



Central Coast Council

Natural Resource Management Plan

JUNE 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COUNTRY	2
INTRODUCTION.....	2
Partnerships.....	3
Volunteer Groups	3
Governing Legislation	4
Revegetation Works	4
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	5
Vegetation Management Framework	5
Vegetation Management Policy 2019	5
Greening Central Coast Strategy 2021	5
Weed Management Plan 2023	6
METHODOLOGY	6
Regional Ecosystem Model	6
Natural Assets Code	7
Central Coast Council Biodiversity Index	8
Application to Central Coast Municipality	10
Additional Factors Considered	11
Limitations	14
SITE RANKINGS	15
SITE PLANS	16
GLOSSARY.....	58
BIBLIOGRAPHY	60
APPENDIX A – PREVIOUS SITE MANAGEMENT PLANS	61
APPENDIX B – GOVERNING LEGISLATION.....	61
APPENDIX C – DETAILED SITE RANKINGS	62

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COUNTRY

The Central Coast Council acknowledges and pays respect to the traditional owners of lutruwita (Tasmania), the palawa/pakana people.

We acknowledge the Punnilerpanner tribe of this Northern Country, and in doing so, we celebrate one of the world's oldest continuing cultures.

INTRODUCTION

The Natural Resource Management Plan was initiated through both the Greening Central Coast Strategy and the Central Coast Council Annual Plan 2021–2022 which identified the need for the development of a Natural Resource Management Plan. This NRM Plan should focus on identifying at risk vegetation communities (including riparian areas), as well as conserving and enhancing areas within the municipality that are highly valued by its residents.

NRM in the Central Coast is about meeting the aspirations of the community and the Central Coast Council 10-year Strategic Plan to use and conserve our natural assets on Council owned and/or licenced/leased managed land.

The NRM Plan is designed to align strategies, goals, and directions of other plans and specifically:

- Central Coast Council Strategic Plan 2014–2024
- Vegetation Management Policy 2019
- Greening Central Coast Strategy 2021
- Central Coast Municipal Weed Management Plan 2023

The aim of the NRM Plan is to provide a concise document which outlines twenty identified sites for prioritised natural resource management in managing threats to protect environmental, social, cultural, and economic values over the course of the next three (3) years from 2023–2026.

This Plan also consolidates various site and/or vegetation management plans from throughout the municipality, many of which have not been recently updated. These plans are still relevant; most only partially implemented because they contain long-term objectives which remain applicable in most cases.

These management plans were reviewed, and any current and ongoing actions have been brought forward as actions within each NRM Plan site. Please see Appendix A for the full list of referenced Management Plans.

Other plans, e.g., the Open Space and Recreation Plan 2012–2022 either include or focus on economic development and tourism, infrastructure and human amenity, recreation, and urban living. This Plan, however, is primarily concerned with long-term natural area management with consideration regarding more minor infrastructure such as beach paths, walking and vehicular access or benches, fences and viewing platforms to allow people to appreciate and engage with nature or merely pass through it with minimal impact.

The goal for this NRM Plan is that it can be readily accessed by anyone within the municipality for them to gather information regarding their local sites and what is being actioned in their area. The information presented should be simple to understand, however detailed enough to drive the considered actions to help positively conserve and enhance each NRM site.

Partnerships

Ongoing partnerships are integral in looking after the natural assets in the municipality and the Council welcomes the support and knowledge of many groups operating within Tasmania, and specifically the Northwest region.

Central Coast Council partners with the Cradle Coast Authority NRM and Landcare Tasmania to provide ongoing support for local volunteer groups. Both organisations provide technical advice, support and grant funding to these important groups and Council and assist with advocating for the protection of our natural assets. Council also partakes in advisory groups such as the Northwest Weeds Group and multi-municipality Council NRM Working Groups.

Central Coast Council encourages and will look to support ongoing citizen science and observation data in the municipality. Bird surveys and bandicoot trapping are some of the current data studies being conducted in the community and we will look to encourage any activities that will increase the ecological data in the municipality. These data surveys will be particularly important for the sites that rank low-medium in the Biodiversity Index as having species records will increase the priority of these sites.

Volunteer Groups

The Central Coast Council proudly supports and assists in facilitating works with multiple volunteer groups throughout the municipality. Many of these groups have been operational for decades and their dedication and efforts are greatly valued by the Council. These volunteer groups continue to undertake some incredible work to maintain and protect our beautiful dune and bush reserves, focusing on weed control, revegetation and cleaning up their natural areas.

While there are currently seven active Council-supported groups within the community, it is noted that there have been other groups who have now disbanded that have also contributed greatly to the local community.

The active Council-supported volunteer groups are:

- Friends of East Buttons Beach
- Friends of Reid Street Reserve
- Friends of the Leven
- Riverside Rivercare
- Sulphur Creek/Preservation Bay Coastcare
- Turners Beach Coastcare
- Ulverstone Coastcare

Governing Legislation

The Central Coast Council is bound by and works under Legislation at both the National and State level. Council decisions within the NRM space are guided by the following overarching Acts; the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the *Tasmanian State Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and *Biosecurity Act 2019*.

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme provides the guidelines and zoning areas considered within the NRM Plan. Within this, the NRM Plan specifically evaluates areas zoned as 22.0 Landscape Conservation and 23.0 Environmental Management. It is noted that some sites cross into other layers such as 28.0 Recreation.

Sites such as Buttons Beach or Bicentennial Park are zoned as Recreation, however border with an Environmental Management zone. These sites are considered under the NRM plan as they provide access into the Environmental Management zones. These sites are also important in the protection against NRM issues such as coastal erosion.

This NRM Plan aims to enhance the natural areas of the municipality in line with the above Acts and any additional relevant Legislation which can be found in Appendix B.

Revegetation Works

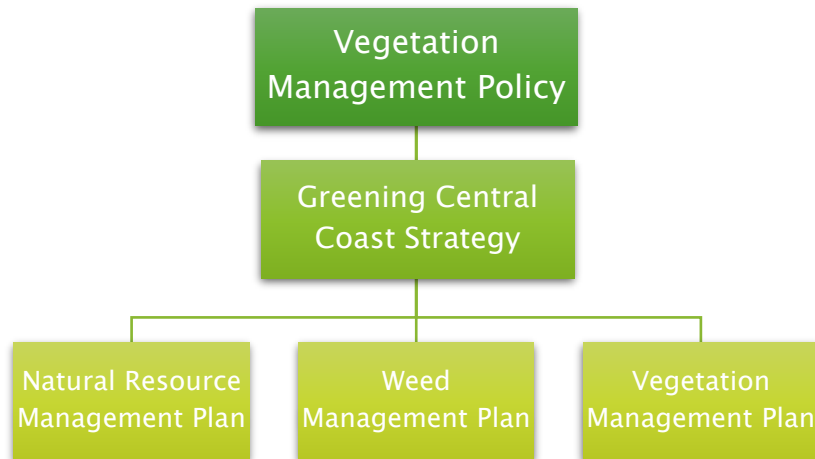
Any revegetation work undertaken as an action within the NRM Plan should be guided by best practice methods. Using native plant species and seedlings of local provenance is essential in obtaining better long-term success. Documents such as the Central Coast Local Planting Guide from the Cradle Coast NRM, and vegetation community information will provide a list of species that will be suitable in the applicable environment.

Consideration to the Biodiversity Index trigger species should be given to revegetate areas with species that will promote and enhance specific habitat, like that for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Natural regeneration should be a priority option where applicable as it will promote the growth of local species and provide a low-cost option to Council, providing more funds for other maintenance works required.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

The positive values of vegetation include maintaining biodiversity, providing fauna habitat, erosion control, creating wind breaks, wildlife corridors, improving water quality, nourishing soil, inhibiting weed growth, storing carbon, improving visual amenity, and providing a sense of place.

Vegetation Management Framework



Vegetation Management Policy 2019

The Central Coast Council's Vegetation Management Policy is designed to support the Council's vision and strategic objectives to ensure that a high standard of vegetation management is achieved. The Policy is to also provide a consistent and sustainable approach towards the management of all vegetation within Council owned and managed land.

The purpose of this Policy is to set out guidelines for the management, maintenance, and preservation of vegetation on all Council owned and/or managed land.

The vegetation encompassed within the Policy includes but is not limited to; rural and urban trees, park and street trees, roadside vegetation, natural areas such as foreshore, inland and riparian reserves, perennial and annual gardens, grass and weed species.

Greening Central Coast Strategy 2021

The Greening Central Coast Strategy was initiated and developed from the Council's Annual Plan 2019/2020 that identified the strategic action to develop a Central Coast Tree Strategy. The Greening Central Coast Strategy is supported by the Vegetation Management Policy.

The vision of the Greening Central Coast Strategy is for an increase in the Green Infrastructure of the Central Coast municipality. The aspirational target of 30% canopy cover by 2030 will enhance the Central Coast's unique identity, landscape and lifestyle and will be delivered through key objectives including Enhancement, Identity, Landscape and Community.

Weed Management Plan 2023

The Weed Management Plan 2023 specifically covers weed management on Council managed land; owned and leased. The goals of the Central Coast Council's Weed Management Plan 2023 are:

- Responsibility for regional weed control is shared by all stakeholders and community.
- Weed management practices support healthy, diverse, and connected natural environments.
- Weed management support profitable, productive, and sustainable primary industries.
- Weed management is supported by coordinated, collaborative and innovative leadership.

METHODOLOGY

The adoption of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme by Central Coast Council and the introduction of the associated Natural Assets Code has led to the Council revising their approach for the management of biodiversity, particularly at the landscape scale.

Each NRM site will be given a total rating which encompasses multiple factors that have been considered. Each site's Biodiversity Index ranking is a maximum of four (4) points, while there are six additional factors each with a maximum of one (1) point, giving an overall site ranking out of ten (10) points.

This total rating will then order and prioritise sites of higher ecological and community value, to which the Council can be guided for budget and works allocation. This ranking will enable the Council to identify priority rehabilitation areas, guide site-specific restoration actions and determine where Council resources are best directed to achieve the most effective conservation outcomes.

Regional Ecosystem Model

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) was a landscape-level assessment which provided for the classification and ranking of relative conservation significance, landscape ecological function and management priority. This assessment system is attributed to Knight & Culler (2009, 2010).

The REM spatial analysis identifies:

- Native vegetation and threatened species and their relative conservation status and management priority.
- The characteristics of the landscape that may affect its ability to sustain these elements.

The REM data provides a basis for the Tasmanian Panning Scheme Priority Vegetation Area (PVA) and forms part of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Natural Assets Code.

Natural Assets Code

The Natural Assets Code (NAC) provides consistency across the state of Tasmania for the protection of natural values and clarifies under what circumstances development can take place under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. The NAC seeks to protect the ecological function of many natural areas such as waterways, shorelines, wetland, sand dunes and riparian areas. The NAC also applies to areas identified as comprising priority vegetation, protecting the habitats of important flora and fauna. Data within the NAC is considered through records obtained from the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas (NVA).

The Priority Vegetation Areas comprises seven attributes based on the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM). A description of these features is provided in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Tasmanian Planning Scheme Priority Vegetation Area Overlay– the Regional Ecosystem Model Features and Descriptions

Feature	Description
Threatened vegetation communities	Tasveg code for the threatened vegetation communities listed as threatened under the EPBC Act or Nature Conservation Act.
Threatened flora species	Derives entirely for the generic rule sets for threatened species habitat modelling from NVA records.
Threatened fauna species	Derived either from the generic rule sets for species habitat modelling from NVA records or more detailed species-specific models developed for each species.
Landscape dependent threatened fauna species	This class of species is for species whose habitat is very widespread (e.g., Tasmanian Devil, Spotted-tailed Quoll) for which no particular area may be sensitive. Within these areas there may be sites sensitive or significant sites, and these are modelled separately where data is available (e.g., known den sites of Devils and Quolls).
Relative reservation	Native vegetation communities that are <30% reserved in the bioregion.
Relative rarity	Native vegetation communities that have <2,000Ha mapped extent in the bioregion.
Remnant vegetation	Native vegetation polygons that are remnants (<200Ha) that occur on land components that have been more than 70% cleared of native vegetation.

Figure 1 below visualises the PVA for the entire Central Coast municipality. It is easy to distinguish areas of high biodiversity throughout the landscape against areas of lower biodiversity, or not triggered at all.

