3. Protecting and enhancing the aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone.
Defining and protecting areas of parkland and natural areas. Restricting camping from areas of high aesthetic value including the main entry road to the residential community and areas in proximity to Mystery Bay Beach such that the aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone are protected and enhanced.
4. Protecting and conserving the cultural heritage of the coastal zone.
Defining and protecting areas of parkland and natural areas. Maintaining links to the European and Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area.
5. Providing for ecologically sustainable development and use of resources.
Defining and protecting areas of parkland and natural areas. Maintaining links to the European and Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area.
6. Providing for ecologically sustainable human settlement in the coastal zone.
Providing a balance between protecting natural areas and providing for community use of the land.
7. Providing for appropriate public access and use.
Providing for access and use to appropriate areas of Mystery Bay Community for primitive camping activities, picnic and passive recreational activities.
8. Providing information to enable effective management of the coastal zone.
Implementing the recommendations of professional advice to improve the management of the coastal zone included in this Plan of Management.
9. Providing for integrated planning and management of the coastal zone.
A variety of professional and community input has been sought and incorporated into this Plan of Management.

6.4 State Environmental Planning Policy No 71 – Coastal Protection

In November 2002 State Environmental Planning Policy No 71 (SEPP 71) was made law by the NSW State Government. It applies to all land included in the Coastal Zone (refer to Section 6.3) which includes all of the land included in this Plan of Management.

The aims of SEPP 71 are:

- (a) to protect and manage the natural, cultural, recreational and economic attributes of the New South Wales coast, and
- (b) to 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, and
- (c) to 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, and
- (d) to protect and preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage, and Aboriginal places, values, customs, beliefs and traditional knowledge, and
- (e) to ensure that the visual amenity of the coast is protected, and
- (f) to protect and preserve beach environments and beach amenity, and
- (g) to protect and preserve native coastal vegetation, and
- (h) to protect and preserve the marine environment of New South Wales, and
- (i) to protect and preserve rock platforms, and
- (j) to 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*), and
- (k) to 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
- (l) to encourage a strategic approach to coastal management.

This development of this Plan of Management has considered the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No. 71 Coastal Protection

6.5 Planning for Bushfire Protection – A Guide for Councils, Planners, Fire Authorities, Developers and Home Owners

Planning for Bushfire Protection (PBP) was developed in 2001 by the NSW Rural Fire Service in collaboration with Planning NSW. It outlines the bushfire planning issues that need to be considered at various stages of the planning process. It documents controls that govern land use planning, siting and access considerations, vegetation management, water supply and building construction requirements.

Of particular relevance to the Plan of Management is the requirement to maintain an Asset Protection Zone, as referred to in Section 6.4 and 6.5 (above).

6.5.1 Asset Protection Zone

An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is defined by PBP as “Often referred to as a fire protection zone. Aims to protect human life, property and highly valued public assets and values. Comprises inner protection area (IPA) and outer protection area (OPA). An area surrounding a development managed to reduce the bushfire hazard to an acceptable level. The width of the APZ will vary with slope and construction level.”

6.5.2 Inner Protection Area

An Inner Protection Area (IPA) is defined by PBP as “The inner component of an asset protection zone, consisting of an area maintained to minimal fuel loads and comprising a combination of perimeter road, fire trail, rear yard or reserve, so that a fire path is not created between the hazard and the building.” It should be maintained as follows:

- there is minimal fine fuel at ground level which could be set alight by a bushfire; and
- any vegetation in the Inner Protection Area does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the development – that is, the fuels are discontinuous.

The presence of a few shrubs or trees in the Inner Protection Area is acceptable provided that they:

- do not touch or overhang the building;
- are well spread out and do not form a continuous canopy;
- are not species that retain dead material or deposit excessive quantities of ground fuel in a short period or in a danger period; and
- are located far enough away from the house so that they will not ignite the house by direct flame contact or radiant heat emission.

Woodpiles, wooden sheds, combustible material storage areas, large areas/quantities of garden mulch, stacked flammable building materials etc should not be permitted in the Inner Protection Area.

6.5.3 Outer Protection Area

An Outer Protection Area (OPA) is defined by PBP as “The outer component of an asset protection zone, where fuel loads are maintained at a level (usually less than 8 tonnes/hectare) where the intensity of an approaching bushfire would be significantly reduced.” It should be maintained as follows:

Any trees and shrubs should be maintained in such a manner that the vegetation is not continuous. Fine fuel loadings within the OPA should be kept to a level where the fire intensity expected will not impact on adjacent developments. In the absence of any policy to the contrary, 8 tonnes per hectare of fuel is commonly used. In grasslands, fuel height should be maintained below 10 centimetres.

This Plan of Management is consistent with the provisions of Planning for Bushfire Protection, in particular with the requirements of maintaining Asset Protection Zones.

6.6 Eurobodalla Companion Animals Management Plan

Eurobodalla Shire Council encourages and promotes responsible dog ownership.

The following is a brief description of the Eurobodalla Shire Council Companion Animals Management Plan (as at 18 December 2001) as it relates to Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore (as at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management).

The Policy describes:

- areas where dogs are permitted
- times when dogs are permitted - with and without a leash
- where dogs are prohibited

As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, the following applies to Mystery Bay:

Mystery Bay Beach:

Dog access to the beach is on a time-share basis. Dogs are permitted off leash between 3pm and 10am from 1 May to 31 October and between 5pm and 9am from 1 November to 30 April. Dogs are prohibited from being on the beach at all other times.

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Area, Foreshore & Village:

In a public place, dogs MUST be under the effective control of some competent person, above the age of 16 years, by means of an adequate chain, cord or leash.

Eurobodalla National Park:

Dogs are prohibited at all times.

This Plan of Management is consistent with Council's Eurobodalla Companion Animals Management Plan and provides for appropriate signage to inform the visitors and the community of the policy's requirements.

6.7 Eurobodalla Waterways Infrastructure Strategy

The future management of the Mystery Bay Beach Boat Ramp is beyond the scope of this Plan of Management. However, in June 2002 Council adopted the Eurobodalls Waterways Infrastructure Strategy – A Strategy for the Provision and Maintenance of Wharves, Jetties and Launching Ramps throughout Eurobodalla Shire.

In regard to the Mystery Bay Beach Boat Ramp, the strategy states the following:

12.3.3.12 Mystery Bay (Facilities by Location)

Provided with timber and chains to enable access to the ocean over the beach, Mystery Bay is an alternative to other launching points in the south of the shire. It appears from records that the current facility at the southern end of the beach replaced an earlier ramp at the northern end. Both appear to suffer from sand movement, with the current facility covered at the time of inspection and unusable.

12.3.4 Condition

Mystery Bay and Maloneys are both timber slat ramps. Due to sand movement the slats at Mystery Bay were covered at the time of initial inspection but it is noted that they had been cleared prior to the peak visitor season.

12.3.5 What facilities are missing or below standard.

Mystery Bay The existing facility is severely affected by sand drift. Some parking is available.

12.5.3 Priorities

The top priority for Council in preparing any strategy must remain with providing a safe structure for users as well as the general public. This may mean that maintenance continues to dominate the allocation of Council funds and resources for many years to come and that any serious upgrading program may have to be funded from "external" sources such as the WADAMP program, etc. The removal of unsafe or untenable ramps must also be considered. This is the case with the ramp at Mystery Bay and therefore it should not be replaced.

7.1 Location

Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore is located approximately 15 kilometres south of Narooma, at the southern end of the Eurobodalla Shire Council local government area.

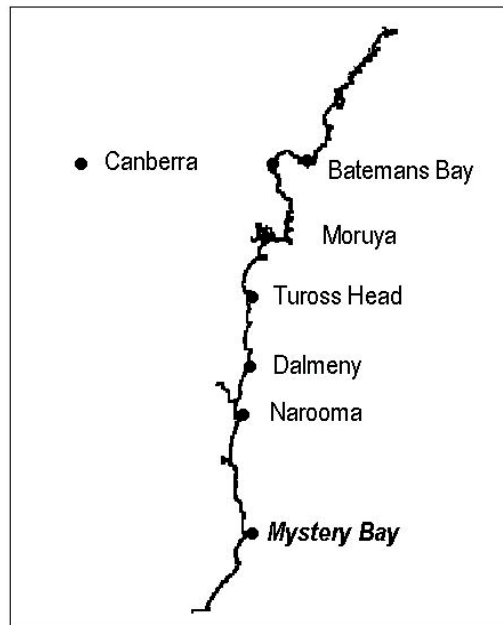


Figure 1: Mystery Bay Location Map

7.2 Land Ownership and Classification

All land included in this Plan of Management is owned by Eurobodalla Shire Council.

When the new Local Government Act was introduced in 1993 Councils were required to classify all Council owned land as either Community Land or Operational Land. Community Land ordinarily comprises land such as public parks or reserves. Operational Land ordinarily comprises land which is held as a temporary asset or as an investment; land which facilitates the carrying out by Council of its functions; or land which is not available to the general public, such as works depots or council garages.

The area of land known as Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore was classified as Community Land on 10 May 1994 (see also Table A and Figure 2).

This Plan of Management re-categorises some of the Community Land included in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore. The following table documents the description of the land, categorisation of the land pre and post the adoption of this Plan of the Management, land area, location and zoning. Refer to Section 7.3 on page 20 for more information on re-categorising Community Land.

Table A: Status of Land included in this Plan of Management						
Lot & DP No	Reserve Name	Categorisation prior to the adoption of this Plan of Management	Categorisation as at date of Adoption of this Plan of Management	Area	Location	Zoning as at the date of Adoption of this Plan of Management
Part Lot 1 DP 125750 (3.8ha)	Mystery Bay Central and South Foreshore	General Community Use	Part Park &	1.094ha	Lamont Young Drive, Mystery Bay	6a1 Public Open Space (Urban LEP) & 6(a) Public Open Space (Rural LEP)
			Part Natural Area Foreshore &	2.01ha		
			Part General Community Use	0.7119a		
Part Lot 228 DP 752155 (15.7ha)	Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground	General Community Use	Part General Community Use &	13.56ha	Mystery Bay Road, Mystery Bay	6a1 Public Open Space (Urban LEP) & 6(a) Public Open Space (Rural LEP)
			Part Natural Area Bushland	2.029ha		
Part Lot 310 DP 752155 (0.789ha)	Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground	Natural Area Bushland	Natural Area Bushland	0.789ha	Mystery Bay Road, Mystery Bay	6a1 Public Open Space (Urban LEP)



Figure 2: Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground & Foreshore Community Land

7.3 Community Land Categorisation

The Local Government Act 1993 requires that Community Land be categorised as one or more of the following:

- General Community Use
- Natural Area (bushland; wetland; escarpment; watercourse; foreshore or other category prescribed by the Regulation)
- Sportsground
- Park
- Area of Cultural Significance

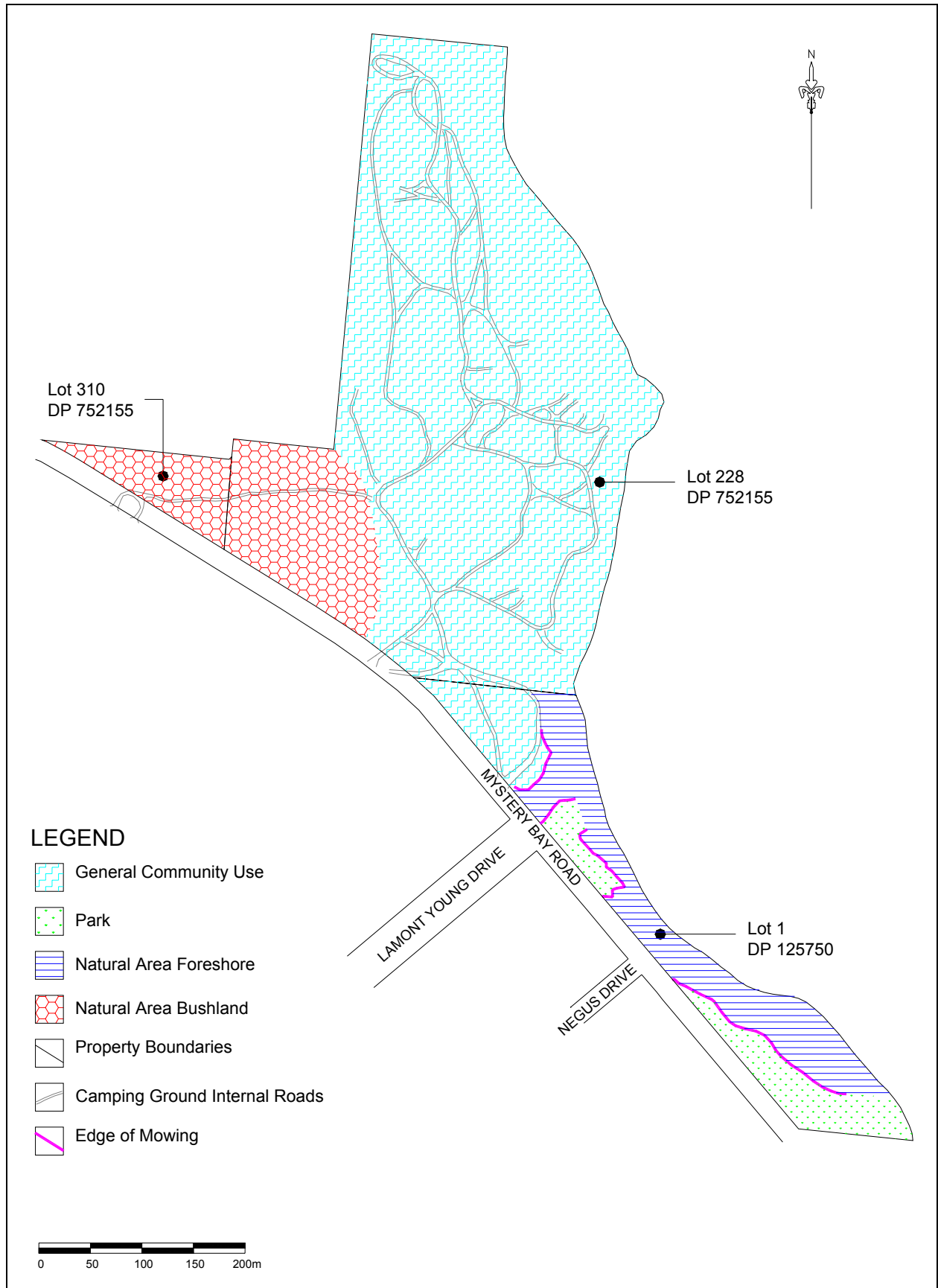
In addition, if a draft Plan of Management proposes to change categorisation, the Local Government Act requires that a Public Hearing be held during the exhibition period of the draft plan. The Public Hearing will be held during the public exhibition of this document as per the requirements of the Local Government Act (refer to Section 3.0 Community Consultation on page 7 for dates).