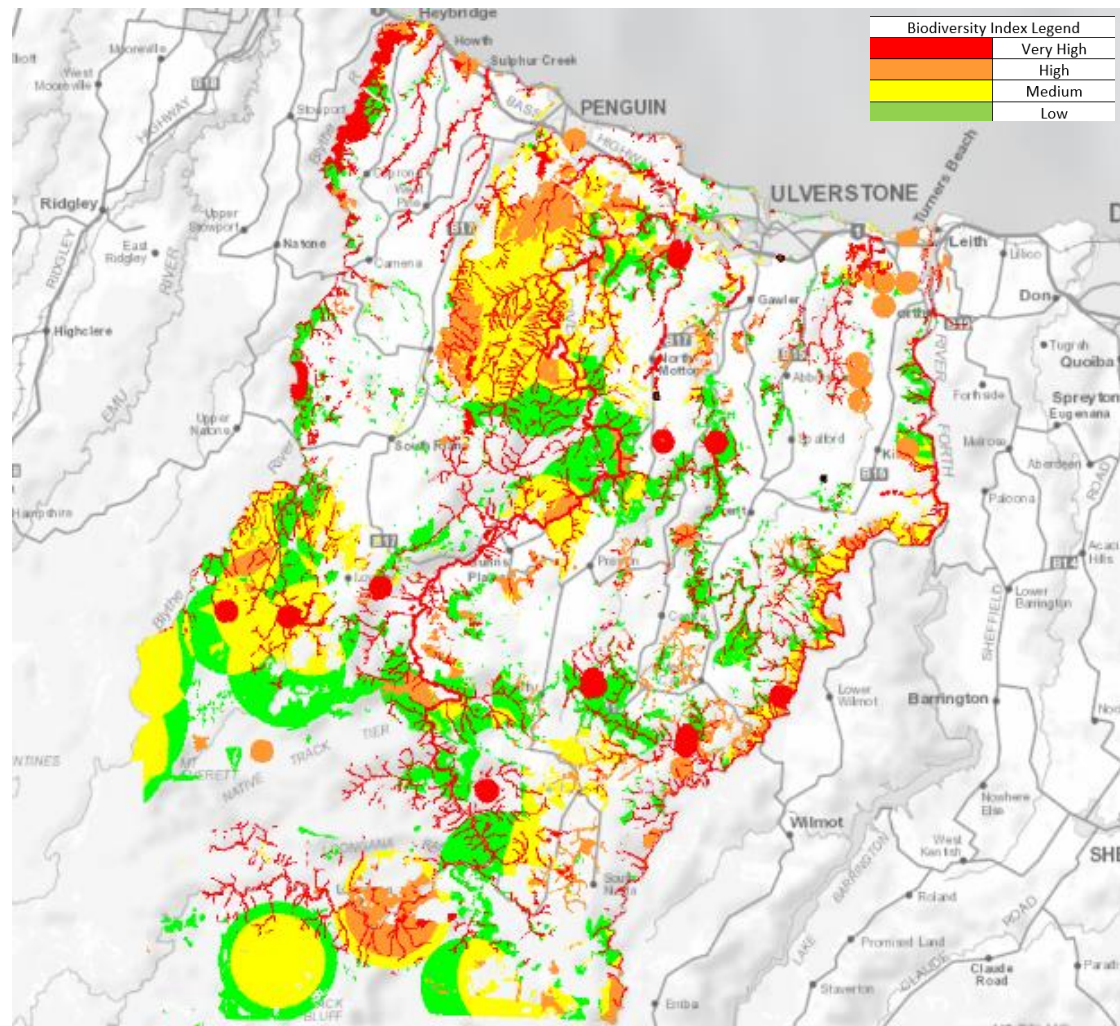


Figure 1: Central Coast Council Priority Vegetation Area Overlay – Biodiversity Index Rating

Central Coast Council Biodiversity Index

The concept of a Biodiversity Index originated through the development of the Greening Central Coast Strategy as Action 3.2 Establish a biodiversity index and apply to key Green Infrastructure areas.

It was through this process and the recently adopted Tasmanian Planning Scheme at Central Coast Council that overlaying PVA attributes in separate spatial layers showed certain areas of ecological ‘richness’ or differences in biodiversity. It was thought that a Biodiversity Index could be aligned using the PVA to visualise categories such as low, medium, and high to create the Biodiversity Index.

Central Coast Council engaged RMCG to assist in developing this NRM Plan formulating the criteria for the Biodiversity Index.

To enable prioritisation of the seven features from the State-wide Planning Scheme Priority Vegetation Area overlay, the features were split into two to recognise the level of current protection (i.e., species listed under State legislation, the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 and the National Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999).

It was also identified that a fourth priority level 'Very High' was required in the matrix to distinguish between State and National listed species and to assist in the prioritisation of the number of landscape dependant threatened fauna species.

This resulted in ten Biodiversity Features and four levels of prioritisation in the matrix and the following rules were allocated:

- Any threatened native vegetation community, flora or fauna species record listed at the National level, is allocated a 'Very High' priority.
- Any threatened native vegetation community, flora or fauna species record listed at the State level, is allocated a 'High' priority.
- Landscape dependant threatened fauna species are prioritised based on the number of species recorded in each polygon. These records are based on modelled habitat suitability and ranging boundaries; therefore, the more landscape dependant species recorded the greater potential for the polygon to provide important habitat. 1 recorded species is allocated 'Low', 2 'Medium', 3 'High' and 4 'Very High'.
- Relative reservation, relative rarity and remnant vegetation are prioritised based on a cumulative total of all three features i.e., if vegetation is recorded as having relative reservation only, it scores 'Low', if it is also remnant vegetation, it scores 'Medium', if all three, it scores 'High'.

Table 2: Prioritisation Matrix of Biodiversity Features for the Biodiversity Index.

Biodiversity Feature	Biodiversity Index Priority			
	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Threatened native vegetation communities (TPSA – State)			>1	
Threatened native vegetation communities (EPBC – National)				>1
Threatened flora species (TPSA – State)			>1	
Threatened flora species (EPBC – National)				>1
Threatened fauna species (TPSA – State)			<1	
Threatened fauna species (EPBC – National)				<1
Landscape dependent threatened fauna species	<1>	<2>	<3>	>3
Relative reservation Relative rarity Remnant vegetation	<1>	<2>	<3>	

Application to Central Coast Municipality

The Biodiversity Index was applied to Central Coast Council managed/leased land using the below spatial layers:

- Land Tenure – land parcels owned by Central Coast Council.
- Local Government Area Reserves
- Leases – land parcels leased from Crown Land Services.
- Licences – land parcels under licence from Crown Land Services.

The Biodiversity Index also considered management objectives within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme Zones; 22.0 Landscape Conservation and 23.0 Environmental Management. This identified that some sites triggered by the Biodiversity Index have not been included as they are classified as Local, District or Regional Parks and Reserves under the Open Space & Recreation Plan 2012. As a result, Bicentennial Park in the NRM Plan includes only the wetland and direct coastal area and not the entire park reserve area.

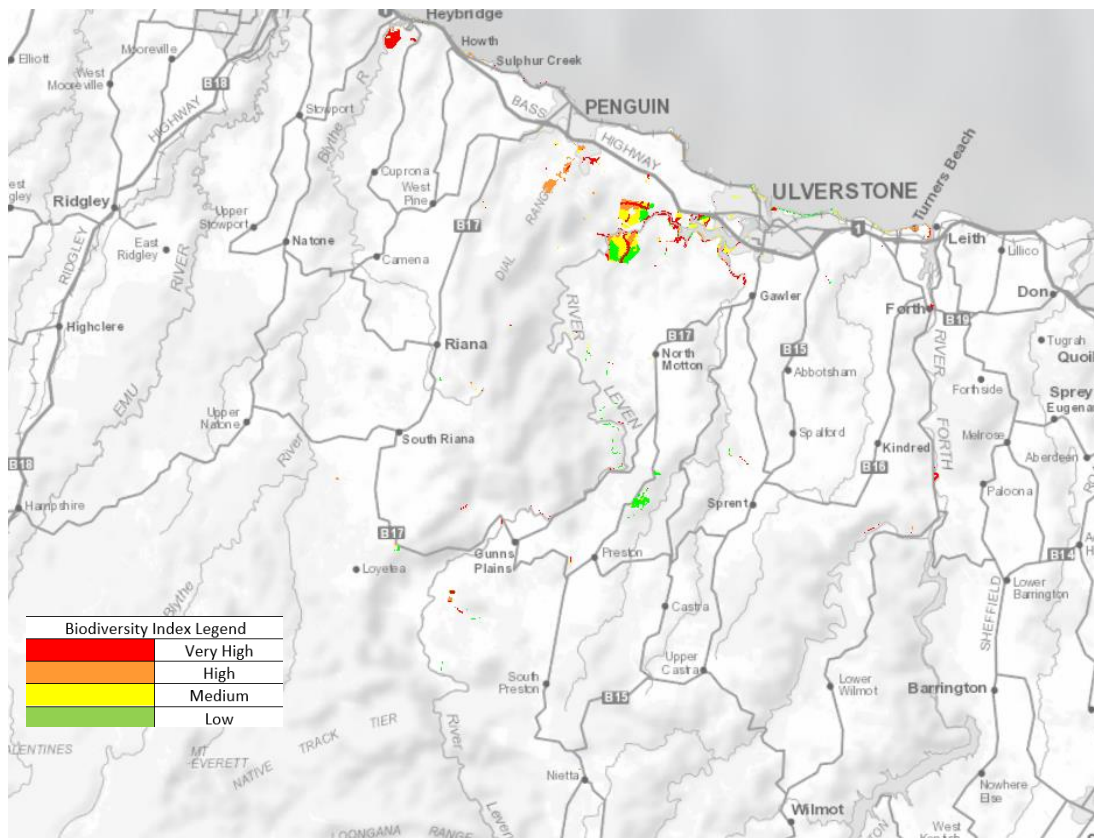


Figure 2: Central Coast Council Priority Vegetation Area Overlay – Biodiversity Index Rating applied to Council Managed Land

Within the Central Coast Council municipality, there is 36,577ha of vegetation mapped within the PVA Overlay. Within this, there is approximately 434 hectares of land that is being considered within the NRM Plan that is Council owned and/or managed land.

Additional Factors Considered

In addition to the Biodiversity Index which only considers the environmental values, cultural, social, and economic values also need to be considered. Two threats were also included, the invasion of weed species and erosion, given the high number of sites located within riparian and coastal areas.

These factors are both positive and negative influences on the overall ranking of each site and have been allocated a value accordingly. Each of these factors allocate a ranking score up to one (1) point as per the overview in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Biodiversity Index Additional Factors Considered Scoring Overview

Factors	Score				
	0	0.25	0.5	0.75	1
Cultural & Community Values	0 values	1–2 values	3–4 values	5–6 values	7 values
Weed Status	11+ species	8–10 species	4–7 species	1–3 species	0 species
Erosion Risk	Very high risk	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk	No risk
Volunteer Support	No group support	Sporadic group support	Potential group support	Regular group support	Monthly group support
Other Priority Fauna Species	0 species	1–2 species	3–4 species	5–6 species	7+ species
Current Investment	No NRM budget allocated	Over budget by 10%+	Over budget by up to 10%	Under budget	100% budget allocation expenditure

Cultural & Community Values:

Cultural and Community Values covers the common uses and interactions of the NRM sites by the public, both municipal residents and visitors. The sites which have a greater number of categories within this factor scored a higher value, resulting in the site receiving a higher overall ranking as these are valued by the community.

Each NRM site is required to have only one value in each of the seven categories considered to score in this factor. Any sites that have multiple values within one category (e.g., multiple playgrounds) will receive the same score as those sites with a single value.

The Central Coast Council acknowledges the importance of Aboriginal cultural values and heritage within our municipality.

In preparing this plan, the Council undertook a search of the Aboriginal Heritage Register (AHR) to identify Aboriginal Heritage sites that have been recorded within the boundaries of NRM locations captured by the plan.

The specific results of the AHR search are for research purposes only and not reproduced here, however, have been considered under Cultural & Community values.

Those categories that were considered include:

1. Formal beach/river/bushway access points.
2. Formal pedestrian walkways present (including the Shared Pathway).
3. Local business operations are present (Café, Kiosk, Caravan Parks, tourism).
4. Community facilities present (playgrounds, BBQ/picnic sites, public toilets).
5. Tourist features present (interpretive signage, lookouts, notable areas – Crown Reserves, geological sites).
6. Recreational activities undertaken by the community (swimming, fishing, boating etc.).
7. Recorded Aboriginal Heritage items.

Weed Status:

Through site inspections, the number of weed species sighted were considered at each site. The more weed species present within the site, the more resources are required for control/eradication and therefore negatively impacts the site. For this reason, an inverse scoring system has been applied whereby the higher the number of weed species present, the lower the score.

Rather than considering the density of each infestation, each weed species will be considered to have the aim of control or eradication within the site plan. There are additional details on common weeds found in the municipality in the Central Coast Council Weed Management Plan 2023.

Erosion Risk:

The risk of erosion throughout the municipality is ever present and changing over time, whether it be beach, river, or sloping land environments. Erosion is evident at many beaches and river sites, especially following the 2022 floods. The Coastal Erosions Hazard Bands from the Coastal Hazards Report have been considered for climate change impacts.

Where applicable, with other sites scored based on visual inspection. Again, an inverse scoring system has been applied, so the higher the risk of erosion, the lower the score received within the grading as this is a negative factor in the management of the site.

Volunteer Support:

The Central Coast Council has many volunteer groups throughout the municipality, but most of them are concentrated along coastal areas. Given the tremendous support that these groups provide to the areas and the community, the more active the group is, the higher the score given.

Potential group support is considered where there are active community groups within the sites, however these are not necessarily NRM focused groups (e.g., North West Environment Centre or Cradle Coast Mountain Bike Club).

Other Priority Fauna Species:

This category considers the other priority animals in Central Coast municipality that are either otherwise protected or highly valued for conservation but are not included within the PVA of the Natural Assets Code. This includes known colonies or breeding areas of Little Penguins (*Eudyptula minor*) along the coastline as noted in the "Coastal Observed Fauna Habitat" layer in LISTMap.

The "Shorebird and seabird breeding habitat and access recommendations" LISTMap layer was also considered in the protection of nesting resident shorebirds within the sites. This LISTMap layer reflects the conservation status of the six focal species under EPBC and TSPA legislation. The layer signals the risk/vulnerability of the bird breeding/nesting habitat to human-related disturbance during their breeding season (nominally 1 September to 31 March).

The species included in this are:

- Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*)
- Red-capped Plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*)
- Australian Pied Oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*)
- Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*)
- Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis*)
- Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons*)

Current Investment:

Current Investment is a reflection on the allocated funding of each NRM site by Central Coast Council including expenditure as an average of the past two full financial years. Each site plan budget reflects the current 2022/2023 financial year budget allocation for each relevant site.

NRM site budgets can be further supported through alignment with weed management priorities from the Municipal Weed Management Plan 2023. This budget has not been included during this scoring as it would not be uniform annually.

Limitations

There are noted limitations to the Natural Assets Code PVA dataset as there has been a substantial amount of time since the PVA was last modelled.

A Natural Values Atlas gap analysis was conducted from the date of the last run of the Natural Assets Code to mid-2022 when the Council's Biodiversity Index was developed, with no new species records to cause changes in the ratings.

Although the data may not be the most current available, the information sourced is trusted and legislated and gives a base as to build upon priority vegetation areas throughout the municipality. The Council would welcome future spatial remodelling of the REM to further collate up-to-date information contained within the NRM Plan.

If the Natural Assets Code was to be updated it would be ideal for data contained within the shorebirds and penguin LISTMap layers to be included at the Biodiversity Index level, rather than a later consideration. Including this data at the Natural Assets Code level will potentially see that sites who currently rank lower in the Biodiversity Index factor see an increase in the value allocated.

SITE RANKINGS

Each of the twenty (20) sites have been evaluated and allocated a total score out of ten (10) as per the methodology. The sites are then ordered from the highest to lowest in their respective rating score, which provides clarity as to which sites are a Council priority for NRM works. A detailed breakdown of individual site scores is in Appendix C.

Table 4: Overall Site Rankings with All Factors Considered

Ranking	Site #	Location	Site Name	Total Rating /10
1	1	Turners Beach	Forth River	8
2	9	Sulphur Creek	Sulphur Creek Beach East	7.5
3	2	Turners Beach	Turners Beach	7.25
4	6	East Ulverstone	Bicentennial Park	7
5	3	Ulverstone	Maskells Road	6.75
	8	Preservation Bay	Preservation Bay Beach	6.75
	16	West Ulverstone	Reid Street Reserve	6.75
6	10	Sulphur Creek	Sulphur Creek Beach West	6.5
7	20	Penguin	Dial Range	6.25
	4	East Ulverstone	Fishponds	6.25
8	13	West Ulverstone	Leven River	6
9	11	Ulverstone	Henslowes Road	5.5
10	7	West Ulverstone	West Ulverstone Beach	5.25
	12	West Ulverstone	Knights Road	5.25
11	19	West Ulverstone	Resource Recovery Centre	5
12	5	East Ulverstone	Buttons Beach	4.75
13	15	Ulverstone	Riverside Avenue	4.5
14	14	West Ulverstone	Amy Street	4
15	17	North Motton/Preston	Preston WTS	3.5
	18	Gunns Plains	South Riana WTS	3.5

SITE PLANS

Following a site inspection and extensive reviews of existing vegetation management plans, each NRM area has had a site plan developed as a concise overview of the following:

- Aerial imagery of the site.
- Biodiversity Index triggers.
- Description of the land, common uses, and any other relevant details.
- Ongoing maintenance actions – including weed species present.
- Suggested new future actions.
- Budget allocations.

These site plans are designed to give brief, targeted information on each site and create a clear guide to actions considered by the Council. Aligned with the ranking, these site plans will give strong guidance on what work is undertaken and the rationale behind prioritising one site over another.

SITE ONE: FORTH RIVER



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Lathamus discolor</i> – Swift Parrot
High	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Coastal forest and woodland (DVC) <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> – Eastern Quoll <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Medium	N/A
Low	N/A

Description: Area (8.2ha)

The Forth River area is valuable and appreciated by residents for its native vegetation, which scores “Very High” in the site’s Biodiversity Index rating. Maintaining the native vegetation would be advantageous to draw tourism due to the high value of the native aesthetic, adjacent caravan park and formal access points to the beach. The area also contains multiple community facilities such as barbeque/picnic areas, public toilets, outdoor showers, a boat ramp, and carparks. This site features stands of threatened vegetation consisting of both White and Blue Gum Trees which are vital habitat for many local fauna species.

Weeds sighted seem to be sporadic in specific areas of the site and can be targeted directly for successful eradication. Other weeds such as Sea Spurge should have the intent to control infestations rather than eradicate. Erosion risk of the river is medium, most concern surrounding any flooding events in the future. There are obvious signs of dune erosion surrounding the point and further west along the beach, in particular underneath formal stair access points. While the high tide line is made up of majority small rock, the dunes are sand, also creating issues for the shorebirds in breeding season.

A boardwalk across the saltmarsh/wetland area has connected the Shared Pathway from Leith into Turners Beach with minimal disturbance on this sensitive tidal environment. Interpretive signage for the tidal saline sedgeland should be considered for further education of the area’s natural value. The Leith section of the site will be a new lease taken over from Natural Resources & Environment Tasmania (NRE) for Council operations to manage this section of the Shared Pathway. Cape Ivy is a large problem in this area with infestations growing over the groundcover and up tree trunks, this should be controlled with an ongoing follow up plan to produce success.

The assistance of the Turners Beach Coastcare has been greatly appreciated in the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the area, including weed control and revegetation works. Current investment levels are good and have been utilised to assist the group in materials for weed control and revegetation efforts. Their work maintaining Customs Reserve, although not Council managed land, is important in connecting the landscape across the site.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Blue Periwinkle – <i>Vinca major</i> Bridal Creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	Agapanthus – <i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i> Fat Hen – <i>Chenopodium album</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>

- Provide technical support with the development of the Shared Pathway through Turners Beach
- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and solidify areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks.
- Assess and improve all information signage including dog notifications, boat ramp and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and work with Turners Beach Coastcare in preserving, enhancing, and maintaining this area.
- Engage the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.
- Monitor encroachment issues with the OC Ling Caravan Park as well as residents.

New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Increase interpretational signage to raise awareness of the significance, natural attributes, and threats to both the beach landscape and the saltmarsh areas.
- Management of weeds such as Cape Ivy, Blue Periwinkle and Blackberry at Leith.
- Erosion management of the beach stair access at the intersection of the beach & Forth River.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$13,500
Capital Proposal	\$10,000

SITE TWO: TURNERS BEACH



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk
Medium	<i>Acacia Longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	N/A

Description: Area (8.5ha)

The Turners Beach site is highly utilised by the community and visitors due to the formal beach access and toilet facilities located close to this main strip of beach. While highly valued by the community, this site is very vulnerable to negative human effects with the proximity of residential houses to the native vegetation, particularly adjacent to the dune system.

The site ranks “High” in the Biodiversity Index as the surrounding dunes is ideal vegetation for species such as the Eastern Barred Bandicoot. Conserving the vegetation along the dunes will also assist in negating the effects of erosion from the ocean and enhance the area for shorebird breeding.

Weed infestations are quite large surrounding the caravan park and within the dune area north of Lethborg Avenue. The risk of garden escapes and community members inappropriately dumping garden waste is ever-present and will require ongoing monitoring.

The assistance of the Turners Beach Coastcare has been greatly appreciated in the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the area, including weed control and revegetation works. The current investment assists the group with their actions.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.

- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Blue Periwinkle – <i>Vinca major</i> Bridal Creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Myrtle-leaf Milkwort – <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Three-Cornered Garlic – <i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Eradicate	Cotoneaster – <i>Cotoneaster species</i> Radiata Pine – <i>Pinus radiata</i>

- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and solidify areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks.
- Assess and improve all information signage including dog notifications, beach access and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and work with Turners Beach Coastcare in enhancing, preserving, and maintaining this area.
- Engage in the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

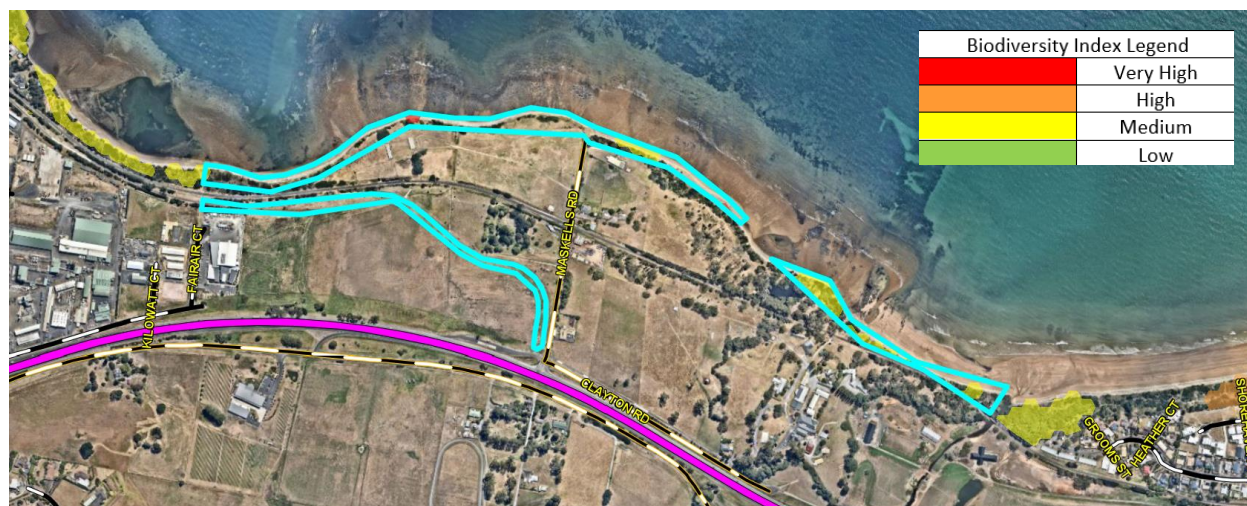
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$8,000
Capital Proposal	\$8,000

SITE THREE: MASKELLS ROAD



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Lathamus discolor</i> – Swift Parrot
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Acacia Longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	N/A

Description: Area (5.4ha)

This site allows access to an area of beach that is not often frequented, however has public access points from Fairair Court and Maskells Road. While the beach is not frequently accessed, the Shared Pathway follows through the western section of the site, allowing pedestrian travel between Ulverstone to Turners Beach. The beach itself is bordered by two private landowners and the railway line, and the site lacks all other considered community and cultural values. Some volunteer support is provided from the Turners Beach Coastcare group, with sporadic works through the year focusing along the coastline areas.

The dune areas are thin and will be prone to further erosion over time, also negatively impacting any shorebirds within the site. Ongoing revegetation within the frontal dunes will be required, alongside partnering with the bordering private landowners to continue this initiative. Gorse is a major inhibitor of the dune area, particularly north of Fairair Court where there are many large, mature plants. Other weeds are located along the coastline and should be controlled rather than attempting eradication.