A further Public Hearing must be held if Council decides to amend the draft plan after the Public Hearing has been held and that amendment would have the effect of altering the categorisation of community land from the categorisation of that land in the draft Plan of Management that was considered at the previous public hearing.

The Community Land included in this Plan of Management is categorised as:

- part General Community Use;
- part Park;
- part Natural Area Foreshore; and
- part Natural Area Bushland.

These areas are illustrated on the following Map (see also Table A in Section 7.2):



Plan 2: Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground
Categorisation Map

7.4 Core Objectives for the Management of Community Land

The Local Government Act specifies how Community Land must be managed by providing Core Objectives for the management of each category of Community Land. Council must use and manage the land in accordance with these Core Objectives. In addition, any lease, licence or other estate granted over the land must be consistent with the Core Objectives for the categorisation applicable to that land.

The Core Objectives that apply to land included in this Plan of Management are as follows:

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a natural area are:

- (a) to conserve biodiversity and maintain ecosystem function in respect of the land, or the feature or habitat in respect of which the land is categorised as a natural area, and
- (b) to maintain the land, or that feature or habitat, in its natural state and setting, and
- (c) to provide for the restoration and regeneration of the land, and
- (d) to provide for community use of and access to the land in such a manner as will minimise and mitigate any disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- (e) to assist in and facilitate the implementation of any provisions restricting the use and management of the land that are set out in a recovery plan or threat abatement plan prepared under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 or the Fisheries Management Act 1994 .

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as foreshore are:

- (a) 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, and
- (b) to facilitate the ecologically sustainable use of the foreshore, and to mitigate impact on the foreshore by community use.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as bushland are:

- (a) 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, and
- (b) to protect the aesthetic, heritage, recreational, educational and scientific values of the land, and
- (c) to 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 disturbance caused by human intrusion, and
- (d) to restore degraded bushland, and
- (e) to protect existing landforms such as natural drainage lines, watercourses and foreshores, and
- (f) to retain bushland in parcels of a size and configuration that will enable the existing plant and animal communities to survive in the long term, and
- (g) to protect bushland as a natural stabiliser of the soil surface.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are:

- (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and
- (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and
- (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

- (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and
- (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

7.5 Land Zoning

Part of the land is zoned as 6(a) Public Open Space as per Council's Rural Local Environmental Plan and part is zoned 6a1 Public Open Space as per Council's Urban Local Environmental Plan. Refer to Figure 3 (below) for an illustration of the zoning areas.

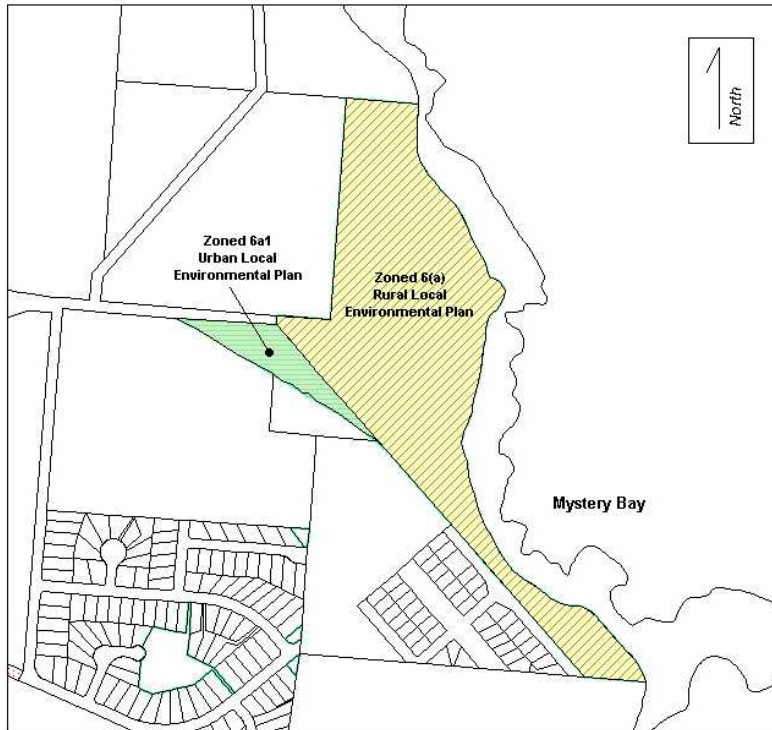


Figure 3: Land Zoning - Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore

7.5.1 Zoning requirements for land zoned 6(a) in the Eurobodalla Rural LEP

1. The objectives of this zone are:
 - (a) to identify land which is owned by Council or the Crown and which has been set aside for use by the public as open space or land in private ownership which is to be acquired by Council for public open space;
 - (b) to permit a range of uses on land within this zone normally associated with public recreation; and
 - (c) to ensure that a range of recreational opportunities is provided that is compatible with the natural environment.
2. Without development consent

Maintenance works for the purpose of gardening, landscaping or bushfire hazard control.
3. Only with development consent

Buildings for the purposes of landscaping, gardening or bushfire hazard control; drainage; public utility undertakings; recreation areas; roads; telecommunications facilities.
4. Prohibited

Any purpose other than a purpose permitted without development consent or a purpose permitted only with development consent.

7.5.2 Zoning requirements for land zoned 6a1 in the Eurobodalla Urban LEP

S43 What are the objectives of the 6a1 Public Open Space zone?

- (a) 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
- (b) to permit a range of uses, especially recreational uses, where those uses comply with the plan of management for the land, and
- (c) to allow development on foreshores where that development is water-related and enhances the recreational use or natural environment of the foreshore, and
- (d) to reserve privately owned land that is essential for future public open space and provide for its acquisition by the Council, and
- (e) to ensure that development in areas of environmental significance does not reduce that significance.

S44 What development may be carried out in the 6a1 Public Open Space zone?

- (1) Development for the purpose of the following is allowed without development consent within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone:
 - on community land, development by or on behalf of a public authority that is consistent with an adopted plan of management for that community land and, if not so consistent, would be allowed by subclause (2) or otherwise by this subclause,
 - utility installations,
 - works (including land clearing) carried out by or on behalf of a public authority involved in landscaping, gardening, bushfire hazard reduction, erosion control or rehabilitation, or drainage.
- (2) Development for the purpose of the following is allowed only with development consent within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone, but only if it is not included in subclause (1):
 - agriculture, aquaculture, caravan parks for short-term residents only, car parks, cemeteries, child care centres, community centres, development by a public authority, dwelling-houses required for the management of the reserve or facilities on the reserve, educational establishments, forestry, helipads for emergency use only, indoor recreation facilities, land clearing, marinas, places of assembly, racecourses, recreation areas, recreation establishments, restaurants, roads, showgrounds, telecommunications facilities, waste collection centres.
- (3) Development not included in subclause (1) or (2) is prohibited within the 6a1 Public Open Space zone.

S45 Must development in the 6a1 Public Open Space zone comply with a plan of management for community land?

The Council must not consent to any development on public land classified as community land under the *Local Government Act 1993* in the 6a1 Public Open Space zone if that development would be inconsistent with an adopted Plan of Management for that land.

7.6 History - Aboriginal

Aboriginal sites and artefacts in New South Wales are protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The National Parks and Wildlife Services are responsible for protecting all relics and Aboriginal Places under this Act. The Act provides that it is illegal to disturb, damage, deface or destroy a relic without the prior written consent of the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The primitive camping ground includes one registered Aboriginal Site (No. 62-7-0106 on ASRSYS National Parks Registered Sites). However, Council has been advised that there are several other significant Aboriginal Sites on the primitive camping ground. Some of these other sites include shell sites, artefact scatters, ceremonial rings, scarred trees, burials, fish traps, ochre sites, women's and men's places.

An archaeological study has been completed of the area, however its release requires elders' permission and it is not required for the purposes of this Plan of Management. This study was completed some time ago on a voluntary basis and was not commissioned by Eurobodalla Shire Council. Council is not required to complete an Archaeological Study as part of this Plan of Management.

Council's Aboriginal Liaison Officer has reviewed the Landscape Masterplans included in this Plan of Management and has confirmed that the proposals included in the Landscape Masterplans do not impact on the registered or other significant Aboriginal sites.

The primitive camping ground is important to all Aboriginal families. Mystery Bay has recreated the history of the gatherings of Aboriginal families from many different clans from Victoria and New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Camping here provides an opportunity to meet people from different cultural backgrounds in a relaxed and informal environment and thus helps us to gain a greater understanding of the place and the indigenous peoples who have a long association with the primitive camping ground. Mystery Bay serves to provide many areas of significance for Aboriginal people and uncover evidence of the many cultural practices which took place. It is also a special healing place for Aboriginal people.

It is a place of connection to the land which takes us back to a time where traditional activities took place such as special ceremonies, sharing knowledge, trading and social activities occurred between many Aboriginal communities - some from as far away as Bairnsdale and Sydney. Culture and languages would also be exchanged at these gatherings, together with feasts such as gathering fish in the fish traps, collecting from an abundance of shell food, dancing around the 'bunan' rings and collecting paint from the ochre quarries.

The evidence collected at various cultural sites puts into perspective the Aboriginal people's association and connection to Mystery bay. This connection dates back many thousands of years and still remains strong today.

7.7 History - European

Mystery Bay has a colourful history. In 1880 the vessel 'Lady Darling' was wrecked off Mystery Bay.

In 1880, Lamont H. G. Young (1851-1880) a Geological Surveyor with the Department of Mines, his assistant Max Schneider, three boatman, Frank Lloyd, Bartholomew Casey and Thomas Towers mysteriously disappeared whilst investigating the Montreal Gold Field. The boat in which the party was believed to be travelling was found holed and abandoned near Mystery Bay. Subsequently the cove was named Mystery Bay.

It would appear that the primitive camping ground had been cleared for pasture in the last century.

Eurobodalla Shire Council acquired the land in 1957 from the Union Trustee Company of Australia for recreation purposes.

7.8 Tree Assessment

Arborist Mr Robert Summers was engaged by Council to provide a tree assessment in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground. He provided the following advice on vegetation in the primitive camping ground.

“Guidance on which areas were to be assessed was provided by Council staff. Tree assessment was made using visual on ground assessment. Individual hazard sheets were not compiled due to the number of trees and difficulty in locating and identifying each one. The standard criteria used in Council’s Assessment Sheets were considered in assessing each tree including crown condition, root zone, defects, adjacent services/structures, failure potential, size of defective part, target rating and options for pruning, removal or alternative strategies.

The most common serious defect noted was heart wood decay of trunks and major limbs caused by bracket fungi and fungal cankers and also by wounding from Longicorn borers, machinery and visitors. Trees requiring removal were marked with a red X, trees requiring pruning eg. removal of diseased or exposed overhanging limbs, were marked with a red dot. Many otherwise sound trees have dead limbs overhanging public use areas that should be removed. Trees, which require dead wooding only, may not be paint marked.

Many of the trees in the reserve show signs of stress associated with removal of frontal and understorey vegetation and compaction and disturbance of their root zones by campsites and tracks. The ecological and amenity values of the reserve as well as the health of the larger trees are likely to decline if issues such as vegetation management and re-establishment and visitor pressure on sites are not provided for in the maintenance planning and budget for the reserve.

Mr Summers also noted that while trees are legally defined as artificial structures they are also dynamic, living entities growing in an environment containing many natural and man-made sources of stress or damage. Any protection or preservation methods recommended are not a guarantee of tree survival or safety, but are intended to improve vigour and reduce risk. Regular inspections and reports are necessary to monitor the trees’ condition.