The greenbelt along the Shared Pathway will continue to be revegetated with plant species that will survive the boggy conditions after high rainfall. This greenbelt will be used to screen the Shared Pathway from the industrial area coming west into Ulverstone to make the pathway more enjoyable to pedestrians. Ongoing plantings of species known to self-seed and expand will make this area more successful in the long-term rather than the current mowing and slashing that is required to maintain the site. Council will consider the implementation of temporary fencing surrounding areas of natural regeneration and self-seeding to protect the vegetation from slashing.

Current investment is lacking and is mostly utilised by the Works Depot for ongoing grass maintenance. A mix of Council staff and contractors is used for the open space area which has led to some damage to plants within the revegetation beds.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Gorse – <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and condense areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks.
- Assess and improve all information signage including dog notifications, beach access and reserve signs, particularly at the northern point of Maskells Road.
- Engage in the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Development of new planting beds within the greenbelt to continue to expand this area as a natural screen from the industrial area.
- New planting areas in the coastal dunes to the north of 25 Maskells Road land.
- Large scale gorse control within the sand dune area.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$10,000
Capital Proposal	\$10,000

SITE FOUR: FISHPONDS



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Acacia Longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	<i>Acacia Longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot

Description: Area (6.9ha)

The Fishponds is a protected haven for shorebirds and penguins. Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations are to “avoid disturbance” from 01 September to 31 March at the Fishponds itself, while the remaining beach section is “minimise disturbance” during the same period. Avoid disturbance indicates that the area is of a higher risk and is more vulnerable to human-related disturbance than other coastal areas in the municipality during the breeding season. Erosion of the beach and dunes is not an immediate risk as the beach is mostly rocky and the vegetation behind is quite thick compared to other sections along the coastline.

The area includes a section of private, unoccupied land which is adjacent to the Council boundaries as well as three private residences to the south-east of the Fishponds. The residents of these houses form the volunteer group Friends of East Buttons Beach, who have focused on restoring the coastal dunes through weed and rubbish removal as well as revegetation works. The assistance of this group is greatly appreciated in maintaining and improving the area for the shorebirds and penguins to live and breed safely within the site. Current investment supports this groups’ actions in the environment.

The area allows beach access from the Beach Road U-turn area with an interpretational sign giving information on the site and its importance. The area does not contain any other considered cultural values. While access to the Fishponds via the beach is difficult, this provides improved safety for the shorebirds resulting in less foot-traffic and disturbance. Any additional formal access points should be avoided to protect this area from foot traffic.

Weeds found on site are mostly a result of the surrounding private land being in a less-than-desirable state with weeds and scrap materials scattered throughout. There are many species being controlled within the site. There have been previous issues with dogs and other animals targeting and killing penguins and other native animals in the area.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	Radiata Pine – <i>Pinus radiata</i> Red Hot Poker – <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> Swan Plant – <i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i> Wild Mignonette – <i>Reseda lutea</i> Willow – <i>Salix spp.</i>

- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and solidify areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks.
- Assess and improve all information signage including shorebird information, dog notifications, and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and work with the Friends of East Buttons Beach in preserving and maintaining this area.
- Engage the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

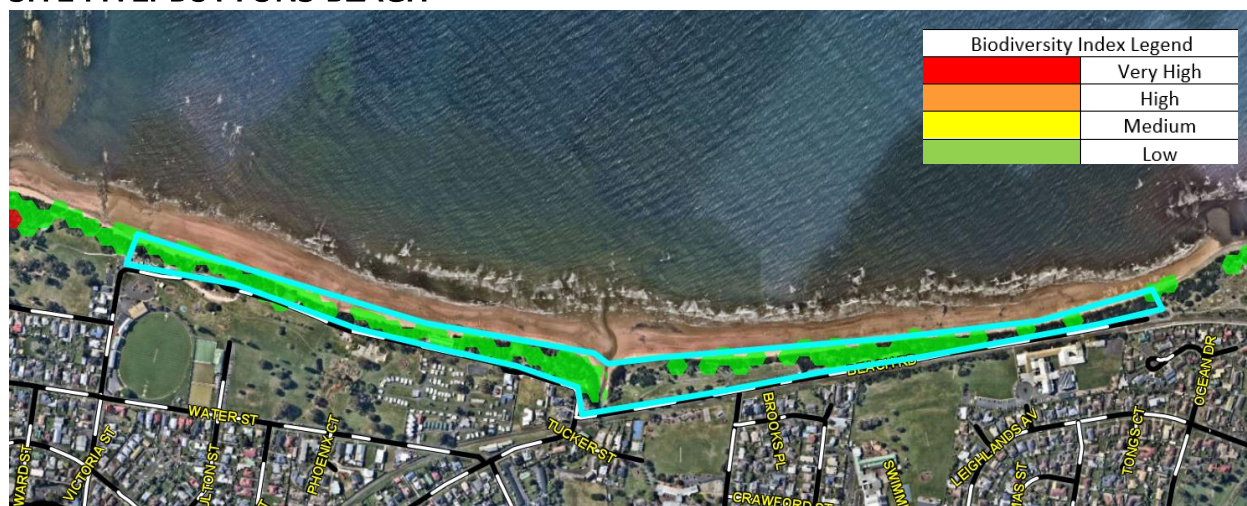
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Close any informal vehicle access points with large temporary rocks and revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Reinforce Little Penguin habitat by installing and maintaining penguin boxes as vegetation is sparse in headland areas of the Fishponds. This will provide stronger cover and protection for the penguins.
- Propose Council to purchase the land at 29 Beach Road, Ulverstone should the property come on the market. This land should be rehabilitated and utilised to protect this area.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$2,500
Capital Proposal	\$8,000

SITE FIVE: BUTTONS BEACH



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	N/A
Low	<i>Acacia Longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot

Description: Area (9.7ha)

Although rating as “Low” in the Biodiversity Index, this site highly utilised by the community for beach access due to several factors such as dog on-leash areas, the surf club and café facilities. The area adjoins Fairway Park which also contains multiple community facilities such as play equipment, skate park, barbeque/picnic areas, and carparks.

A large weed infestation of Cape Ivy particularly west of Buttons Creek is known; however large volumes of work have already been undertaken to control this species. Other species are sporadic throughout the area and can be controlled and eradicated with a controlled approach.

Erosion risk from both tides and foot traffic are issues with the current vegetation levels fluctuating between sections of wide vegetation and narrow vegetation. Closure and formalisation of beach access will assist with the erosion due to increased foot traffic.

Current investment has been to control weed species, provide technical advice to the development of the Shared Pathway through the site as well as revegetate the dunes along the finished pathway. A large capital budget has assisted with the Beach Road Coastline Expansion project as well as multiple maintenance budgets under NRM.

The assistance of the Ulverstone Coastcare has been greatly appreciated in the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the area, including weed control and revegetation surrounding Buttons Creek.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.

- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Bridal Creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Fat Hen – <i>Chenopodium album</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	Agapanthus – <i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Stinging Nettle – <i>Urtica urens</i>

- Provide technical support with the development of Shared Pathway along Beach Road, Ulverstone.
- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and solidify areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks.
- Assess and improve all information signage including dog notifications and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and work with Ulverstone Coastcare in enhancing, preserving, and maintaining this area.
- Engage the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, responsible pet ownership and the use of formalised tracks to access the beach as necessary.

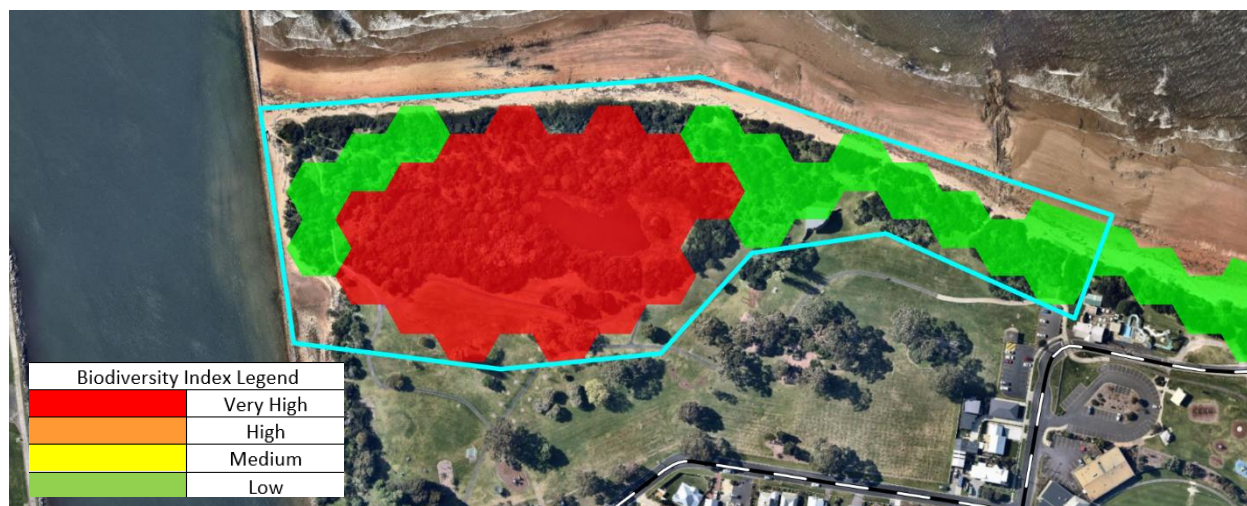
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Increase interpretational signage to raise awareness of the significance, natural attributes, and threats to both the beach landscape.
- Install further fencing surrounding the dunes at the overflow caravan park to reinforce the use of formal access paths and allow the vegetation to regenerate naturally.
- Erosion management of the beach stair access.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$11,000
Capital Proposal	\$12,000

SITE SIX: BICENTENNIAL PARK



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Limonium australe</i> var. <i>australe</i> – Yellow Sea-Lavender <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Succulent saline herbland (ASS)/Saltmarsh (undifferentiated) (AUS)
High	N/A
Medium	N/A
Low	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL)

Description: Area (5.7ha)

This site is also covered within the Central Coast Council's Parks & Open Spaces Plan 2023. The NRM Plan will cover the immediate coastal dunes and pond area only as pictured.

The area is highly utilised by the community with the dog beach area and adjacent café, parkland, and river mouth. The Ulverstone Soundshell provides an area for larger community events such as Christmas Carols. There are one or two informal camps in the coastal zone with ongoing issues of youths damaging the vegetation.

Cape Ivy infestations are an ongoing issue that has previously been managed with eradication zones approximately 180m east of the Leven River. Controlling Cape Ivy should be prioritised before any further revegetation projects occur. Erosion risk in the thinner areas of vegetation as well as the lack of volunteer support cause issues in the ongoing maintenance and care of the area.

Mirror Bush is an issue within the Nature Trail track both along the track and further into the bushland, this includes larger canopies and smaller seedlings of the weed. In March 2023 control methods including ringbarking and cut & paste were completed to kill off the mature plants and any visible seedlings. Follow-up efforts for the next 1–2 seasons should include controlling re-growth before revegetation is considered at groundcover level.

As the site is rated "Very High" in the Biodiversity Index, there is scope in the long-term to actively improve and increase biodiversity which is particularly important as this site has good habitat values for Eastern Barred Bandicoot and potential habitat for other fauna. Fieldwork undertaken in September 2022 showed Eastern Barred Bandicoots are present within the site. Revegetation works should be based around species that will support the habitat for the Bandicoot and other similar animals.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Bridal Creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Myrtle-leaf Milkwort – <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>

- Enhance existing vegetation through revegetation as required to further improve and solidify areas that have been degraded by vehicles and access tracks. Consideration should be first given to controlling the Cape Ivy within the site, then revegetating with the aim of improving the habitat for the Eastern Barred Bandicoot.
- Assess and improve all reserve signage including beach access and reserve signs.
- Maintain the informal track/ “Nature Trail” through the scrub to ensure that vegetation is not damaged from use.
- Education of residents regarding pet control, impose effective Council domestic animal enforcement and increase signage e.g., dogs on leash areas.

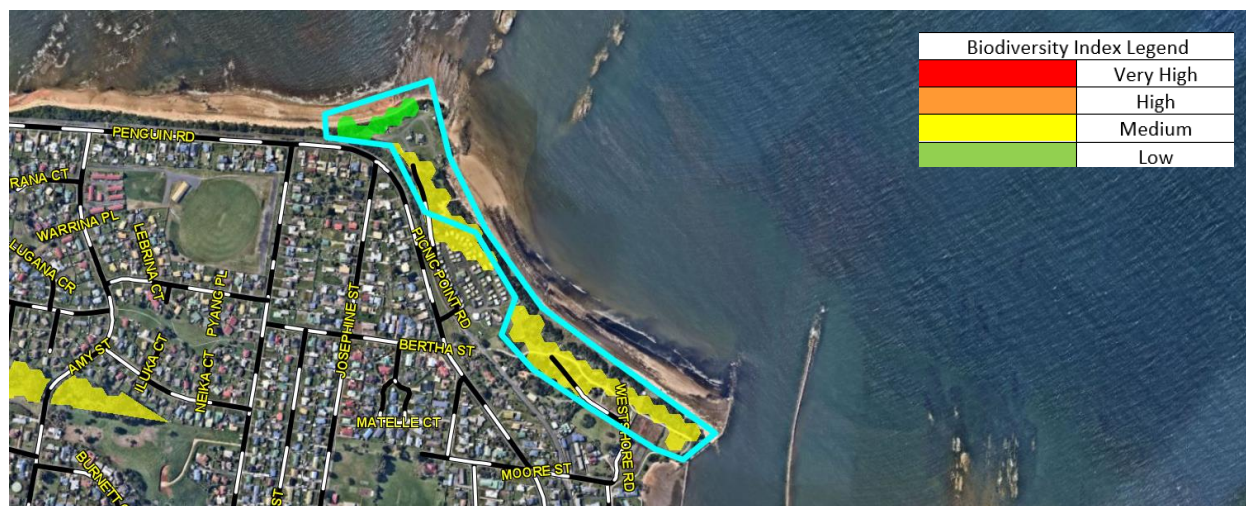
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Revegetate any side tracks from the Nature Trail to prevent further access to the beach through the dunes.
- Increase interpretational signage to raise awareness of the significance, natural attributes, and threats to both the beach landscape and the saltmarsh areas.
- Sustainably re-establish the tidal pond with consideration of continual flow and reconstruct an appropriate viewing point. Maintain current vegetation and implement revegetation as appropriate.
- The area from the Ulverstone Soundshell to the Café should be considered first for out fill revegetation works as this is the thinnest vegetation within the site.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$8,000
Capital Proposal	\$50,000

SITE SEVEN: WEST ULVERSTONE BEACH



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	Coastal Scrub (SSC)
Low	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> Coastal Scrub (SAL)

Description: Area (7.9ha)

This site area has undergone upgrades alongside the Central Coast Shared Pathway project. Upgrades include re-surfacing pedestrian walkways, upgrading formal beach access tracks with boardwalk, parking facilities and playground equipment. The area is highly recreational with the two caravan parks, tennis club and playground adjacent to the Leven River. While the recreational value is high, the lack of volunteer support is evident in the degraded vegetation.

Weed infestations are large and control continues to be an issue with many species in particular Cape Ivy, Blackberry and Bridal Creeper. Ongoing weed control efforts should be planned and targeted to be successful. Marram Grass is known to be naturalised within the dunes. Like other coast sites, erosion is present and a high risk, causing issues for the shorebirds and penguins in the area.

Little penguins are noted to breed in the dune areas, particularly behind the Apex Caravan Park. The penguins have been noted to enter the caravan park which should be avoided to minimise interactions with humans. A penguin fence should be considered in this instance, however, may not be practical as this may prevent other animals from passing through the area.

The current investment in the site is being fully utilised, however there would need to be large capital and an increase in ongoing maintenance budgets to clean up the area of weeds.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.

- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Black Nightshade – <i>Solanum opacum</i> Bridal Creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	Caper Spurge – <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i>

- Ongoing revegetation works to restore burnt and weedy areas will assist with habitat connectivity and better utilise the area for penguin habitat and weed suppression.
- Assess and improve all reserve signage including beach access and reserve signs.
- Education of residents regarding pet control, impose effective Council domestic animal enforcement and increase signage e.g., dogs on leash areas.

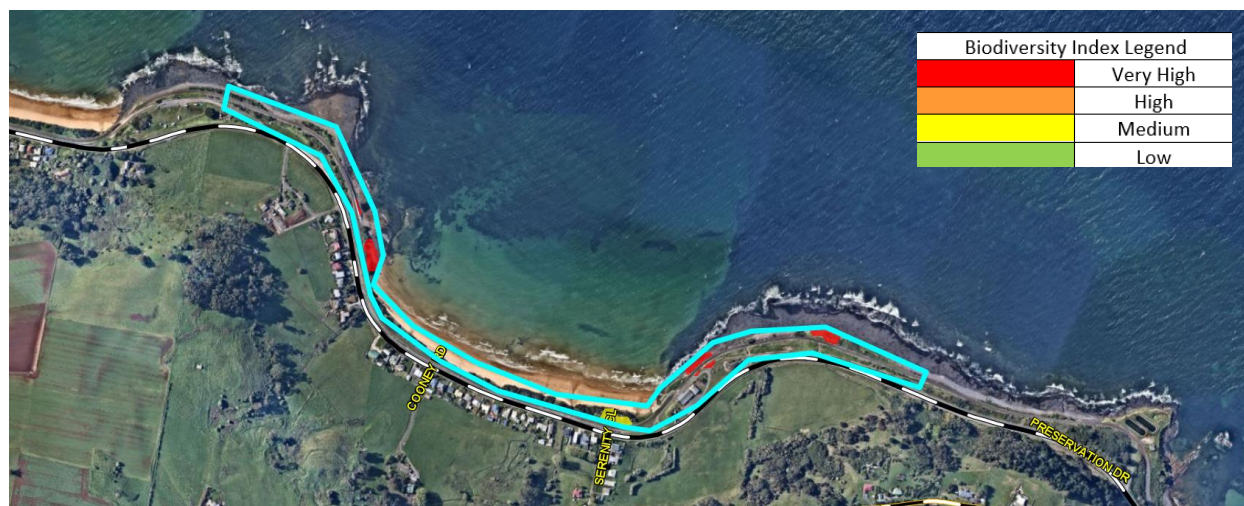
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Reinforce the Little Penguin habitat and consider the need for artificial penguin burrows across the site, especially surrounding the caravan parks to reduce the risk of penguins entering the park and being disturbed.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$1,000
Capital Proposal	\$5,000

SITE EIGHT: PRESERVATION BAY BEACH



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Lathamus discolor</i> – Swift Parrot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> Coastal scrub (SAL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant Vegetation <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	N/A

Description: Area (9.0ha)

This site rates high on cultural values as it is a sheltered, patrolled swimming beach with the Penguin Surf Life Saving Club located at this beach. The Shared Pathway follows both the railway line and road, inland of the dunes providing high foot-traffic through the coastal strip.

Preservation Bay/Sulphur Creek Coastcare have previously undertaken a tremendous amount of work to get weeds such as Sea Spurge under control. However, this group now undertake working bees a couple of times a year within this site, focusing on the Hall Point end of the coastline.

There are some points within the dunes that have had illegal clearing and seemingly used for camping that should be revegetated to reduce the effects of adjacent erosion that is evident from both the beach and the spillway from under the road.

Historical plantings of the frontal dunes by Council and Sulphur Creek/Preservation Bay Coastcare members have not been successful due to large storm surges washing away the vegetation after planting. It is an ongoing battle to prevent erosion from occurring on this active beach.

There is no current NRM budget allocation for works, however other overarching budgets may be utilised within the site for weed control.

Actions:**Ongoing Maintenance Actions:**

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Gazania – <i>Gazania rigens</i> Sea Spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Eradicate	Fennel – <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>

- Ongoing revegetation works to maintain the frontal dunes and help erosion control.
- Assess and improve all information signage including beach access and reserve signs.
- Education of residents regarding pet control, impose effective Council domestic animal enforcement and increase signage e.g., dogs on leash areas.

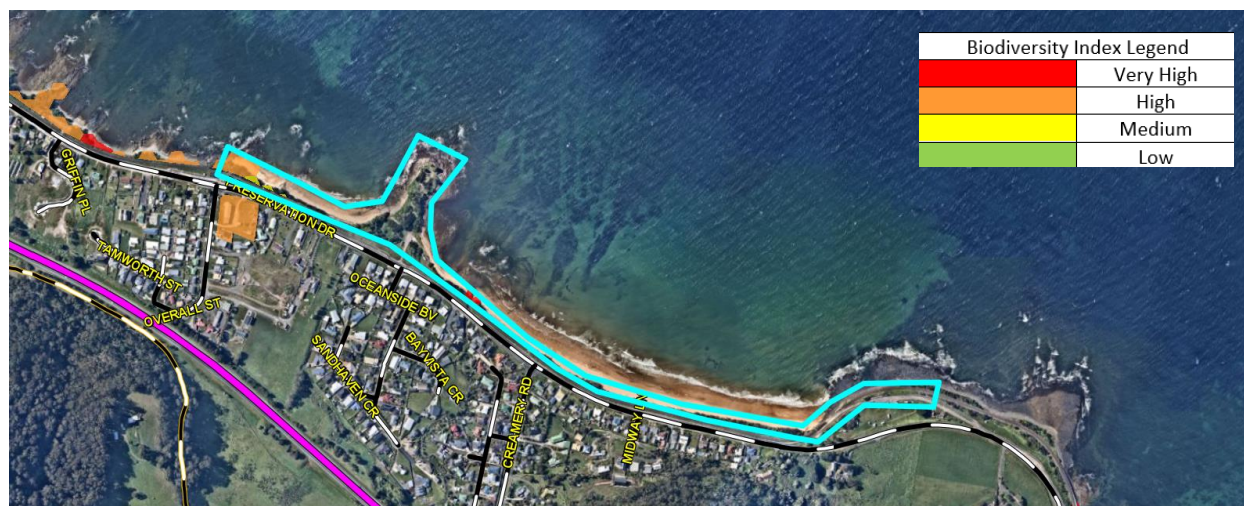
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$1,000
Capital Proposal	\$5,000

SITE NINE: SULPHUR CREEK BEACH EAST



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling
High	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk Coastal scrub (SSC) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot
Medium	<i>Coastal scrub (SSC)</i> <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot
Low	N/A

Description: Area (7.1 ha)

This site rates highly on cultural values and is utilised by the public for beach access, access to the shared pathway and community facilities at Hall Point including parking and picnic benches.

Cape Ivy control is a high priority due to the large percentage of coverage already occurring over the native species, which provide coverage for penguin habitat. Control efforts are ongoing including the use of heavy mulch and hand removal by Sulphur Creek/Preservation Bay Coastcare members. The assistance of the Sulphur Creek/Preservation Bay Coastcare group has been greatly appreciated in the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the area, including weed control.

The elevated headland remains as good habitat for penguin populations. Previous recommendations have been adopted in recent times with penguin nesting boxes installed. These have been shown to be successfully adopted and utilised by the local penguin population through the 2022/2023 breeding season. In early 2023 however there have been instances of negative human interaction towards penguins and they have showed signs of neuro-functional declines.

Erosion control is an ongoing issue with the dunes receding close to the railway lines with previous control efforts not providing long-term success. Reduction in the beach and dunes will result in potential breeding habitat loss for shorebirds as well as increased risk to assets such as the railway, Shared Pathway, and carparks at Hall Point.

Capital investments and the assistance of the local Coastcare group have greatly assisted the rehabilitation of the Hall Point area in returning the area to penguin-friendly habitat after previous uses of dumping rubbish and cat control issues. Maintenance of initial weed control measures are being bolstered by the Weed Management budget as well as maintenance budgets for the site.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Blue Periwinkle – <i>Vinca major</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Fat Hen – <i>Chenopodium album</i> Kikuyu Grass – <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i>
Eradicate	African Boxthorn – <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Black Nightshade – <i>Solanum opacum</i> Cumbungi – <i>Typha latifolia</i>

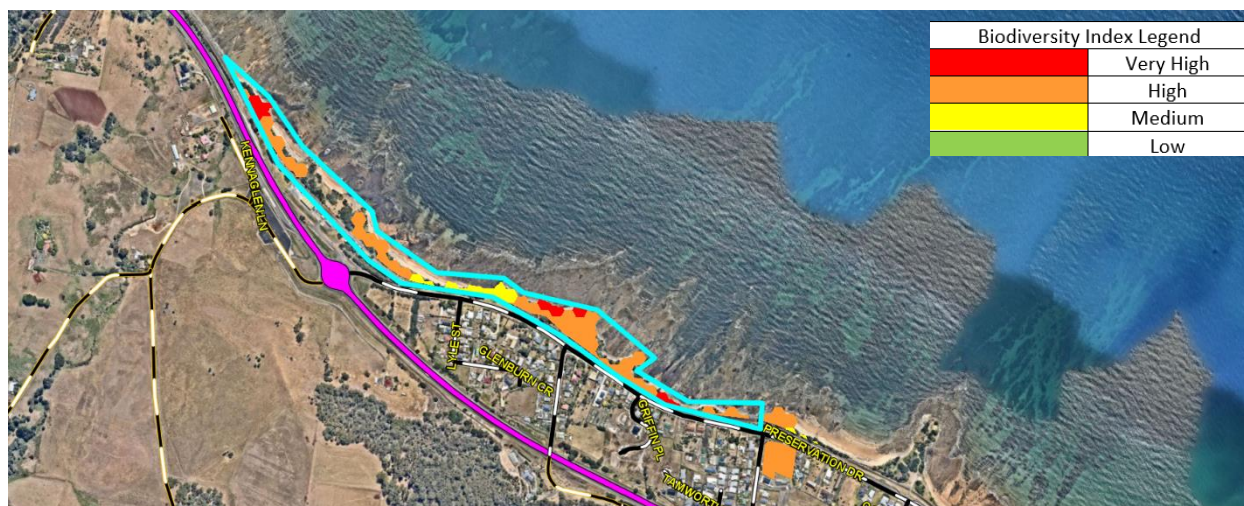
- Protect and enhance areas of excellent and good native vegetation and penguin habitat.
- Ongoing revegetation works to maintain the frontal dunes and current vegetation to help erosion control.
- Assess and improve all signage including special values of the area, access, and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and conduct research on native wildlife in the area using counting, observations, and trapping where appropriate.
- Education of residents regarding pet control, impose effective Council domestic animal enforcement and increase signage e.g., dogs on leash areas.