All care has been taken to assess potential hazard but trees are always inherently dangerous. This assessment was carried out from the ground, and covers what was reasonably able to be assessed and available to the assessor at the time of inspection. No aerial or subterranean inspections were carried out and structural weakness may exist within roots, trunk or branches.

Unless stated otherwise information contained in this report covers only the trees that were examined and reflect the condition of the trees at the time of inspection. The inspection was limited to visual examination of the subject trees without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied that problems or deficiencies of the subject tree may not arise in the future.”

Based on the arborist’s advice and Council’s duty of care, regular inspections and maintenance of trees will be undertaken and documented within the resources allocated by Council.

7.9 Flora of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground

The flora of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground was surveyed by Mrs Jennifer Liney (BA Mlitt (Plant Biology) and the following report completed on 21 April 2005.

“Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground has been mapped as an example of Vulnerable Terrestrial Ecosystems of the Eurobodalla Local Government Area (NPWS 2000) **27 Ecotonal Coastal Swamp Oak – Bangalay Swamp Forest.**

A ground survey of the Primitive Camping Ground has shown that *Eucalyptus botryoides* (Bangalay) only occurs on the eastern clifftop edge of the area; the camp ground proper is dominated by *Corymbia maculata* (Spotted gum), *Eucalyptus globoidea* (White stringybark) and *Pittosporum undulatum* (Sweet pittosporum). No specimens of *Casuarina glauca* (Coastal swamp oak) were found. The casuarina associated with *Eucalyptus botryoides* on the cliff top is *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black sheoak).

It would appear that while the area is an interesting mix of vegetation communities, it does not fit into the Vulnerable Terrestrial Ecosystem of the Eurobodalla Local Government Area No 27. Rather it is more like the Ecosystem number 11 – Coastal shrub/grass dry forest (*Eucalyptus botryoides*, *Eucalyptus globoidea* and *Imperata cylindrica*). While most of the large trees (*Corymbia maculata*, *Eucalyptus botryoides*, *Eucalyptus globoidea*) look reasonably healthy, for the most part the two understory layers are sparse and fragmented. Large areas are denuded of vegetation altogether, i.e. well-used camping sites, while along the watercourse and on the south facing slope, *Pittosporum undulatum* has become the dominant species.

Most of the vegetation is clustered around the bases of the large trees where there is little people or vehicular traffic. Any management plan for the Camping Ground could look at protecting these clusters where a diversity of grassland species is to be found.

The area east of the recently erected fence on the edge of the cliff escarpment is by far the healthiest, and, while the species diversity is not significantly different to that of the camping area, it gives some indication of the species abundance that would have existed in the remainder of the Reserve before large scale camping began.

There are surprisingly few introduced weedy species.”

Significant species: *Eucalyptus agglomerata* (one specimen) and *Eucalyptus baueriana* (four specimens).

Abundance is ranked on a scale of 1 – 5. 1 = very sparse or a single specimen, 2 = sparse, 3 = common, 4 = abundant, 5 = dominant

FLORA OF MYSTERY BAY PRIMITIVE CAMPING GROUND - Species over 4m * denotes an introduced species			
FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	ABUNDANCE
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>implexa</i>	2
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mearnsii</i>	1
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	2
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>	2
STERCULIACEAE	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>populneus</i>	1
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	3
MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>maculata</i>	3
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>agglomerata</i>	1
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>baueriana</i>	1
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>botryoides</i>	2
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>globoidea</i>	3
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos</i>	<i>cupressiformis</i>	2
MYRTACEAE	<i>Acmena</i>	<i>smithii</i>	1
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>undulatum</i>	4

FLORA OF MYSTERY BAY PRIMITIVE CAMPING GROUND - Species under 4m * denotes an introduced species

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	ABUNDANCE	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cognata</i>	1	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	3	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	1	
ADIANTACEAE	<i>Adiantum</i>	<i>aethiopicum</i>	2	
ANTHERICACEAE	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>milleflorum</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Axonopus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	2	*
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>scandens</i>	1	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	2	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex</i>	<i>longibracteata</i>	2	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cassinia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	2	
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha</i>	sp.		
RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>glycinoides</i>	1	
COMMELINIACEAE	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>cyanea</i>	2	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Coprosma</i>	<i>quadrifida</i>	1	
FABACEAE	<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>varians</i>	2	
PHORMIACEAE	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	2	
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	4	
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Dipodium</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	1	
POACEAE	<i>Echinopogon</i>	<i>caespitosus</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Echinopogon</i>	<i>ovatus</i>	2	
ELAEOCARPACEAE	<i>Elaeocarpus</i>	<i>reticulatus</i>	1	
POACEAE	<i>Entolasia</i>	<i>stricta</i>	3	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i>	1	
POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis</i>	sp.	2	
LUZURIGACEAE	<i>Eustrephus</i>	<i>latifolius</i>	2	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia</i>	<i>sieberiana</i>	1	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia</i>	sp.	2	
LUZURIGACEAE	<i>Geitenoplesium</i>	<i>cymosum</i>	3	
GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium</i>	<i>solanderi</i>	2	
FABACEAE	<i>Glycine</i>	<i>microphylla</i>	2	
VIOLACEAE	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	2	
DILLENIAEAE	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>aspera</i>	2	
DILLENIAEAE	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	1	
CLUSIACEAE	<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>graminea</i>	2	
HYPOXIDACEAE	<i>Hypoxis</i>	<i>pratensis</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	3	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Isolepis</i>	<i>nodosa</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>clandestinum</i>	3	*
POACEAE	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>	3	*
ASTERACEAE	<i>Lagonifera</i>	<i>stipitata</i>	3	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma</i>	<i>laterale</i>	3	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i>	2	
LINDSACEAE	<i>Lindsea</i>	<i>linearis</i>	1	
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	3	
ZAMIACEAE	<i>Macrozamia</i>	<i>communis</i>	2	
ASCLEPIDIACEAE	<i>Marsdenia</i>	<i>rostrate</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i>	3	

FLORA OF MYSTERY BAY PRIMITIVE CAMPING GROUND - Species under 4m * denotes an introduced species

FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	ABUNDANCE	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Monotoca</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	2	
MYOPORACEAE	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>insulare</i>	1	
LAURACEAE	<i>Notelaea</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	3	
POACEAE	<i>Oplismenus</i>	<i>imbecillis</i>	2	
ASCLEPIDACEAE	<i>Parsonia</i>	<i>straminea</i>	2	
PROTEACEAE	<i>Persoonia</i>	<i>linearis</i>	1	
SOLANACEAE	<i>Physalis</i>	<i>peruviana</i>	1	*
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Pimelea</i>	<i>linifolia</i>	2	
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>revolutum</i>	2	
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	2	*
LAMIACEAE	<i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardieri</i>	3	
POACEAE	<i>Poa</i>	<i>meionectes</i>	1	
LOBELIACEAE	<i>Pratia</i>	<i>purpurascens</i>	3	
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	3	
FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>daphnoides</i>	2	
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>candolleana</i>	2	
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>parviflorus</i>	3	
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>aemula</i>	2	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>linearifolia</i>	2	
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>africanus</i>	3	*
POACEAE	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>australis</i>	3	
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>communis</i>	2	
LAMIACEAE	<i>Westringea</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	2	
XANTHORRHOEACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>resinifera</i>	1	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Xerochrysum</i>	<i>diosmifolium</i>	2	

7.10 Flora of Mystery Bay Foreshore

The flora of Mystery Bay Foreshore was surveyed by Mrs Jennifer Liney (BA Mlitt (Plant Biology) and the following report completed on 21 March 2005.

“Following is a list of the plant species growing naturally between the mown grass in front of the houses in Mystery Bay Road and the ocean. The first list is of the plants on the escarpment; the second are those on the sand between the base of the cliff and the sea. Some species on the cliff may have been missed, as it was not possible to clamber up and down the face. Species were identified by walking along the top and then along the bottom of the escarpment.

There are a number of potentially troublesome weeds in this area; namely *Ipomea cairica*, *Protasparagus aethiopicus*, *Dimorphotheca pluvialis*, *Aloe arborescens*, *Agave americana*, *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, *Senna septemtrionalis*. One specimen of *Euphorbia paralias* was found on the beach and then removed.”

ESCARPMENT SPECIES (* denotes an introduced species)				
FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Sydney wattle	
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Acetosa</i>	<i>sagittate</i>	Turkey rhubarb	*
AGAVACEAE	<i>Agave</i>	<i>americana</i>	Century plant	*
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak	
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>arborescens</i>	Aloe	*
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Alyxia</i>	<i>buxifolia</i>	Sea box	
POACEAE	<i>Axonopus</i>	<i>affinis</i>	Narrow leaved carpet grass	*
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Breynia</i>	<i>oblongifolia</i>	Coffee bush	
COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina</i>	<i>cyanea</i>		
ASTERACEAE	<i>Conyza</i>	<i>albida</i>	Fleabane	*
MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Spotted gum	
POACEAE	<i>Danthonia</i>	sp.	Wallaby grass	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Delairea</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Cape ivy	*
ASTERACEAE	<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	<i>pluvialis</i>	Cape marigold	*
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Panic veldtgrass	*
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Enchyleana</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Ruby saltbush	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>botryoides</i>	Bangalay	
LUZURIAGACEAE	<i>Eustrephus</i>	<i>latifolius</i>	Wombat vine	
SANTALACEAE	<i>Exocarpos</i>	<i>cupressiformis</i>	Wild cherry	
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia</i>	sp.	Sword grass	
LUZURIAGACEAE	<i>Geitonoplesium</i>	<i>cymosum</i>	Scrambling lily	
FABACEAE	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Happy wanderer	
POACEAE	<i>Hemarthria</i>	<i>uncinata</i>	Matgrass	
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Guinea flower	
DILLENACEAE	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>aspera</i>		
POACEAE	<i>Imperata</i>	<i>cylindrica</i>	Blady grass	
CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomea</i>	<i>cairica</i>	Coastal morning glory	*
FABACEAE	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>rubicunda</i>	Dusky coral pea	
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>parviflorus</i>	Coast beard heath	
LOMANDRACEAE	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	Spiky mat rush	
ASCLEPIDACEAE	<i>Marsdenia</i>	<i>rostrata</i>	Common milk vine	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>armillaris</i>	Bracelet honey myrtle	
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>hypericifolia</i>		
EPACRIDACEAE	<i>Monotoca</i>	<i>elliptica</i>		

ESCARPMENT SPECIES (* denotes an introduced species)				
FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
RUBIACEAE	<i>Morinda</i>	<i>jasminoides</i>		
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Myrsiphyllum</i>	<i>asparagoides</i>	Florists smilax	*
FABACEAE	<i>Oxalis</i>	sp.		*
POACEAE	<i>Paspalum</i>	<i>dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	*
POACEAE	<i>Pennisetum</i>	<i>clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	*
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum	
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>revolutum</i>		
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Plantain	*
POACEAE	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardieri</i>	Tussock grass	
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala</i>	<i>virgata</i>		*
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Protasparagus</i>	<i>aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus fern	*
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>esculentum</i>	Bracken	
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>candolleana</i>	Seaberry saltbush	
ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus</i>	<i>parvifolia</i>	Native raspberry	
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>linearifolius</i>		
CAESALPINACEAE	<i>Senna</i>	<i>septemtrionalis</i>	Cassia bush	*
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>peruviana</i>	Wild gooseberry	*
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>indicus</i>	Parramatta grass	*
POACEAE	<i>Stenotaphrum</i>	<i>secundatum</i>	Buffalo grass	*
CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>tetragonioides</i>	New Zealand spinach	
POACEAE	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>australis</i>	Kangaroo grass	
ULMACEAE	<i>Trema</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Poison peach	
VERBENACEAE	<i>Verbena</i>	<i>bonariensis</i>	Purple top	*
LAMIACEAE	<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Native rosemary	

BEACH SPECIES (* denotes an introduced species)				
FAMILY	GENUS	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	
BRASSICACEAE	<i>Cakile</i>	<i>maritima</i>	Sea rocket	*
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>paralias</i>	Sea spurge	*
POACEAE	<i>Spinifex</i>	<i>sericeus</i>	Spinifex	
POACEAE	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>virginicus</i>		

7.11 Fauna of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore

The following species have been noted in and around the vicinity of the primitive camping ground and foreshore (please note that this list is indicative only):

- Bandicoot
- Barn Owl
- Brown Kite
- Cockatoos
- Cormorant
- Crimson Rosella
- Diamond Back Python
- Eagle
- Eastern Rosella
- Echidna
- Finch
- Galah
- Glossy Black Cockatoo
- Grey shrike-thrush
- Honeyeater
- Hooded Plover
- Kangaroo
- Kookaburra
- Magpie
- Pardalotes
- Rainbow Lorikeet
- Ringtail and Brushtial Possum
- Sandpiper
- Seagull
- Shearwater (Mutton Bird)
- Sooty Oyster Catcher
- Sugar Glider
- Swallow
- Tern (2 types)
- Tree-creeper
- Wading birds
- Whales, seals, dolphins, stingrays, squid, octopus and penguins can be seen from the headlands and beaches
- Wren
- Yellow-tailed black cockatoo

7.11.1 Threatened Species

The following two species are listed under the Threatened Species Conservation Act:

1. Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*)

The Hooded Plover is a medium-sized robust plover with a prominent black hood contrasting with a red bill tipped black and red ring around the eye. The upperparts are predominantly pale brownish-grey with a white collar at the base of the black hood and a black and white tail and outerwing. The underparts are completely white apart from the black neck and pale brownish-grey edges on the wings. The species may call in flight in a deep repeated note, although when agitated the cry may be higher-pitched.

The hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*) is listed as ENDANGERED on Schedule 1 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act. The species was listed because:

- Its population and distribution have been reduced to a critical level
- It faces severe threatening processes
- It is an ecological specialist (it depends on particular types of diet or habitat)

This species is also listed as a Vulnerable Species on Schedule 1 of the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act, 1992*.

The above reasons are a summary of why the species was listed as endangered. The reasons are based on:

- Criteria set down in the Endangered Fauna Protection Act, which has now been replaced by the Threatened Species Conservation Act.
- Data obtained from a questionnaire sent out to experts on this species. The questionnaire was used to evaluate the status of all threatened and non-threatened native vertebrates in NSW. The results were published in an NPWS monograph which you can buy online - see below for more details.

A recovery plan has not been prepared for this species.

2. Sooty Oyster Catcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*)

Sooty Oystercatchers prefer rocky terrain, like exposed rock flats and ledges, reefs, and tidal rock pools. The Sooty Oystercatcher is an unmistakable, large wader, reaching 50 cm in length. Like the Pied Oystercatcher, the Sooty Oystercatcher has a bright orange-red bill, eye-ring and iris, and coral pink legs and feet. However, the Sooty Oystercatcher has entirely black plumage. Sexes are separable when together, with the female having a longer, more slender bill. The call is similar to the Pied Oystercatcher's, although sharper and more piercing. Gives a loud whistling call before taking flight, and a piercing call if an intruder approaches the nest. Their length is around 500mm

The sooty oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*) is listed as VULNERABLE on the schedules of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act. The species was listed because:

- Its distribution is limited
- Its population has been reduced to a critical but stable level
- It is an ecological specialist (it depends on particular types of diet or habitat)
- It has poor recovery potential

The above reasons are a summary of why the species was listed as vulnerable. The reasons are based on:

- Criteria set down in the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act, which has now been replaced by the Threatened Species Conservation Act.
- Data obtained from a questionnaire sent out to experts on this species. The questionnaire was used to evaluate the status of all threatened and non-threatened native vertebrates in NSW. The results were published in an NPWS monograph which you can buy online - see below for more details.

The following threats have been identified by the Department of Environment and Conservation:

- Hydrological changes to estuaries and similar water bodies causing modification or removal of important areas of suitable habitat.
- Disturbance to coastal feeding, nesting and roosting areas through beach-combing, fishing, dog-walking, horse-riding and 4WD vehicles.
- Predation of eggs and chicks by foxes, dogs, cats, rats and raptors.
- Habitat destruction as a result of residential, agricultural and tourism developments.

A recovery plan has not been prepared for this species.

7.12 Bushfire Services & Protection Assessment

In early 2005 Bushfire Protection Planning & Assessment Services were engaged to prepare a Bushfire Services and Assessment of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore. The plan was completed on 8 June 2005 and the findings in this plan will be used to guide the development of the primitive camping ground and foreshore. A copy of this report is attached at Appendix 4.

The main findings and recommendations of this assessment are as follows:

7.12.1 Development Setback/APZ Recommendation – Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground

- R1 The immediate area (approximately 5-10m) surrounding the existing toilet and showers blocks within the subject site be managed / maintained to IPA standard as defined 4.2.2(b) PBP Guidelines (Recommendation R1 – Section 1.7.1)

This Plan of Management supports the above recommendations by providing for Asset Protection Zones around the amenities areas on the Landscape Masterplan.

7.12.2 Fire Fighting Water Supply Recommendations

- R2 The existing water line servicing the camping area be maintained to an effective and reliable working standard. (Recommendation R2 Section 1.7.2)
- R3 Additional water line be incorporated within the primitive camping area as denoted Map 5B, or else as otherwise to ensure all identified camping locations are within 90m or less of an available water point (tap). (Recommendation R3 Section 1.7.2)
- R4 Additional water access points (taps) be incorporated along the existing and proposed water line (servicing the primitive camping area) as denoted Map 5B, or else as otherwise to ensure all identified camping locations are within 90m or less of an available water point (tap). (Recommendation R4 Section 1.7.2)
- R5 A water main be further extended along the Mystery Bay Road Reserve and common boundary between the primitive camping ground and Mystery Bay Cottages (as otherwise denoted Map 5B and Map 5A – Emergency Access) to provide a hydrant point to service:
- the subject camping area, and
 - the Mystery Bay Cottages development. (Recommendation R5 Section 1.7.2)
- R6 During periods of very high fire danger (or else preferably at all times), a static water supply (e.g. 4-5 litre bucket / container of water) be available within 5 meters of any open fire within the primitive camping ground. (Recommendation R6 Section 1.7.2)

This Plan of Management supports recommendations R2 – R4 and R6. In particular the provision of an additional water line and taps has been accommodated in the Landscape Masterplan.

Recommendation R5 was considered and it has been resolved that a more appropriate location for a water main would be in proximity to the entrance to the day use area where it would still perform the required function but be in closer proximity to existing infrastructure.

7.12.3 Property Access/Egress and Alternate Access Recommendations

- R7 Where required and permissible, the recommended 'permanent access' (denoted map 5a) be maintained to the minimum design criteria as outline in PBP guidelines, section 4.3.2(b), including;
- Minimum trafficable width of 4m with an additional 1m wide strip on each side of the road kept clear of bushes and long grass.
 - Where possible, passing bays about every 200m (20m long by 3m wide).
 - The capacity of the trail surfaces should be sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles (approximately 28 tonne or 9 tonne per axle).
 - Curves should have a minimum inner radius of 6m and be minimal in number to allow for rapid access and escape.
 - The minimum distance between inner and outer curves should be 6m.
 - Maximum grades should not exceed 15° and preferably not more than 10°.
 - There must be a minimum vertical clearance to a height of 6 metres above the road at all times.
 - Roads should provide sufficient width to allow firefighting vehicle crews to work with firefighting equipment about the vehicle. (Recommendation R7 – Section 1.7.5).
- R8 As permissible, the recommended 'emergency access only' (denoted map 5a) be maintained to the minimum design criteria as outlined in PBP guidelines, section 4.3.3(b), including;
- Minimum trafficable width of 4m with an additional 1m wide strip on each side of the road kept clear of bushes and long grass.
 - Curves should have a minimum inner radius of 6m and be minimal in number to allow for rapid access and escape.
 - There must be a minimum vertical clearance to a height of 6 metres above the road at all times
- Passing bays about every 200m (20m long by 3m wide). (Recommendation R8 – Section 1.7.5).
- R9 As permissible and considered acceptable by the neighbouring Mystery Bay Cottages land owner (Lot 5 DP570596), a gate way / vehicular access between the subject site Lot 5 DP570596 (N most point of identified 'permanent access' trail) be established to facilitate emergency access / egress for the primitive camping ground. (Recommendation R9 – Section 1.7.5)

This Plan of Management supports recommendations R7 and will implement these parameters where possible given the constraints of the topography and existing vegetation.

Recommendation R8 is not supported as it would require the removal of a significant area of vegetation and would remove the natural buffer between the camping ground and the neighbouring land use (which, as at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management was Mystery Bay Cottages).

However, the existing main access roads through the primitive camping will be maintained to the standards as recommended above to facilitate emergency vehicle access.

Recommendation R9 is supported and provided for in the Landscape Masterplan.

7.12.4 Bushfire Maintenance Plan Recommendation

- R10 A Bushfire and Vegetation Maintenance Plan be further developed (in consultation with the local fire authorities) for the subject development site which, at least, clearly identifies;
- Forest and shrub vegetation to be retained and allowed to naturally accumulate available bushfire vegetation (unmanaged vegetation),
 - Fire management zones for undeveloped areas of the primitive camping ground (eg. APZ areas, Strategic Fire Advantage Zones [SFAZ], Heritage Area Management, etc),
 - Prescriptions or performance measures for proposed fire management zones,
 - Contemporary biodiversity fire threshold analysis for the subject site and adjoining natural vegetation,
 - A proposed schedule of maintenance and activities which ensure the provisions of proposed fire management zones,
 - Potential ignition management (fire places, cooking facilities etc)

(Draft advice to assist developing a Bushfire & Vegetation Maintenance Plan for the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Area and Surrounds is attached in Appendix 2 to the report).

7.12.5 Fire Rings and Grills Recommendation

Where local conditions permit, fire rings/grills should be provided at campsites and group camping areas to contain campfires and prevent random campfire scars. At picnic areas pedestal grills or gas fuel barbecues may be provided.

Fire rings can be made of metal, firebrick, or natural stone. Circular units best fit the shape of a fire and are aesthetically attractive.

Common bricks and masonry should not be used in/under fire rings due to the potential to explode. Pedestal grills or gas fuel barbecues should be provided at picnic sites (foreshore areas).

Pedestal grills should have adjustable grate height settings, rotation capability, and have a hinged or removable grate for easy cleaning.

Location/Placement;

- Placed a minimum of 10ft (3m) away from any overhanging or adjacent vegetation.
- Located within the established camping or fuel reduced/disturbed areas.
- Fire rings preferably placed on a base of gravel, pumice, fire brick, or other porous material, with drain tile if necessary, to facilitate drainage of rainwater.
- Firmly anchored to prevent relocation.

Additional location/placement recommendation;

- Preferably, located on or near established camp fire locations (fire rings).
- Located no further than 90m from an available water point.
- A maximum number of fire ring locations be established to ensure all designated camp site locations have use of a fire ring.
- A camp site policy be introduced requiring all open fires to be contained within provided fire rings during periods of High or above Fire Danger Index (FDI), or otherwise preferably at all times.

This Plan of Management supports recommendation R10 by including the preparation of a Bushfire Maintenance Plan in the Action Plan.

This Plan of Management supports the location/placement of Fire Rings with pedestal grills in designated camp sites. However, only those campsites nominated on the Landscape Masterplan will accommodate Fire Rings. This Plan of Management recommends that all open fires be contained within fire rings at all times.

Council may install electric bbqs in day use areas in lieu of gas fuel barbecues.

7.12.6 Fire Emergency Procedures Recommendations

- R11 A recommended Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan for the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Area is attached at Appendix 1 of this Plan of Management. (Recommendation 11 – Section 1.7.6)
- R12 During periods of ‘High’ or above FDI, signage simply outlining the basic concept of the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan for the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Area be displayed at the main entrance point(s) to the subject site and shower / toilet facilities within the subject site. (Recommendation 12 – Section 1.7.6).

The local Authority may also consider the installation of additional / permanent signage at the designated assembly and refuge points (as specified within the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan), denoting the locations as designated assembly and/or refuge points during a significant wildfire event. (Recommendation 12 – Section 1.7.6).

This Plan of Management recommends that signage outlining the basic concept of the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan be displayed in appropriate locations at all times.

Refer to Section 6.5 on page 40.

7.12.7 Development Setback/APZ Recommendation - Foreshore

- A minimum of a 20m Asset Protection Zone is required from the residences on Mystery Bay Road to the vegetation across the road on the foreshore and no vegetation removal from the foreshore areas would be required to facilitate technical bushfire compliance (Section 1.7.1)

This Plan of Management supports this recommendation. The foreshore area opposite residences on Mystery Bay Road has been designated as parkland.

7.13 Bushfire Evacuation Plan

In early 2005 Bushfire Protection Planning & Assessment Services were engaged to prepare a Bushfire Evacuation Plan for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore. The plan was completed on 8 June 2005.

The Evacuation Plan provides advice for the evacuation of the primitive camping ground and foreshore in case of a bushfire. Evacuation 'triggers' are identified and procedures documented for the evacuation of the primitive camping ground and foreshore in association with the predicted fire danger.

A set of procedures is documented for the following scenarios: low fire danger, medium fire danger, high fire danger, very high fire danger, extreme fire danger. In addition, further measures are provided for the very high and extreme fire danger scenarios where there is an uncontrolled fire within 10km or 5km of the primitive camping ground or foreshore.

During periods of very high fire danger (or else preferably at all times), a static water supply (e.g. 4-5 litre bucket / container of water) be available within 5 metres of any open fire within the primitive camping ground. (Recommendation R6 Section 1.7.2 – Evacuation triggers).

A copy of the Evacuation Plan is included at Appendix 3 of this Plan of Management.

This Plan of Management supports the recommendations of the Bushfire Evacuation Plan for implementation.

7.14 Management & Maintenance

7.14.1 Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground

In December 2002 Council advertised for a Caretaker to manage and maintain the primitive camping ground. The Caretaker is paid a commission on fees collected in return for meeting the requirements of their Deed of Agreement. Prior to the employment of a Caretaker, the Narooma Visitors Centre collected the fees.

The Caretaker is responsible for providing the following services in relation to the primitive camping ground:

- Managing the primitive camping ground in accordance with the current Approval Notice and Caretaker's Agreement.
- Accepting and manage campsite bookings and general enquiries.
- Managing the primitive camping ground in a conscientious and courteous manner
- Collecting and banking campsite fees.
- Cleaning amenities.
- Collecting garbage.
- Maintaining the camping ground (and report to Council any matters requiring major maintenance or further investigation).
- Providing firewood.
- Supervising camping activities.
- Supervising fires.

The above responsibilities are detailed in the Caretaker's Agreement as at October 2005. Any new agreement may result in a change of the Caretaker's responsibilities.

Eurobodalla Shire Council is responsible for the following:

- Road maintenance
- Noxious weed removal
- Tree maintenance
- Major maintenance works
- Capital improvements

7.14.2 Mystery Bay Foreshore

Eurobodalla Shire Council is responsible for the care, management and maintenance of the Mystery Bay Foreshore.

Ascertaining the community values of land means identifying what the community finds important and special about it. These values also identify what people most enjoy or appreciate about a place.

Land management issues change over time, depending on the needs of the community; and communities change – what may be important in the present may be more or less important in the future. Values, however tend to transcend the everyday issues of land management and set a more strategic vision for the management of the land. Values coexist, augment and support each other. Where singular issues may be really important in the short term, the overriding values attached to the land will tend to be relevant for a longer period.

How can values be implemented in land management? Once values and their level of significance are determined, land maintenance and development practices that recognise, manage and conserve these values may then be implemented. Refer to the Operational Plan and Landscape Masterplans for more information on how the values are reflected in strategies for land management.

The following values have been identified by the community for Mystery Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore:

- Aboriginal history
- Access for all
- Access for kids
- Clean
- Clean air
- Close to the water
- Coastal environment
- Dog walking
- Ease of access - few steps
- European history
- Fishing
- Geology of the rocks
- Informal
- Informal camping area
- Natural camping environment
- No commercial development
- Ocean wraps around: can see & feel
- Pristine
- Recreation: swimming, snorkelling etc
- Recreation: horse riding
- Rich wildlife: land & sea
- Safe
- Safety of the reserves
- Sense of community
- Sense of isolation
- Space
- The vibe
- There are no barriers
- Tranquillity
- Undeveloped
- Unique
- Unique camping ground
- Village Atmosphere

The majority of the community has stated that they wish the development of Mystery Bay Community Land to be low key and sympathetic to the existing vegetation and aesthetic qualities of the reserves.

Value & description	Neighbourhood - Local	Suburb	District	Shire	Regional	State
Heritage – Aboriginal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Heritage – European	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Recreational	✓	✓	✓			
Social	✓	✓	✓			
The Natural Environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Visual	✓	✓				

Where:

- Neighbourhood – Local: the street and surrounding streets
- Suburb: within the suburb area (ie. within Mystery Bay)
- District: the suburb area and adjacent suburbs (eg. Tilba Tilba, Central Tilba, Narooma)
- Shire: within the Eurobodalla Shire Local Government Area
- Regional: within the far south coast of NSW
- State: within the state of NSW

These values have assisted with the identification of the appropriate Community Land categories for the land and provide a guide for identifying the objectives and actions in the Operational Plan.

9.1 Existing Leases, Licences and other Estates

As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management there were no existing leases, licences or other estates granted on any of the land.

9.2 Future Leases, licences and/or other Estates¹

This Plan of Management authorises the granting of any lease, licence or other estate on Community Land included in this Plan, only where the purpose for which it is granted is consistent with the core objectives for which the land is categorised.

In particular, for the area of land categorised as “General Community Use”, any lease, licence or other estate must be consistent with the management of the land as a Primitive Camping Ground.

Any lease, licence or other estate agreement must meet the provisions of the Local Government Act and Local Government Regulation.

9.3 Caretaker’s Agreement

In December 2002 Council appointed a Caretaker to manage and maintain the primitive camping ground. The caretaker’s agreement provides for the management and maintenance of the primitive camping ground (refer to Section 7.10 on page 36 for more details).

¹ Estate includes interest, charge, right, title, claim, demand, lien and encumbrance, whether at law or in equity (as per Interpretation Act 1987 S 21(1)).

The Local Government Act requires that Plans of Management identify the objectives and performance targets for the management of the land included in the plan. It also requires that Plans of Management identify how Council will achieve its stated goals and how its performance in achieving these goals will be measured. In addition, the management of Community Land must be consistent with its categorisation.

The information in this Plan of Management is presented as required by the Local Government Act. Terms used are defined as follows:

<u>Objective (Management Issue):</u>	'Objective' is an end towards which efforts are directed.
<u>Performance Targets (Strategy):</u>	'Performance Target' is an objective or goal to be achieved.
<u>Means of Achievement (Action):</u>	How Council and/or the community can achieve the objectives and performance targets. Many of these Actions are illustrated in the Landscape Masterplans.
<u>Implementation Priority:</u>	<p><u>Category 1:</u> These 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><u>Category 2:</u> These actions are those that require funding and are principally concerned with improving public safety, maintenance and improvement matters and protecting or conserving the values of the community land. The timing of their implementation would be dependent upon the availability of funds from Council.</p> <p><u>Category 3:</u> These actions are capital improvement items or items requiring a significant injection of funds. The timing of their implementation would be dependent upon the availability of funds from Council and other sources.</p>
<u>Where action will be implemented:</u>	<p><u>PCG:</u> For implementation on the primitive camping ground.</p> <p><u>FS:</u> For implementation on the foreshore.</p>
<u>Manner of Assessment:</u>	How Council proposed to assess the extent to which stated actions have been implemented and performance targets achieved.

Council has adopted many policies and procedures that govern the management and maintenance of Community Land. The issues raised in this section need to be considered in parallel with these other policies and procedures. In addition, the management of Community Land must be consistent with its categorisation.

The Operational Plan provides a summary of the proposed developments and improvements along with an implementation priority for their completion. Many of these items are illustrated in the Landscape Masterplans (refer to Section 12.0 on page 59).

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.1 Access – Pedestrian	Provide for pedestrian access with minimal impact on the environment.	<p>1. Construct pedestrian tracks in locations as indicated on the Landscape Masterplan to minimise the impact of pedestrian activity in the dunal, foreshore and bushland environments and to provide connections to roads, amenities and other campsites.</p> <p>Note: the exact location of pedestrian tracks may vary (to that illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan) to allow for site specific conditions eg, topography, vegetation, existing tracks and other constraints.</p>	✓	✓	2	<p>1. Caretaker to inspect tracks to ensure that they are clear and that people are not creating new tracks in inappropriate areas.</p> <p>2. Caretaker to advise Council of inappropriate tracks.</p>
		<p>2. Construct a pedestrian bridge over the gully between the northern and southern end of the primitive camping ground.</p>	✓		3	<p>1. Pedestrian access between the northern and southern ends of the campground facilitated with a pedestrian bridge.</p> <p>2. Pedestrian activity not contributing to erosion.</p>
		<p>3. Where erosion has occurred as a result of pedestrian activity, implement measures to rehabilitate the landscape. This may require the construction of beach stairs, fencing, remedial work, bank stabilisation and revegetation. Refer to the Landscape Masterplan for an illustration of areas requiring attention.</p>	✓	✓	2	<p>3. Caretaker to inspect tracks in the primitive camping ground.</p> <p>4. Council to inspect tracks on the foreshore.</p> <p>5. Caretaker to advise Council of erosion problems.</p> <p>6. Erosion addressed by Council as appropriate.</p> <p>5. Observations of regeneration of native vegetation in areas affected by erosion.</p> <p>6. Eroded areas rehabilitated and pedestrian access provided in appropriate locations not contributing to erosion.</p>
		<p>4. Rehabilitate vegetation adjacent to pedestrian tracks as required.</p>	✓	✓	3	<p>Vegetation along pedestrian tracks in good condition.</p>

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.2 Access – Vehicular	Provide adequate car parking with minimal impact on pedestrian movement and the environment.	1. Construct car parking areas as indicated on the Landscape Masterplans.	✓	✓	3	Site inspection to ensure car parks constructed.
		2. New and replacement bollards will match the existing National Parks' style of bollards, except where reversing manoeuvres are likely to take place, in which case bollards will be higher.	✓	✓	3	Minimal vehicular activity on restricted areas.
		3. Maintain all vehicle barriers (bollards) in workable condition.	✓	✓	1	Site inspection to ensure barriers are in good condition.
	Maintain roads in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to minimise drainage and erosion problems.	4. Regular inspections of the internal roads by Council and Caretaker.	✓		1	Roads inspected.
		5. Caretaker to advise Council of road drainage and erosion problems.	✓		1	Council aware of drainage issues.
		6. Road maintenance/construction works carried out by Council to address drainage and erosion problems in the primitive camping ground.	✓		2	Roads repaired and drainage measure implemented as required.
	Maintain roads in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to improve way finding and minimise impact on the environment.	7. Unnecessary roads closed and allowed to naturally regenerate and/or undertake revegetation as per Landscape Masterplan.	✓		1	Unnecessary roads closed and natural vegetation regenerating and/or new vegetation planted.
	Provide safe entrance to and from Mystery Bay Road into the primitive camping ground and foreshore.	8. Intersections re-aligned as per the Landscape Masterplans and in consultation with Council's Traffic Engineer.	✓	✓	3	Intersection constructed to best practice standards.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.3 Environment – Protection and Rehabilitation	To protect and promote the health and vigour of the natural environment.	1. Investigate the opportunity to install bollards to match National Parks' style of bollards as indicated on the Landscape Masterplan to protect the dunal and bushland vegetation.	✓	✓	3	Site inspection to ensure that bollards installed.
		2. Support and encourage Landcare activities in the revegetation and rehabilitation of the environment. Subject to funding availability.	✓	✓	1	Landcare activities taking place.
		3. Install low-key protective fencing around significant patches and/or corridors of vegetation. This may be in the form of treated pine posts with 3 strand wire or hinge joint infill as required and as determined on site.	✓	✓	2	Site inspection to ensure protective fencing installed.
		4. Involve campers in revegetation projects in consultation with Landcare.	✓		3	Planting days for campers undertaken.
		5. Caretaker to advise campers that dogs are permitted in the primitive camping ground, however they must be kept under control at all times. Install signage in appropriate locations advising of dog restrictions.	✓		1	Campers with dogs given information on managing dogs in the primitive camping ground. Dogs appropriately managed.
		6. Horse riding in the primitive camping ground permitted on existing tracks only. Caretakers to advise horse riders of this restriction as required. Install signage in appropriate locations advising of areas where horses are permitted.	✓		1	Horse riding occurring on existing tracks only. Minimal spreading or introduction of weeds from horse manure.
	Ensure areas categorised as Natural Areas Foreshore and Bushland are managed in accordance with the Core Objectives for their management (refer to Section 22).	7. Relevant Council Officers given a copy of this Plan of Management for their reference to ensure natural areas managed in accordance with the Plan of Management.	✓	✓	1	Relevant Council Officers aware of requirements of the Plan of Management.
		8. Areas categorised as Natural Area Foreshore are not be mown (as per requirements of the Core Objectives for their management). If required, bollards/markers should be installed to delineate the boundary between the areas categorised as Park (to be mown) and Natural Area Foreshore (not to be mown).		✓	1	Areas categorised as Natural Area Foreshore not mown.
	To minimise weeds.	9. Declared noxious weeds removed by Council's Noxious Weeds Officer.	✓	✓	1	Declared noxious weeds removed in accordance with budgetary and resource constraints.
		10. Landcare activities encouraged and supported to engage in weed removal.	✓	✓	1	Landcare activities taking place.
	To provide for revegetation where vegetation has been removed for safety reasons.	11. Replace each plant removed for safety reasons with another plant native to area and of similar qualities.	✓	✓	1	Removed vegetation replaced with new plants.
	To provide educational opportunities about the natural environment.	12. Provide interpretative information on coastal processes and the evolution of Mystery Bay including geology, flora, fauna and ecology.	✓	✓	3	Interpretive information developed and installed.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.3 Environment – Protection and Rehabilitation <i>continued</i>	To acknowledge the role of the primitive camping ground as a wildlife corridor connecting with Eurobodalla National Park to the south and north.	13. Vegetation to be managed to ensure that the corridor remains a viable wildlife corridor. This includes planting replacement vegetation where vegetation has been removed and encouraging Landcare activities in the primitive camping ground.	✓	✓	1	Fauna observations confirm that the primitive camping ground is functioning as a wildlife corridor.
		14. Initiate a pilot program to judge the effectiveness of providing and maintaining nest boxes for a variety of species. This will require volunteer input and possibly the assistance of a native animal welfare group.	✓	✓	3	Observations to note the effectiveness of nest boxes for use by fauna. Program continued if successful.