New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Reinforce the Little Penguin habitat:
 - Additional penguin fencing especially along the railway line to reduce the risk of penguins entering the rail or roadways.
 - Regular maintenance checks and works to ensure fencing is secure and cannot be breached.
 - Additional artificial penguin burrows across the length of the site could improve habitat across the site.
- Develop possibilities and consideration for the old railway station platform to be reutilised – perhaps community initiative – e.g., Penguin information centre, caring for our coast information, interaction along the Shared Pathway
- Formalise signage in place at Hall Point, include Central Coast Council logo.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$5,000
Capital Proposal	\$10,000



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk Coastal scrub (SSC) <i>Lathamus discolor</i> – Swift Parrot <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
High	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk Coastal scrub (SSC) <i>Dasyurus vuverrinus</i> – Eastern Quoll <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Medium	Coastal scrub (SSC) <i>Dasyurus vuverrinus</i> – Eastern Quoll <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot
Low	N/A

This area is mostly utilised for the boat ramp and carpark at the Highway Halt take-away shop (also known as “Dunkies”). Signage at the boat ramp carpark educates visitors about the Sulphur Creek Geological Site.

The weeds sighted at the boat ramp carpark are being actively controlled and have reduced in number, thanks to initial and follow up efforts. This area should be of high priority to control weeds due to the area being highly trafficked by vehicle and foot. The area approximately 50m west of the carpark, however, is extremely infested with weeds. Many species of weed, including Arum Lily, Hemlock, and other garden varieties, are found and provide complete ground cover over this area. This area will require a large initial effort and continual follow up to have successful control.

There is evidence of shorebird and Little Penguin activity throughout the area and this habitat should be considered before doing any works on revegetation or weed control. Previous budgets for the implementation of penguin fencing have assisted, however more funds would be required to extend this and maintain accordingly.

The assistance of the Sulphur Creek/Preservation Bay Coastcare group has been greatly appreciated in the ongoing maintenance and restoration of the area, including weed control.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Arum Lily – <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> Blue Periwinkle – <i>Vinca major</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Fat Hen – <i>Chenopodium album</i> Kikuyu Grass – <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Sea Rocket – <i>Cakile maritima</i>
Eradicate	African Boxthorn – <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Agapanthus – <i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i> Black Nightshade – <i>Solanum opacum</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i>

- Protect and enhance areas of excellent and good native vegetation and penguin habitat.
- Ongoing revegetation works to maintain the frontal dunes and current vegetation to help erosion control.
- Assess and improve all to signage including special values of the area, access, and reserve signs.
- Continue to support and conduct research on native wildlife in the area using counting, observations, and trapping where appropriate.
- Education of residents regarding pet control, impose effective Council domestic animal enforcement and increase signage e.g., dogs on leash areas.

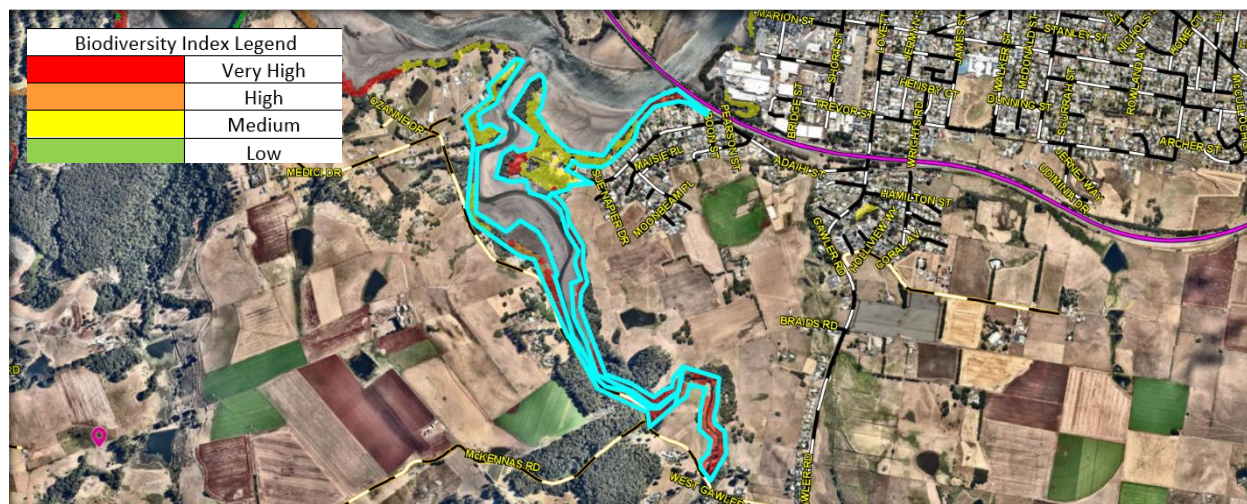
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Reinforce the Little Penguin habitat:
 - Additional penguin fencing especially along the railway line to reduce the risk of penguins entering the rail or roadways.
 - Regular maintenance checks and works to ensure fencing is secure and cannot be breached.
 - Additional artificial penguin burrows across the length of the site could improve habitat across the site.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$5,000
Capital Proposal	\$10,000

SITE ELEVEN: HENSLOWES ROAD



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish <i>Ceyx azureus supsp. diemenensis</i> – Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – Wet Forest (WVI) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
High	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – Wet Forest (WVI) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant vegetation <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Medium	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	N/A

Description: Area (36.1 ha)

This site includes the Old Nietta Railway Reserve, Henslowes Park and the banks of the Gawler River which is under Crown Licence. The site does not include the Gawler River waterway. Henslowes Park features a well-maintained track out and around the headland with excellent vegetation and minimal weed infestations.

Despite being a historical point of interest, this site is mostly used by nearby residents only and with no volunteer group support has been largely unmaintained until recent years. Sheltered from the nearby Bass Highway, the path is secluded by large Eucalypts dominating the canopy with good scrub species sighted down the steep riverbanks. Promoting the natural and historical values of the area, as well as involving the residents in the weed control and revegetation programs could lead to an increased awareness of the importance of this area, this may lead to further community volunteer support in the area.

Previous issues include private landowner encroachment, illegal dumping of garden waste and removal of trees as well as foot traffic on informal tracks creating erosion issues. Ongoing weed control efforts have been focused on the riverbank side of the reserve path, however weed control is difficult on the residential side of the pathway.

The close vicinity of flourishing gardens is providing an ongoing source of introduced species into the adjacent bushland. Landowner co-operation is important for the ongoing regeneration of the bushland and weed control effort success.

Revegetation works on the riverbank has been mostly successful, with some areas obviously more wet than others, requiring little intervention regarding ongoing watering. Since weed control has begun, natural regeneration is occurring within the site.

Recent investment has driven initial weed control works and revegetation down towards the river level to help to stabilise the riverbanks beneath the slopes.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	African Daisy – <i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i> Arum Lily – <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> Bamboo – <i>Bambusa species</i> Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Forget-me-not – <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>
Eradicate	Agapanthus – <i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i> New Zealand Flax – <i>Phormium tenax</i> Sweet Pittosporum – <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>

- Undertake ongoing revegetation works to maintain the riparian vegetation at riverbank level and current vegetation on site, which will assist with erosion control within the riparian zone.
- Engage the community regarding responsible use of the coastal reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

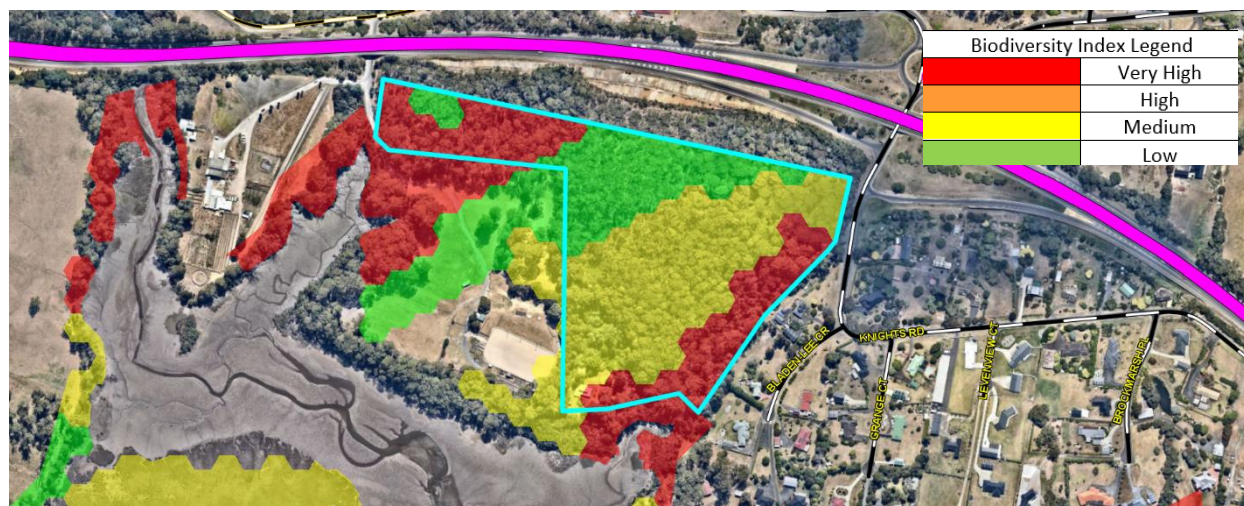
New Capital Actions:

- Rationalise the number of required tracks to the river level. Several informal tracks can be closed and create one or two formal and maintained tracks that will reduce the risk of further erosion and trampling of vegetation.
- Conduct erosion control on the steep slopes where weed control has begun.
- Consider further research activities to help promote the diversity and importance of this strip of natural bushland e.g., Bird surveys, bandicoot counting.
- Flyers and interpretive signs could be produced to increase appreciation of the natural and historical values of the site.
- Consider the reclaiming of land adjacent to the reserve bushland areas that is currently being used for horse agistment.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$6,000
Capital Proposal	\$12,000

SITE TWELVE: KNIGHTS ROAD



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish <i>Ceyx azureus supsp. diemenensis</i> – Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot

Description: Area (10ha)

This land was purchased by Council from a private owner due to dust issues from the adjacent Batten Park/Rodeo Association grounds. The house in the south-west of the site is leased privately to a tenant with vehicle access from Knights Road only. There is a fire trail north of the house which is held only as an emergency exit from Batten Park. There is an approximate 40m elevation gain from the river/house area to the top of the hill adjacent to the highway. The unsealed driveway is to the east of the rise and is mostly flat.

Despite not being regularly maintained or funded by Council, the surrounding bushland is in very good condition – dry eucalypt forest dominates the canopy, and a variety of understorey and groundcover species occurs throughout. There were no formal tracks found within the bushland itself or down to the Leven River from the house where Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*) is dominant.

There is good birdlife heard throughout the site and could be a target area for ongoing bird and wildlife surveys in conjunction with research groups to help better understand the biodiversity within the site. The site should be left as untouched as possible to retain the excellent habitat.

There is a non-native garden immediately surrounding the house which has several garden species of weeds. This area is to be managed by the private tenant as per their lease agreement.

Weed management should focus on the mature and seedling Radiata Pine throughout the site and weed/garden waste dumping at the entrance. Monitoring of the northern edges for weed encroachment from the highway should be a priority.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Radiata Pine – <i>Pinus radiata</i>
Eradicate	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Cotoneaster – <i>Cotoneaster species</i> English Ivy – <i>Hedera helix</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i> Radiata Pine – <i>Pinus radiata</i> Sweet Pittosporum – <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>

- Engage tenants regarding responsible use of the bushland and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

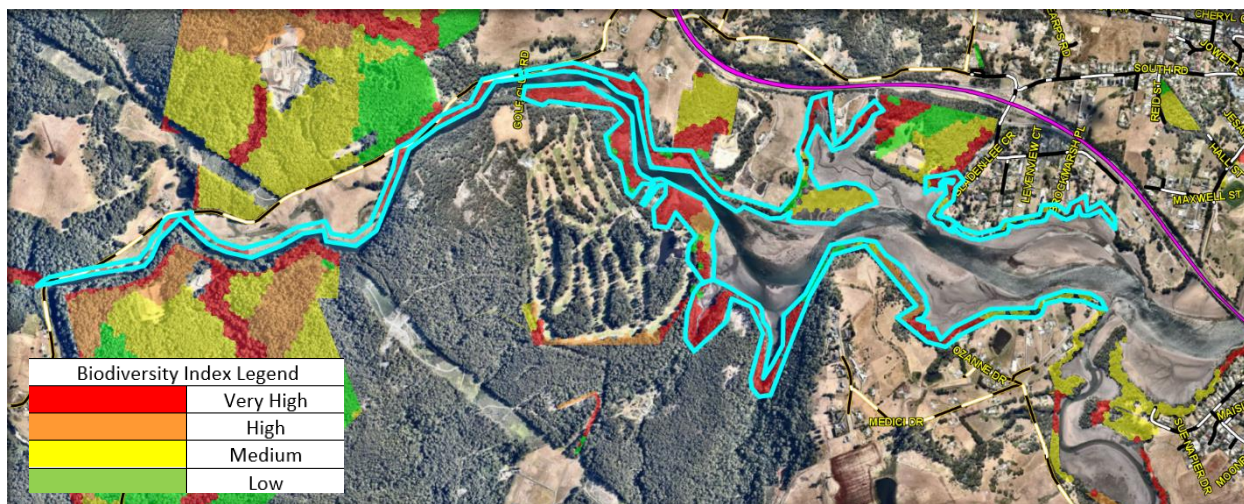
New Capital Actions:

- Foster and assist with research activities to help promote the diversity and importance of this strip of natural bushland e.g., Bird surveys, bandicoot counting.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated.
Capital Proposal	\$2,000

SITE THIRTEEN: LEVEN RIVER



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Accipter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk <i>Aquila audax</i> – Tasmanian Wedge-Tailed Eagle <i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish <i>Ceyx azureus supsp. diemenensis</i> – Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – Wet Forest (WVI) <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> – Swamp Forest (NME) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> – Masked Owl
High	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – Wet Forest (WVI) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant vegetation <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> – White-Bellied Sea-Eagle <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> – Swamp Forest (NME)
Medium	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil Succulent Saline Herbland (ASS)
Low	<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil

Description: Area (63.7ha)

This site covers the riparian zone of the Leven and Gawler River, which is under Crown Land licence. Limited access points are an issue, with many areas only accessible from the waterways. Partnering with private landowners will be important in targeting any problematic areas for weeds or vegetation damage. The site's cultural values include river access, local business (river tours) and recreational boating and fishing.

This site is not regularly maintained by Council operations and yearly inspections should be conducted to monitor weed infestations and any other issues. Illegal dumping of rubbish and damaged vegetation issues should be monitored due to the closeness of the Resource Recovery Centre and private landowners close to the riparian zone of the river.

Weeds within this site will be difficult to eradicate given changing river levels due to tidal flows and lack of access points from land. The aim of control should be taken as initial control and follow up works will be difficult. Upon assessment, with limited access points, majority of weed species we're west of the Golf Club Road bridge.

With lack of volunteer support, clear access points along the length of the river and erosion issues presenting after large rain or flood events, the site will be difficult to maintain to the highest standard. The small budget allocated will cover limited maintenance costs and the Weed Management budget may be implemented at this site.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance.

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Elishas Tears – <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Foxglove – <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Miscellaneous garden dumped varieties New Zealand Flax – <i>Phormium tenax</i> Old Man's Beard – <i>Clematis vitalba</i> * Ricegrass – <i>Spartina anglica</i> Sycamore Maple – <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Willow – <i>Salix spp.</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- o *Plant was not in flower at time of site inspection, temporary identification as *Clematis vitalba* but the NRM Officer should return to correctly identify when plant is flowering.
- Engage any adjacent private landowners regarding responsible use of the reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.
- Monitor encroachments onto Crown Land.

New Capital Actions:

- N/A

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$1,000
Capital Proposal	\$2,000

SITE FOURTEEN: AMY STREET



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> – Forest and Woodland on Dolerite (DAD) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant Vegetation
Low	N/A

Description: Area (2.5ha)

This site is a shelterbelt area on a slope of approximately 20m elevation in the centre of West Ulverstone. Despite being surrounded by residential housing, the area is not known to be frequently utilised by the public, ranking it low on cultural values. There are no known volunteer support groups at this site.

The bush area west of Amy Street was previously leased land from Council, however this lease has lapsed in 2022. Council contractors have been sent for ongoing mowing and maintenance of the grass in this section. The Eastern side of Amy Street is maintained by contractors on request, however due to budget limitations, it is not maintained to a high standard.

Due to previous budget limitations, the eastern section has many weed species in varying sizes of infestation. Eradication would not be possible with the given budget so regular, targeted, control methods should be undertaken to reduce the size and spread of the current weeds.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.

- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> English Ivy – <i>Hedera helix</i> Mirror Bush – <i>Coprosma repens</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Sweet Pittosporum – <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Engage nearby residents regarding responsible use of the reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.

New Capital Actions:

- N/A

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated. \$6,000 maintenance budget shared with Works Depot.
Capital Proposal	\$10,000

SITE FIFTEEN: RIVERSIDE AVENUE



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	<i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot

Description: Area (4.9ha)

This site is licenced Crown Land which covers the riverbank and riparian areas from Nicholson's Point to the Bass Highway. The site is adjacent to both residential and industrial areas. The area connects to the eastern pathway along the Leven River through the free camp/boat ramp area at Nicholson's Point.

The Riverside Rivercare Management Plan 2021 has been considered within the actions of this site. The Riverside Avenue riverbank's more recent history is one of ecological restoration and is probably in a more natural state than it has been for much of its European past. The vegetation is in good condition with a variety of canopy cover and scrub species within the area.

Riverside Rivercare are a volunteer group made up of mostly nearby Riverside Avenue residents who focus on weed removal encouraging the regeneration of the riparian vegetation and conducting in-fill planting along the river. Weeds will be an ongoing control issue with the close vicinity of residential houses and issues with garden waste dumping in the area.

An erosion control assessment was completed in August 2021, which recommends the need for a 40m riparian vegetation buffer zone from the shoreline. The assessment highlights the western ends of Jetty Street, Marion Street, and Riverside Avenue as an erosion issue in which revegetation would be the most effective method of erosion control.

An unsealed track follows the bush and river south from the end of Riverside Avenue. There are some informal tracks that have been created to access the river itself from the road level. These should be considered under the beach access plan and maintained or closed and revegetated to avoid further erosion.

Illegal clearing is an ongoing issue at Riverside Avenue. The trees are fully protected by the *Crown Lands Act* and as part of the Environmental Zone under the *Central Coast Council Interim Planning Scheme 2013*. In addition to these protections the *Melaleuca ericifolia* vegetation community is further protected under Schedule 3A *Nature Conservation Act 2002* as a threatened vegetation community. Any clearing, pruning or damage in any form is not permitted.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism. Monitor the natural regeneration of *Melaleuca ericifolia* within the site due to continued disturbance in the past.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance. Employ a specialist contractor for a twice-yearly weed sweep for large infestations unable to be controlled by the Riverside Rivercare group.

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Arum Lily – <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i> Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Black Nightshade – <i>Solanum opacum</i> Cape Ivy – <i>Delairea odorata</i> Kangaroo Apple – <i>Solanum laciniatum</i> * Montpellier Broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Petty Spurge – <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- *As per previous discussions with Riverside Rivercare *Solanum laciniatum* has been considered a weed in this environment and permission has been granted to remove this plant from the river reserve.
- Ongoing revegetation works to maintain the frontal banks and help erosion control.
- Continue to support and work with Riverside Rivercare in preserving and maintaining this area, particularly with weed control. The previous Management Plan noted weed control actions for the named weeds above and outlined ongoing efforts for the group to monitor and report any new weed incursions found.
- Engage nearby residents regarding responsible use of the reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas.

New Capital Actions:

- Maintain, formalise, or close existing beach access points as per the Beach Access Review. Revegetate any closed tracks to prohibit access.
- Implement erosion control recommendations as per the August 2021 Site Assessment conducted by Barbara Alsop (River Geomorphologist).

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$5,000
Capital Proposal	\$6,000

SITE SIXTEEN: REID STREET RESERVE



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish
High	N/A
Medium	Forest and Woodland on Dolerite (DAD) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant vegetation <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	Forest and Woodland on Dolerite (DAD) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot

Description: Area (4.9ha)

Reid Street Reserve is the largest remnant of native bushland near Ulverstone and the Leven River. The site had a management plan created in 1998, then updated in 2007 and 2011. Ongoing restoration and revegetation works have seen the Reserve improve its natural values through mechanical control and revegetation works to improve natural weed suppression.

The Friends of Reid Street Reserve group is pivotal in the success of the restoration of the Reserve and their ongoing enthusiasm for weed control and promoting the Reserve is invaluable to the Reserve. The group focuses on manual removal of plants to avoid bringing chemical into the Reserve, reducing the risk of native species being affected.

Training workshops and events by Landcare Tasmania and others have occurred in the Reserve which have good numbers attended. Bird surveys have been undertaken by local community members. The Central North Field Naturalists have undertaken fauna surveys using motion-detection cameras and have had success with sighting animals such as the long-nosed potoroo.

These ongoing research opportunities and subsequent reports highlight the rich abundance of biodiversity present within the Reserve, including fauna, fungi and flora. Research has uncovered evidence of animals such as pademelons, migratory and endemic birds, and insects, all of which are vital for sustaining the healthy and viable Reserve.

Previous efforts have been undertaken to re-claim Hall Street as a wildlife corridor to link the Reserve directly with the Leven River riparian zone south of River Road. This wildlife corridor should be further strengthened naturally to protect this vital link for fauna to move, breed and feed within. Protection of the mature trees along Hall Street and into the riparian zone south of River Road is a priority to maintain a healthy habitat and hollows for all animals including migratory birds.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, illegal clearing, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Bluebell Creeper – <i>Billardiera heterophylla</i> (prev. <i>Sollya</i> sp.) Forget-me-not – <i>Myosotis sylvatica</i> Holly – <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Montpellier Broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Onion Weed – <i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Spanish Heath – <i>Erica lustranica</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Continue to support and work with the Friends of Reid Street Reserve in preserving and maintaining this area. Provide technical support to any future grant applications that will assist implementing ongoing actions.
- Continue to manage and enhance ongoing revegetation works to maintain the good condition bushland and steep quarry bank to help erosion control. Retaining organic matter, fallen branches and logs in the understorey will help with weed suppression and create cover for fauna to live.
- Maintain formal bush tracks and continue to revegetate informal and closed tracks to reduce the impact of human interaction with the bushlands and spread of weeds.
- Support and encourage ongoing research activities and training workshops to help promote the diversity and importance of this strip of natural bushland e.g., Bird surveys, bandicoot counting, learning opportunities.
- Engage nearby residents regarding responsible use of the Reserve and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste, encroachments, responsible pet ownership and the planting of non-native species surrounding native bushland areas as necessary.
- Continue to revegetate and strengthen the wildlife corridor along the Hall Street entrance through additional plantings of habitat diverse species and ongoing weed management.