10.4 Environment – Protect and enhance the natural and built aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone	Minimise the impact of development and recreational activities on the aesthetic qualities of Mystery Bay as seen from other vantage point such as headlands, ocean, air and the surrounding landscape.	1. Trees to be removed only where there is a risk to public safety and on the advice of a qualified arborist. Council's Aboriginal Liaison Officer to be consulted in case of possible Aboriginal significant sites, including trees.	✓	✓	1	1. Trees that may create a risk to public safety inspected by an arborist or delegated Council officer. 2. Only trees identified for removal by an arborist or delegated Council officer may be removed.
		2. Maintain areas categorised as Natural Areas as per the Core Objectives for their management to protect and enhance the natural aesthetics of the Mystery Bay area.	✓	✓	1	Natural Areas minimising the visual impact of development and recreational activities.
	Provide an arrival to Mystery Bay that is consistent with the natural aesthetic qualities of the Mystery Bay area.	3. Restrict camping from the front area of the primitive camping ground as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan for use as a Picnic Area.	✓	✓	1	Arrival to Mystery Bay reflects the natural environment of the area.
		4. Plant low species at the southern end of the primitive camping ground as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan.	✓		3	Arrival to Mystery Bay reflects the natural environment of the area.
	Design facilities, park furniture and amenities to blend with the natural aesthetic qualities of Mystery Bay.	5. Create a Style Guide that provides a palette of suitable colours, form and materials.	✓	✓	3	Style Guide created and used to assist with facility selection.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.5 Facility Management	To provide facilities to meet the needs of visitors to Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground in a low-key manner consistent with the management of the camping ground as "primitive".	1. Maintain toilets in good working order.	✓		1	Council and/or Caretaker maintaining toilets as per the Caretaker's Agreement.
		2. Consider renewing toilets when sewer infrastructure is available at Mystery Bay.	✓		2	Connection of the primitive camping ground to the sewer considered when Mystery Bay sewer infrastructure is upgraded.
		3. Maintain showers in good working order. Add a roof to the southern shower block.	✓		1	Council and/or Caretaker maintaining showers as per the Caretaker's Agreement.
		4. Maintain taps and water supply in good working order.	✓		1	Council and/or Caretaker maintaining taps and water supply as per the Caretaker's Agreement.
		5. Install new taps as per the Landscape Masterplan and/or as required (refer also to 10.7.4)	✓		2	New water supply infrastructure and taps installed.
		6. Provide firewood at the location indicated on the Landscape Masterplan.	✓		1	Council and/or Caretaker providing firewood as per the Caretaker's Agreement.
		7. Provide rubbish disposal facilities and empty as required.	✓		1	Council and/or Caretaker providing rubbish disposal facilities and ensuring they are emptied as required and as per the Caretaker's Agreement.
	To provide facilities to meet the needs of visitors to Mystery Bay Foreshore in a low-key manner.	8. Investigate the opportunity to introduce recycling facilities at the primitive camping ground.	✓		1	Council's Waste Minimisation Officer investigated the issue and recommendations provided. Implementation of recommendations completed within budgetary constraints.
		9. Install a beach shower & tap at Mystery Bay South Foreshore.		✓	3	Beach shower and tap installed.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.6 Fire Evacuation Planning	To ensure that a Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan is in place for the emergency evacuation of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.	Implement the recommendations of the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan for the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground. A copy is attached at Appendix 3 of this Plan of Management.	✓		2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a checklist of recommendations to be implemented from the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan. 2. Council staff & Caretaker to inspect site to ensure projects from the Fire Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Plan have been implemented in accordance with the above checklist and within budgetary constraints.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.7 Fire Management	To provide the infrastructure at Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to minimise the risk of uncontrolled fire.	Implement the recommendations of the Bushfire Services and Protection Assessment for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore (as appropriate and within budgetary constraints). A copy is attached at Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 of this Plan of Management. These recommendations are as follows:				
		1. The immediate area (approximately 5-10m) surrounding the existing toilet and shower blocks be maintained to IPA standard as defined in PBP (refer to Section 6.4 on page 14).	✓		1	Monitor vegetation around toilet and shower blocks to ensure they are appropriately maintained.
		2. The existing water line servicing the camping area be maintained to an effective and reliable working standard.	✓		1	Potable water available.
		3. An additional water line be installed within the camping ground to ensure all identified camping locations are within 90m or less of a tap.	✓		2	Site inspection to ensure additional water line installed as recommended.
		4. Additional taps be incorporated along the existing and additional water lines, or else as otherwise to ensure all designated campsites are within 90m or less of a tap.	✓		2	Site inspection to ensure additional taps installed as recommended.
		5. A water main be installed to provide a hydrant point to service the primitive camping area and foreshore.	✓	✓	3	Site inspection to ensure water main installed and maintained.
		6. Ensure that main access roads throughout the primitive camping ground are maintained to allow for emergency vehicle access (refer to Section 6.4 on page 36 for details on road width and clearance requirements).	✓		2	Main access roads maintained as 4m wide with an additional 1m clearance on each side.
		7. Negotiate with the neighbouring land owner (Lot 5 DP570596) on the possibility of installing a gateway for emergency vehicular access at the shared boundary at the northern end of the primitive camping ground to facilitate emergency access/egress for the primitive camping ground.	✓		1	Neighbouring land owner contacted mutual agreement reached on addressing emergency access.
		8. Develop a Bushfire and Vegetation Maintenance Plan (in consultation with the local fire authorities, Council's Fire Mitigation Officer, Local Aboriginal Lands Council representatives and Caretaker). Refer to Appendix 5 on page 70.	✓	✓	2	Bushfire and Vegetation Maintenance Plan completed and implemented.
		9. Install Fire Rings at selected camp sites in accordance with the recommendations of the Bushfire Services & Protection Assessment on page 38. Fires only permitted at campsites with fire rings.	✓		2	Caretaker to inspect campsites to ensure that fires are contained in fire rings and that there are no fires at campsites without fire rings.
10. Investigate the opportunity to install a larger fire ring at the northern end of the primitive camping ground.	✓		3	Council and Caretakers discuss possible location of communal fire and install if deemed appropriate.		

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.7 Fire Management - <i>continued</i>	To provide the infrastructure at Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to minimise the risk of uncontrolled fire - <i>continued</i> .	11. Provide pedestal grills or gas/electric barbeques in picnic areas.	✓		3	BBQ facilities installed and in use.
	To minimise the risk of a bushfire from Community Land impacting on residential property.	12. Ensure that a minimum 20m Asset Protection Zone is provided from the residences on Mystery Bay Road to the vegetation across the road on the Community Land foreshore.		✓	1	As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, the foreshore did not require any vegetation removal in order to comply with this recommendation. However this will require future inspections to ensure that the APZ is maintained as recommended.
10.8 Heritage – Aboriginal	To preserve and protect items of Aboriginal Heritage and association to the land.	1. Confirm the location of Registered Aboriginal sites before undertaking activities that may have an adverse impact on them.	✓	✓	1	Registered Aboriginal sites protected and conserved.
		2. Consult the NPWS database to determine the existence and location of Registered Aboriginal sites.	✓	✓	1	
	To provide educational opportunities on Aboriginal Heritage.	3. Provide interpretative information on the Aboriginal Heritage associated with land related to and incorporating the land included in this Plan of Management in consultation with the local Aboriginal community.	✓	✓	3	Increased community and visitor awareness of Aboriginal heritage.
10.9 Heritage – European	To preserve and protect items of European Heritage and association to the land.	1. Maintain the existing memorial to the disappearance of the boat from the coast off Mystery Bay.	✓	✓	1	Memorial maintained in good condition.
	To provide educational opportunities on European Heritage.	2. Provide interpretative information on the European Heritage associated with land related to and incorporating the land included in this Plan of Management.	✓	✓	3	Increased community and visitor awareness of European heritage.
10.10 Local Government Act 1993	While all requirements of the Local Government Act 1993 must be met, the following section is particularly relevant to this Plan of Management in regard to the management of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.					
	Approval to operate a camping ground must be granted by Council - Section 68.	1. Ensure that a current Approval to Operate is granted for the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.	✓		1	Approval Notice up-to-date.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.11 Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005	While all requirements of the Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 must be met, the following sections are particularly relevant to this Plan of Management. (The relevant section from this Regulation is noted in the Performance Target).					
	The numbers, sizes and locations of designated campsites must be included in a community map – S 72 (2).	1. Use the Landscape Masterplan for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground as a basis for the development of a Community Map.	✓		1	Community Map developed and on display at the primitive camping ground.
	A person is not permitted to stay in a moveable dwelling in a primitive camping ground for a total of more than 50 days in any 12 month period – S 73 (1) (d).	2. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise campers that they must not stay at the primitive camping ground for longer than 50 days in any 12 month period.	✓		1	This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. Campers advised of this requirement as required.
		3. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council Rangers where persons have stayed longer than 50 days in any 12 month period at the primitive camping ground and who are refusing to comply.	✓		1	Council Rangers advised.
		4. Council Rangers take appropriate action as required.	✓		1	Rangers providing enforcement of the Regulation.
	The maximum number of designated camp sites is not to exceed 2 for each hectare of the camping ground – S 132 (1).	5. Allow for 40 designated camp sites within Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan for the primitive camping ground (refer to Section 7.2 on page 19 for the area of land included in the Plan of management). Apply principles of reserve design theory to location of campsites such that large patches of vegetation are protected and to minimise fragmentation of the natural environment to minimise the impact of camping activities on the natural environment.	✓		1	1. 40 designated campsites provided at the primitive camping ground. 2. Site inspection to ensure large and significant areas of vegetation are not included in designated campsites.
		6. Designated campsites illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan and Community Map.	✓		1	On inspection, camping activities only taking place in designated campsites.
	Camping is not permitted within the primitive camping ground other than on designated camp sites – S 132 (2)(a).	7. Designated campsites identified in a low key manner with campsite numbers or identifiers provided at ground level or on posts and the boundaries clearly defined.	✓		2	
		8. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping to advise all campers that camping is only allowed in designated campsites as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan and/or Community Map.	✓		1	This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. Campers advised of this requirement as required.
		9. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council Rangers where persons are not camping within the designated campsites and are refusing to comply.	✓		1	Council Rangers advised.
10. Council Rangers take appropriate action as required.		✓		1	Rangers providing enforcement of the Regulation.	

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.11 Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 - <i>continued</i>	A caravan, annexe or campervan must not be allowed to be installed closer than 6 metres to any other caravan, annexe, campervan or tent - Section 132 (2)(a). A tent must not be allowed to be installed closer than 6 metres to any caravan, annexe or campervan or closer than 3 metres to any other tent – S 132 (2)(a).	11. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping to advise all campers of distances required to be maintained between caravans, annexes, campervans and tents.	✓		1	1. This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. 2. Campers advised of this requirement as required.
		12. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council Rangers where persons are not camping within the required distances and are refusing to comply.	✓		1	Council Rangers advised.
		13. Council Rangers take appropriate action as required.	✓		1	Rangers providing enforcement of the Regulation.
	The camping ground must be provided with a water supply, toilet and refuse disposal facilities as specified in the approval for the camping ground – S 132 (2)(a).	14. The Caretaker to inspect water supply, toilets and refuse disposal facilities to ensure that they are maintained at the primitive camping ground.	✓		1	This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement.
		15. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council of any problems with the water supply, toilets and refuse disposal facilities.	✓		1	Council advised.
		16. Council to take appropriate action to ensure water supply, toilets and refuse disposal facilities are in good working order.				Water supply, toilets and refuse disposal facilities in good working order.
	Unoccupied caravans, campervans and tents are not to be allowed to remain in the camping ground for more than 24 hours – S 132 (2)(a).	17. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise all campers that unoccupied caravans, campervans and tents are not to be allowed to remain in the camping ground for more than 24 hours.	✓		1	This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. Campers advised of this requirement as required.
		18. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council Rangers where unoccupied caravans, campervans or tents have not been occupied for more than 24 hours and where the person registered for the caravan, campervan or tent has refused to comply or can not be contacted.	✓		1	Council Rangers advised.
		19. Council Rangers take appropriate action as required.	✓		1	Rangers providing enforcement of the Regulation.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.11 Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005 - <i>continued</i>	A register of visitors to the camping ground must be kept - S 132 (2)(7a) and S 122 (4).	20. A register be maintained by the Caretaker that includes the following information (additional information may be required to be maintained as per Council's direction): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the person's name and address • the dates of arrival and departure of the person • the site identification of the site occupied by the person • the registration number (if any) of any caravan/s or campervan/s • the size of the group (if any) with whom the person listed in the register camped 	✓		1	1. This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. 2. Register available for inspection when required.
	Any fire fighting facilities specified in the Approval are to be provided at the primitive camping ground (S 132 (2)(a)).	21. As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, the Approval to Operate does not specify that any fire fighting facilities are required. However this may change in the future. If a future Approval to Operate does require fire fighting facilities, these must be installed.	✓		1	Monitor changes to the Approval to Operate in case of changes to fire fighting facilities requirements.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.12 Recreation	Ensure community land is managed in accordance with the core objectives for its management.	1. Relevant Council Officers given a copy of this Plan of Management for their reference to ensure park areas are managed in accordance with the Plan of Management.	✓	✓	1	Relevant Council Officers aware of requirements of the Plan of Management.
	Provide for equity of access to prime recreational locations.	2. Restrict camping from the front area of the primitive camping ground as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan.	✓	✓	1	Wide community access to and use of prime coastal foreshore location.
	Provide shade for visitors to areas categorised as park.	3. Plant local native species in areas categorised as Park and as indicated on the Landscape Masterplans to provide shade. (Note that the locations shown on the Landscape Masterplans are indicative only and additional tree planting should be ongoing to provide for the replacement of senescing trees in parkland areas.) Determination of the locations of new trees must consider view corridors of residents.	✓	✓	1	1. Trees planted and established. 2. Additional trees planted as required. 3. Minimal impact on views from residential properties.
	Provide park furniture for visitors to areas categorised as park.	4. Install picnic tables, benches, picnic shelters and electric bbqs in areas categorised as Park and as indicated on the Landscape Masterplan.	✓	✓	3	Site inspection to ensure park furniture installed.
	Provide for play equipment in areas categorised as park.	5. Maintain the existing swings at Lamont Young Park to requirements of Australian Standards.	✓	✓	1	Site inspection to ensure swings are appropriately maintained.
	Provide a forum for Community and Council interaction.	6. Maintain the noticeboard at Lamont Young Park so that it can be used by the Community and Council to provide general information.	✓	✓	1	Site inspection to ensure noticeboard is appropriately maintained.
	To implement the provisions of Council's Companion Animal Policy.	7. Signage installed at appropriate locations to provide information on dog access to beach, foreshore areas, primitive camping ground and village.	✓	✓	1	Signage installed and up-to-date with the Companion Animals Policy requirements.
		8. Campers issued with information on dog restrictions.	✓	✓	1	Campers aware of dog restrictions.
	To minimise the impact of dogs at the primitive camping ground on the neighbouring property.	9. Ensure that designated campsites adjacent to property boundaries, as illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan and/or Community Map are enforced as 'no dog' campsites.	✓	✓	1	Minimal complaints from the neighbouring property of disturbances due to dogs.
		10. Investigate the opportunity to improve the quality of the boundary fence to restrict pedestrian and dog access to the neighbouring property.	✓	✓	3	Minimal complaints from the neighbouring property of inappropriate access.
		11. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise campers that dogs are prohibited at sites illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan and/or Community Map as "no dog" campsites.	✓		1	This requirement included in the Caretaker's Agreement. Campers advised of this requirement as required.
		12. The Caretaker of Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to advise Council Rangers where persons with dogs on "no dogs" campsites are refusing to comply.	✓		1	Council Rangers advised.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.12 Recreation - <i>continued</i>	To minimise the impact of dogs at the primitive camping ground on the neighbouring property.	13. Council Rangers take appropriate action as required to ensure that 'no dogs' campsites are managed appropriately.	✓		1	Rangers providing enforcement of the Landscape Masterplan/ Community Map.
	To facilitate access to the Mystery Bay Beach Boat Ramp.	14. Maintain access to the boat ramp in accordance with Council's Eurobodalla Waterways Infrastructure Strategy (June 2002).	✓		1	Access provided that is consistent with the Eurobodalla Waterways Infrastructure Strategy.
	To promote Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground to increase patronage, especially during off-peak periods.	15. Place advertisements in appropriate tourist maps and appropriate publications.	✓		1	Visitation levels increased during off-peak season.
		16. Develop a web page on Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground for inclusion on Council's and/or Tourism's Website.	✓		3	Web page developed.
		17. Provide flexibility in Council's Fees & Charges to allow for financial incentives to encourage increased visitation during off-peak period to remain competitive, for groups bookings and for promotional purposes (refer to Section 610 E of the Local Government Act 1993 for more information).	✓		1	Fees & Charges adopted by Council allowing for flexibility in fees.
	To provide for public art in areas categorised as Park.	18. Engage a suitably qualified artist/sculptor to develop public art that reflects Mystery Bay's heritage and/or environment in a location/s determined in consultation with the community.	✓		3	Public art of high quality installed in accordance with Council's requirements.
	To provide for public art in areas categorised as General Community Use.	19. Engage a suitably qualified artist/sculptor to develop public art that is in keeping with the use of the land as a primitive camping ground. Consult with the Cartetakers on the siting of the works. Investigate the opportunity of using tree stumps for sculptural works.	✓		3	Public art of high quality installed in accordance with Council's requirements.
	To name the Mystery Bay Foreshore areas.	20. Hold a public competition to find a name for Mystery Bay South Foreshore and/or Mystery Bay Central Foreshore.	✓		1	New names adopted by the Geographical Names Board in accordance with the competition for new names.

Objective (Management Issue)	Performance Targets (Strategy)	Means of Achievement (Action)	Implementation			Manner of Assessment
			PCG	FS	Priority	
10.13 Signage	To rationalise signage and ensure it is placed in an accessible but low-key location.	1. Signs to be installed at the locations indicated on the Landscape Masterplan for Mystery Bay Central Foreshore and Mystery Bay South Foreshore.		✓	1	Signs installed as per the locations indicated on the Landscape Materplans.
	To provide low key signage as required in Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.	2. Develop a Signage Strategy for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground in consultation with the Caretaker that indicates the location of signs including, but not limited to: campsite numbering, arrival, general way finding, general information, fees & charges, interpretive information (including cultural, environmental and heritage issues, branding, facilities/amenities locations, fire evacuation procedures, walking trails, pedestrian and vehicle access. Include a standard for the construction of all signs to ensure that signs are consistent in their form, font, colour, material and size. (See also Sections 10.3, 10.8 and 10.9).	✓		3	Signage Strategy completed. Copy given to Caretaker.
		3. Install entrance signage with map of the primitive camping ground, showing the road network, layout of campsites and restrictions.	✓		2	Entrance signage installed.
		4. Install signage as per the locations on the Signage Strategy. Where additional signage is deemed required beyond what is indicated in the Signage Plan, this will be resolved in consultation with Council and the Caretaker.	✓		3	Signage installed as per the Signage Plan and in consultation with the Caretaker.
	To provide low key interpretive signage as required on Mystery Bay Foreshore.	5. Develop and install interpretive information signs on the foreshore. Interpretative signs could include information flora and fauna diversity, sea life, Aboriginal and European history, culture etc. (See also Sections 10.3, 10.8 and 10.9)	✓		3	Signage installed and community education and awareness increased.
	To improve provide signage at the Princes Highway intersection with Mystery Bay Road.	6. Investigate the opportunity to install a sign at the intersection of the Princes Highway and Mystery Bay Road directing people to where Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground is located. May require liaison wit the RTA.	✓		1	Signage installed.

The Landscape Masterplans for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore provides the conceptual framework for the future development and management of the land. It has been developed to provide a low-key primitive camping ground in a natural setting adjacent to a natural foreshore. It also provides for environmental protection and public use with an environmentally sensitive, sustainable approach.

Most of the actions in the Operational Plan are illustrated in the Landscape Masterplans.

All proposals are subject to the relevant planning approvals process including the Development Assessment process and requirements of other State Government agencies.

What is a Landscape Masterplan? A Landscape Masterplan is developed as part of the design process. The first step is to analyse the site. This part of the design process involves the consideration of site features and adjacent uses, aspect, topography, existing use patterns, vegetation, identification of opportunities and constraints and any other issues pertaining to the future development of the site. Many of these issues have been discussed throughout this Plan of Management.

The Landscape Masterplan then draws on what the community has said they would like on the reserve, what is possible and permissible under the relevant legislation and professional advice and determines spatially how these land uses may or may not be accommodated considering the issues, opportunities and constraints that were identified during the site analysis phase.

The Landscape Masterplan guides the future development and improvement of the reserve but is dependent upon further detailed construction documentation to finalise the design process.

Construction documentation examines the finer details to facilitate the construction of the elements proposed in the Landscape Masterplan – for example, the types of materials to be used; colours; plant species; exact locations of pathways, roads, fences and amenities. As a result, items illustrated on the Landscape Masterplan may be amended.

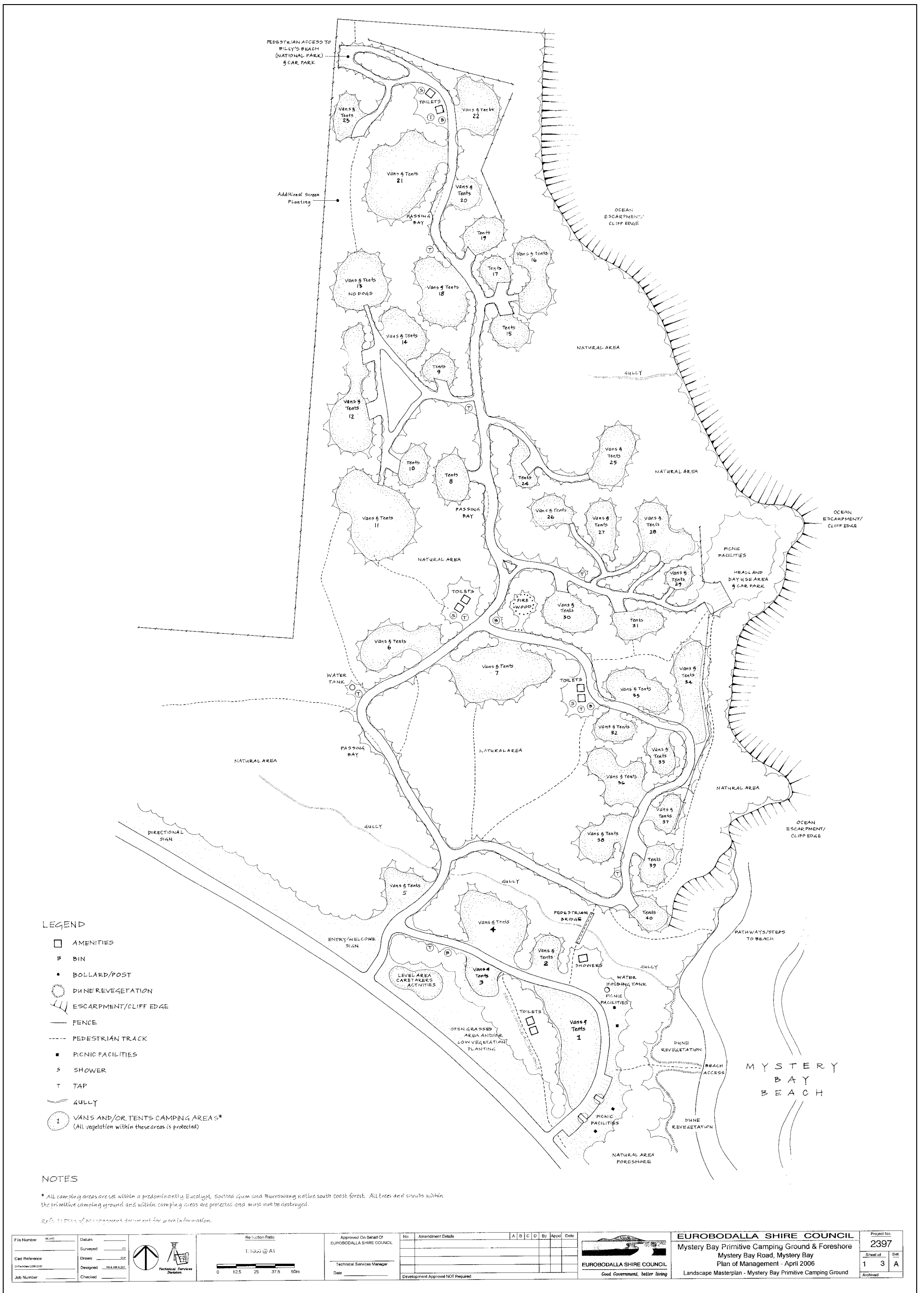
In many cases, when it comes to constructing elements included in the Landscape Masterplan, there may be changes to layout, material and details in order to better accommodate the site's unique attributes.

Similarly, the Landscape Masterplan for the Primitive Camping Ground nominates site numbers and whether the sites can accommodate vans and/or tents. This is subject to change depending on the operational needs of the primitive camping ground.

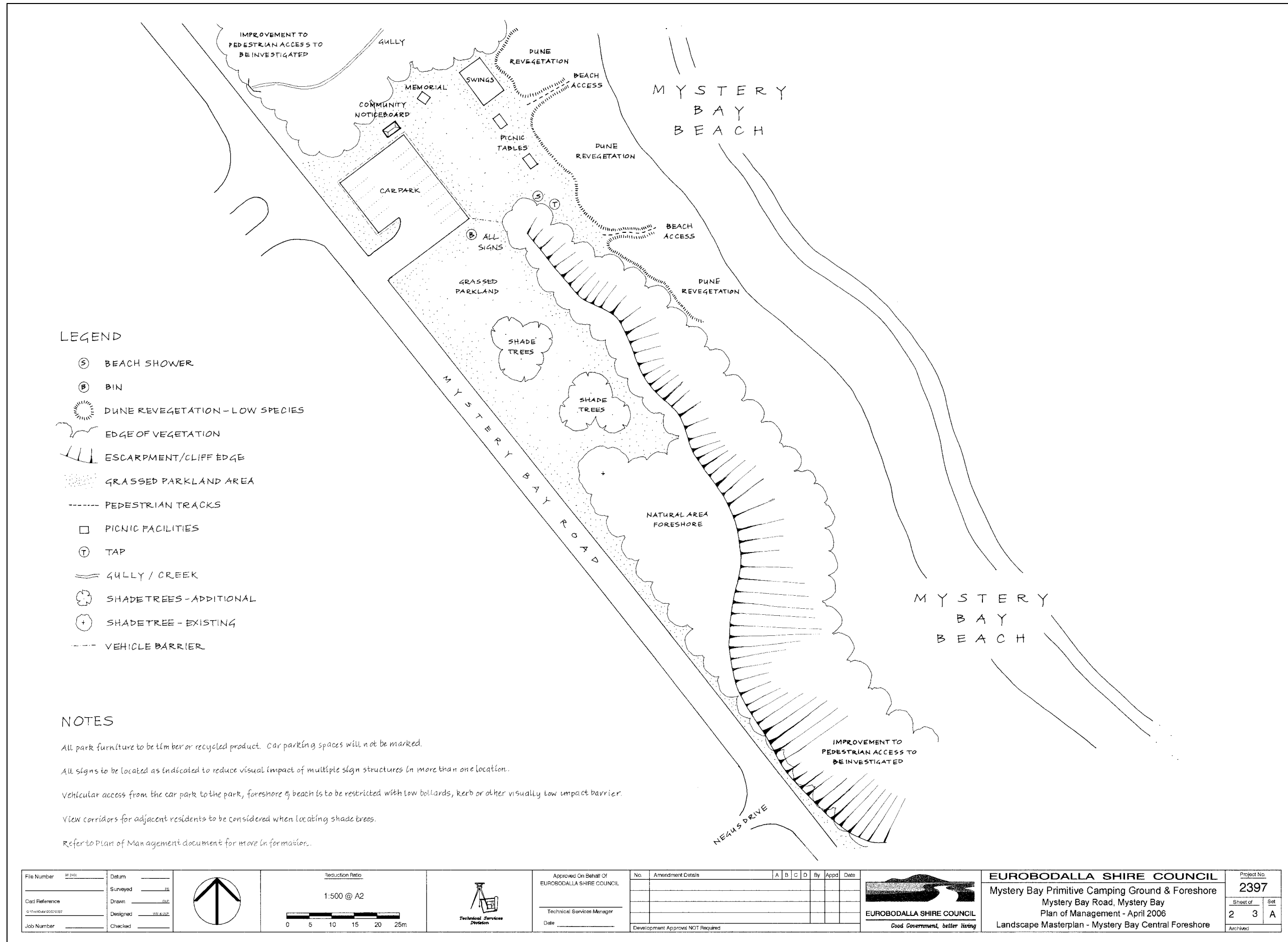
There are three Landscape Masterplans for the land included in this Plan of Management:

1. Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground
2. Mystery Bay Central Foreshore
3. Mystery Bay South Foreshore

The Landscape Masterplans are guides only and, unless a change in Community Land categorisation is required, are subject to change without the re-exhibition of this Plan of Management.



12.1 Landscape Masterplan – Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground



LEGEND

- Ⓢ BEACH SHOWER
- Ⓟ BIN
- ☼ DUNE REVEGETATION - LOW SPECIES
- ~ EDGE OF VEGETATION
- ▨ ESCARPMENT/CLIFF EDGE
- ▨ GRASSED PARKLAND AREA
- PEDESTRIAN TRACKS
- PICNIC FACILITIES
- Ⓣ TAP
- ~ GULLY / CREEK
- ☻ SHADE TREES - ADDITIONAL
- ⊕ SHADE TREE - EXISTING
- VEHICLE BARRIER

NOTES

All park furniture to be timber or recycled product. Car parking spaces will not be marked.

All signs to be located as indicated to reduce visual impact of multiple sign structures in more than one location.

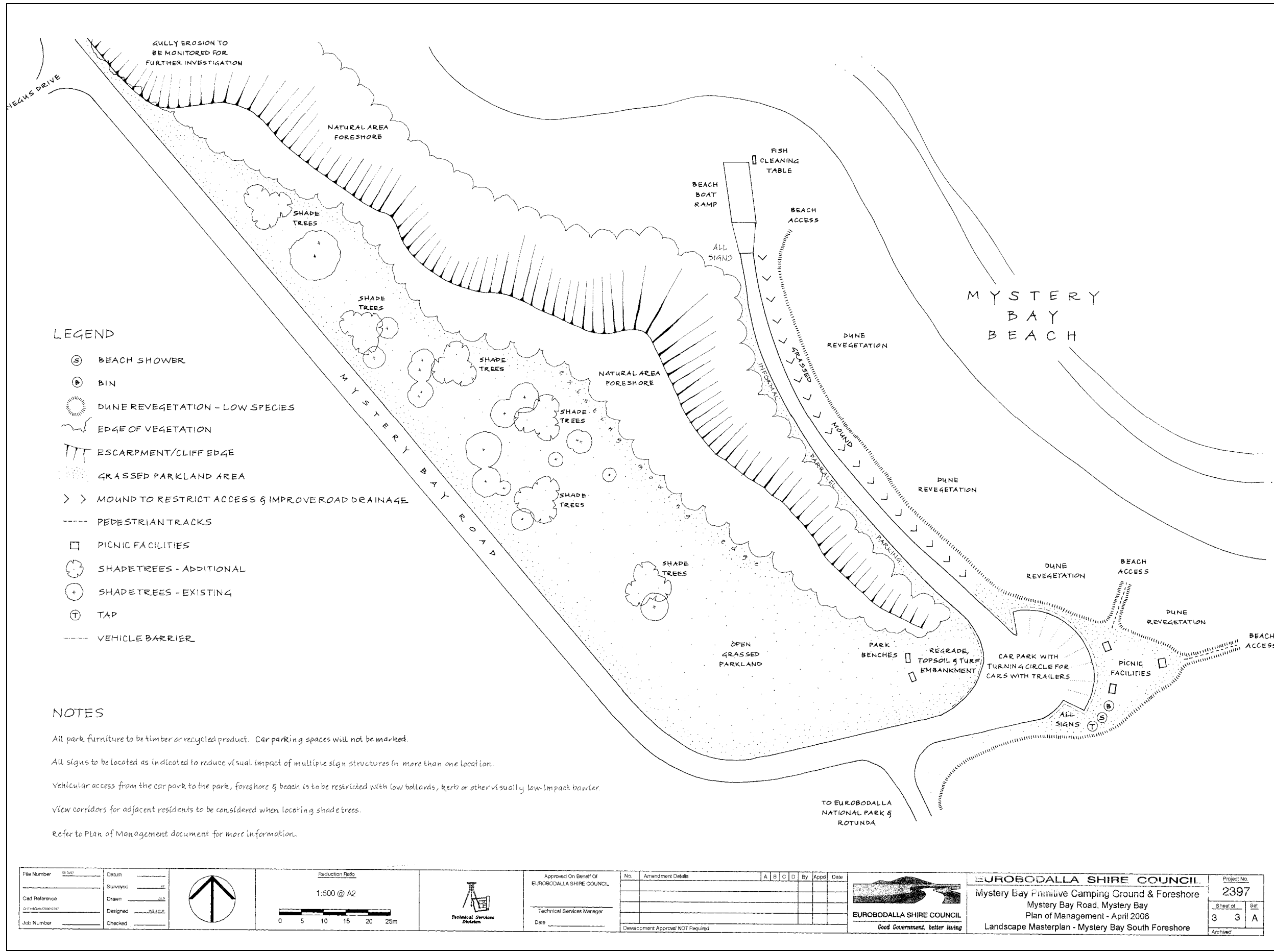
Vehicular access from the car park to the park, foreshore & beach is to be restricted with low bollards, kerb or other visually low impact barrier.

View corridors for adjacent residents to be considered when locating shade trees.

Refer to Plan of Management document for more information.

File Number 22.210	Date		Reduction Ratio 1:500 @ A2		Approved On Behalf of EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL	No. Amendment Details A B C D By Appd Date		EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground & Foreshore Mystery Bay Road, Mystery Bay Plan of Management - April 2006 Landscape Masterplan - Mystery Bay Central Foreshore	Project No. 2397
Client Reference	Drawn				Technical Services Manager				
Job Number	Checked		0 5 10 15 20 25m		Date		Good Government, better living	Archived	

12.2 Landscape Masterplan – Mystery Bay Central Foreshore



LEGEND

- ⊙ BEACH SHOWER
- ⊙ BIN
- ☼ DUNE REVEGETATION - LOW SPECIES
- ~ EDGE OF VEGETATION
- TTT ESCARPMENT/CLIFF EDGE
- ▨ GRASSED PARKLAND AREA
- >> MOUND TO RESTRICT ACCESS & IMPROVE ROAD DRAINAGE
- PEDESTRIAN TRACKS
- PICNIC FACILITIES
- ⊕ SHADE TREES - ADDITIONAL
- ⊕ SHADE TREES - EXISTING
- Ⓣ TAP
- VEHICLE BARRIER

NOTES

All park furniture to be timber or recycled product. Car parking spaces will not be marked.

All signs to be located as indicated to reduce visual impact of multiple sign structures in more than one location.

Vehicular access from the car park to the park, foreshore & beach is to be restricted with low bollards, kerb or other visually low impact barrier.

View corridors for adjacent residents to be considered when locating shade trees.

Refer to Plan of Management document for more information.

File Number: 23/06/06	Date: _____		Reduction Ratio 1:500 @ A2 		Approved On Behalf Of EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL	No. _____	Amendment Details	A	B	C	D	By	Appd	Date		EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground & Foreshore Mystery Bay Road, Mystery Bay Plan of Management - April 2006 Landscape Masterplan - Mystery Bay South Foreshore	Project No. 2397
Cad Reference D:\Projects\2397\2397.dwg	Drawn: [initials]				Technical Services Manager												

12.3 Landscape Masterplan – Mystery Bay South Foreshore

13.0 Staging of Works and Funding

13.1 Staging of Works

Work will be staged in accordance with the priorities noted in the Operational Plan. However, works required to minimise risk and provide for the health and well-being of the community will be regarded as the highest priority for funding. In this respect, the priorities allocated in this Plan of Management may be changed if deemed necessary.

13.2 Funding

As at the date of adoption of this Plan of Management, Council has allocated \$75,000 for expenditure on the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore in the financial year 2005/06. Approximately \$3,000 was spent on installing a community noticeboard in Mystery Bay Central Foreshore during the development of this Plan of Management to assist with keeping the community up-to-date with the development of the plan.

If these funds are not spent during the 2005/06 financial year, they will be re-voted for expenditure in the following financial year.

Council may grant additional funds towards the Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground and Foreshore in the future and there may be opportunities to seek grant funding.

14.0 Government Acts and other policies relevant to this document

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Eurobodalla Shire Council “Disability Access Action Plan”

Eurobodalla Shire Council Development Control Plan No. 132 “Guidelines for Outdoor Advertising Signs”

Rural Fires Act 1997

Bell, S. 1997. Design for Outdoor Recreation. E & FN Spon, Melbourne. -Chapter 12, Design for Overnight Visitors, pp167-191.

Eurobodalla Shire Council Rural Local Environmental Plan

Eurobodalla Shire Council Urban Local Environmental Plan

Interpretation Act 1987

Local Government (General) Regulation 1999

Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2005

Local Government Act 1993

NSW Coastal Policy 1997

NSW Department of Land & Water Conservation, 2001. Coastal Dune Management: A Manual of Coastal Dune Management and Rehabilitation Techniques. Coastal Unit, DLWC, Newcastle.

Planning for Bushfire Protection (2001)

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 71 – Coastal Protection

www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au (Threatened Species Information)

Eurobodalla Shire Council has adopted a Sustainable Living Policy that addresses the seven principles of ecologically sustainable development. As part of its code of practice these guiding principles are considered in preparing all plans and strategies, and assessing the merit of public and private investment in built and social infrastructure. The seven principles and the extent to which they have been considered, have been met and applied in preparing this plan and are detailed below.

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle - where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the community's ecological, social or economic systems, a lack of complete scientific evidence should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation. In some circumstances this will mean actions will need to be taken to prevent damage even when it is not certain that damage will occur.

THE PRINCIPLE OF INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The principle of intergenerational equity - the present generation should ensure that the health, integrity, ecological diversity, and productivity of the environment is at least maintained or preferably enhanced for the benefit of future generations.

THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVING BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY

The principle of conserving biological diversity and ecological integrity. - aims to protect, restore and conserve the native biological diversity and enhance or repair ecological processes and systems.

THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPROVING THE VALUATION AND PRICING OF SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The principle of improving the valuation and pricing of social and ecological resources - the users of goods and services should pay prices based on the full life cycle costs (including the use of natural resources at their replacement value, the ultimate disposal of any wastes and the repair of any consequent damage).

THE PRINCIPLE OF ELIMINATING OR REDUCING TO HARMLESS LEVELS

The principle of eliminating or reducing to harmless levels - any discharge into the air, water or land of substances or other effects arising from human activities that are likely to cause harm to the environment.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ENCOURAGING A STRONG, GROWING AND DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

The principle of encouraging a strong, growing and diversified economy - promotes local self reliance, and recognises and strengthens the local community and its social capital in ways that safeguard the quality of life of future generations.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROVIDING CREDIBLE INFORMATION IN OPEN AND ACCOUNTABLE PROCESSES

The principle of providing credible information in open and accountable processes - encourages and assists the effective participation of local communities in decision making.

Aboriginal Womens Group Representative (Merrimans Local Aboriginal Land Council)
Coastwatchers Association Inc
Mystery Bay Coastcare (Landcare)
Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground Campers
Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground Caretaker/s
Residents of Mystery Bay
Wagonga Local Aboriginal Lands Council

Contact Eurobodalla Shire Council for a copy of the Bushfire Evacuation Plan for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.

Contact Eurobodalla Shire Council for a copy of the Bushfire Services & Protection Plan for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.

Contact Eurobodalla Shire Council for a copy of the Bushfire and Vegetation Management Plan Advice for Mystery Bay Primitive Camping Ground.