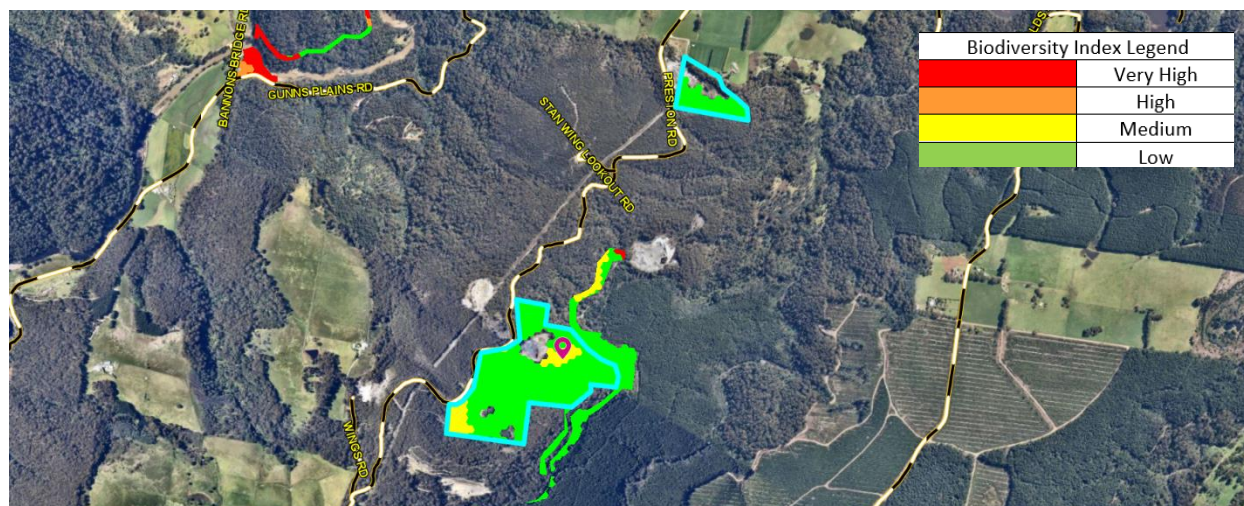
New Capital Actions:

- Maintain and update signage as required.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	\$8,000
Capital Proposal	\$5,000

SITE SEVENTEEN: PRESTON WTS



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	Forest on Mudstone (DAM) <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil <i>Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops</i> – Masked Owl
Low	Forest on Mudstone (DAM) <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil

Description: Area (27.4ha)

Council property at Preston Road, North Motton (PID: 6986763) is land-locked by private land as well as private forestry land. There is a private quarry between this land and Preston Road that is seemingly over-reaching the property boundaries. Other background information on this land is unclear.

The property at 1311 Preston Road is used locally as the Preston Waste Transfer Station. This land is bordered by private forestry land and Preston Road and is majority bushland, apart from the clearing of the transfer station and a quarry to the north of the site.

This site falls under the direction of the Waste Services Resource Recovery Centre and Country Transfer Stations Site Operations Manual. The transfer station was tidy and appeared to be well maintained upon inspection.

Surrounding vegetation is of good health and there are good layers of canopy cover, understory and groundcover surrounding the open areas. Miscellaneous rubbish is seen littered throughout the surrounding bushland and is evident that this has not been tidied in a long time.

Weeds within the Preston WTS are found on the outlying perimeter of the cleared space. Montpellier Broom is found sporadically around the southern tracks, only small plants but some are of flowering age. There are larger infestations of Foxglove, Twiggy Mullein, Caper Spurge, and larger Montpellier Broom on the slope to the north of the scrap metal heap. A large-scale initial control would be required with multiple years of follow up to control regrowth.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Caper Spurge – <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> Foxglove – <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Montpellier Broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Twiggy Mullein – <i>Verbascum virgatum</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Protect and enhance areas of excellent and good native vegetation. Clean up rubbish littered throughout surrounding bushland.
- Continue to provide technical advice to Waste Management Services as well as contractors using the site.
- Evaluate contractor water monitoring reports and action any applicable recommendations or urgent actions as required.

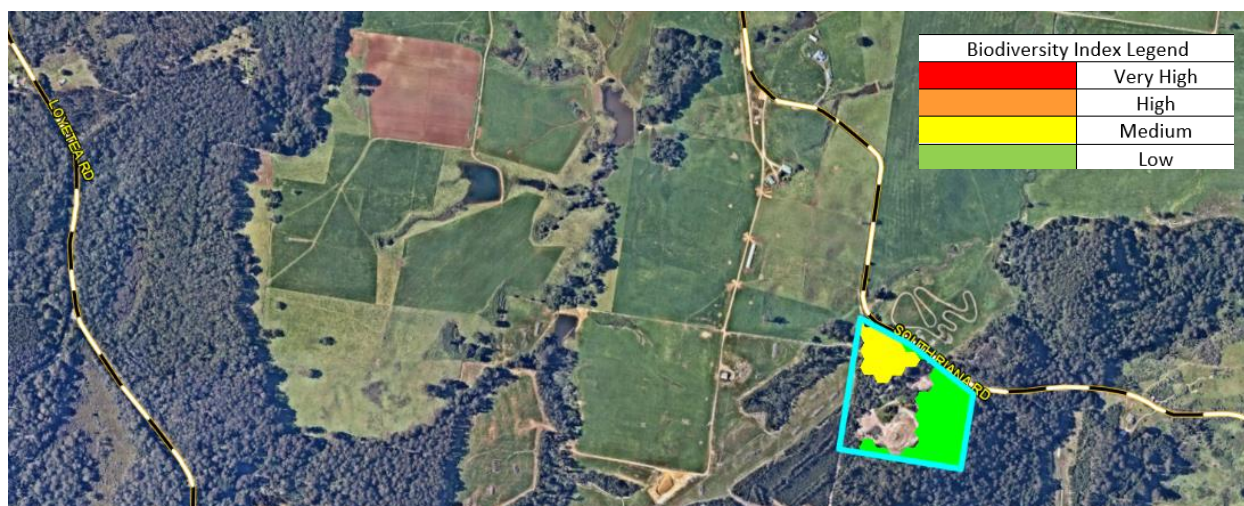
New Capital Actions:

- Consider the requirement for cat trapping in the bushland area to protect native wildlife habitat and breeding areas.
- Assist in implementing a weed management plan for the larger infestations sloping north of the Transfer Station area.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated. Waste Management & Aftercare Monitoring budgets applicable for other costs.
Capital Proposal	\$5,000

SITE EIGHTEEN: SOUTH RIANA WTS



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	N/A
High	N/A
Medium	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll Remnant Vegetation

Description: Area (5.98ha)

The property at 1420 South Riana Road is used locally as the South Riana Waste Transfer Station. This land is bordered by private land on all sides but to the north where it meets South Riana Road. The site consists of almost equal parts bush and open space to accommodate the Transfer Station needs.

This site falls under the direction of the Waste Services Resource Recovery Centre and Country Transfer Stations Site Operations Manual. The transfer station was tidy and appeared to be well maintained upon inspection. A swinging barrier blocks the entrance to the Transfer Station area, while an additional internal gate blocks the entrance road to the quarry site in the south of the site.

Surrounding vegetation is of good health and there are good layers of canopy cover of *Eucalyptus obliqua* (Stringybark), understory and groundcover surrounding the open areas. Rainforest species such as *Nothofagus cunninghamii* (Myrtle Beech) and *Atherosperma moschatum* (Sassafras) are present in the surrounding bushlands. There are dense stands of *Olearia lirata* (Forest Daisybush) which line the edges of the roads and open spaces. Miscellaneous rubbish is seen dumped throughout the surrounding bushland.

Weeds within the site are found on the outlying perimeter of the cleared space. An area of concern is the south-east slope from the transfer area where there are infestations of Foxglove, Petty Spurge, and Verbascum, some of which looked as though it had been somewhat recently controlled. There is also an infestation of Foxglove and Caper Spurge to the south-west of the quarry where the weeds line the perimeter. These areas should be a priority to control so the weeds do not continue to extend into the bushland.

Actions:**Ongoing Maintenance Actions:**

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Caper Spurge – <i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> Foxglove – <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Petty Spurge – <i>Euphorbia peplus</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Spanish Heath – <i>Erica lusitanica</i> Twiggy Mullein – <i>Verbascum virgatum</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Protect and enhance areas of excellent and good native vegetation. Clean up rubbish littered throughout surrounding bushland.
- Continue to provide technical advice to Waste Management Services as well as contractors using the site.
- Evaluate contractor water monitoring reports and action any applicable recommendations or urgent actions as required.

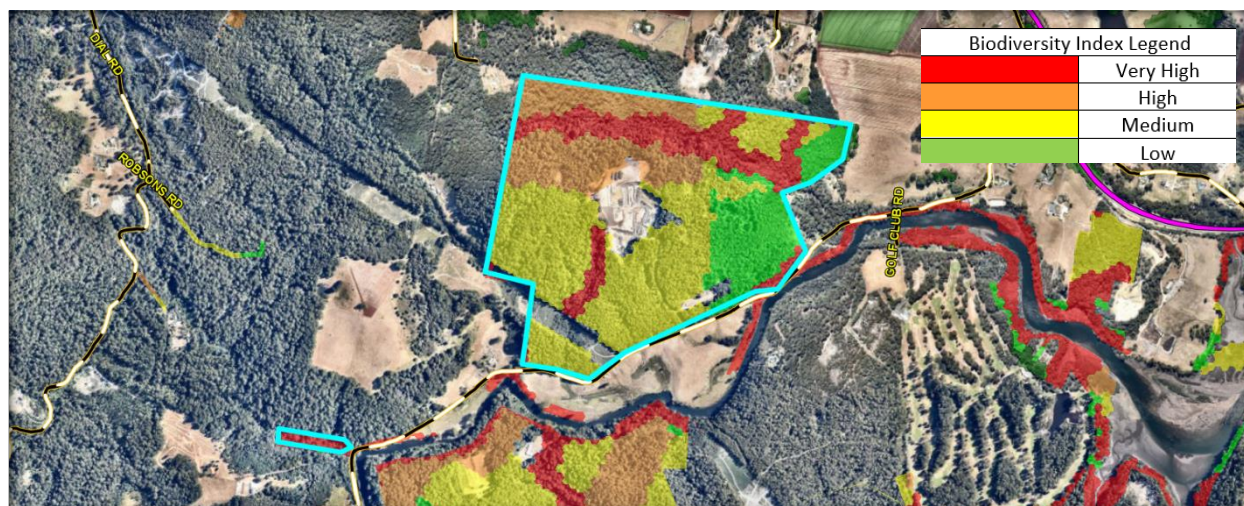
New Capital Actions:

- Assist in implementing a weed management plan for the larger infestations of Foxglove and Caper Spurge in particular.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated. Waste Management & Aftercare Monitoring budgets applicable for other costs.
Capital Proposal	\$5,000

SITE NINETEEN: RESOURCE RECOVERY CENTRE



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> – Grey Goshawk <i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish <i>Ceyx azureus supsp. diemenensis</i> – Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> – Swamp Forest (NME) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
High	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil Lowland grassland complex (GCL) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot
Medium	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot Remnant vegetation <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil

Description: Area (127.2ha)

The Resource Recovery Centre (RRC) is utilised by the local municipality for resource recovery and landfill. This site falls under the direction of the Waste Services Resource Recovery Centre and Country Transfer Stations Site Operations Manual.

Ongoing weed control is important in containment of infestations within the RRC. Given the nature of the RRC and frequency of incoming plant/garden waste matter, eradication is not possible. Control of the target weeds within the RRC Weed Management Plan is essential. Continuing staff education and training of identification and control procedures paired with regular monitoring for new or reoccurring weed species would be helpful in the long-term goal of weed control. Alongside this training, education and identification on native plants is important to reduce the risk of damage to the bushland due to incorrect weed control methods. Community education on identification and management of common weeds may be beneficial in the long-term of managing weeds coming into the RRC site.

The small piece of bushland to the south-west of the RRC is very steep and is bordered by private land excluding a small opening and pull-out area on Lobster Creek Road. It is likely that this is Council owned land due to the convergence of many creeks on this slope joining to the Leven River. There is infrastructure underneath the road at this point to assist the water running into the Leven River without effecting the road surface. Past, present, and future use of this land is unclear.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance.

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Blackberry – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Blue Periwinkle – <i>Vinca major</i> Californian Thistle – <i>Cirsium arvense</i> Cumbungi – <i>Typha latifolia</i> Foxglove – <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Gorse – <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Montpellier Broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Pampas Grass – <i>Cortaderia species</i> Paterson's Curse – <i>Echium plantagineum</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Slender Thistle – <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> Spanish Heath – <i>Erica lustranica</i> St John's Wort – <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> Vipers Bugloss – <i>Echium vulgare</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Continue to support and provide technical advice to the Waste Services Team regarding weed control, revegetation works and good bushland management practices.
- Continue to manage and enhance ongoing revegetation works to maintain good condition bushland and any steep banks to help erosion control. Retaining organic matter, fallen branches and logs in the bushland understorey will help with weed suppression and create cover for fauna to live.
- Evaluate contractor water monitoring reports and action any applicable recommendations or urgent actions as required.
- Engage community members regarding responsible use of the RRC and impacts of such activities as the dumping of garden waste in incorrect areas and in non-designated areas around the municipality.
- Review and upgrade information and mapping in the RRC Weed Management Plan. Previous mapping was undertaken in 2016 and further works have not occurred since this time.

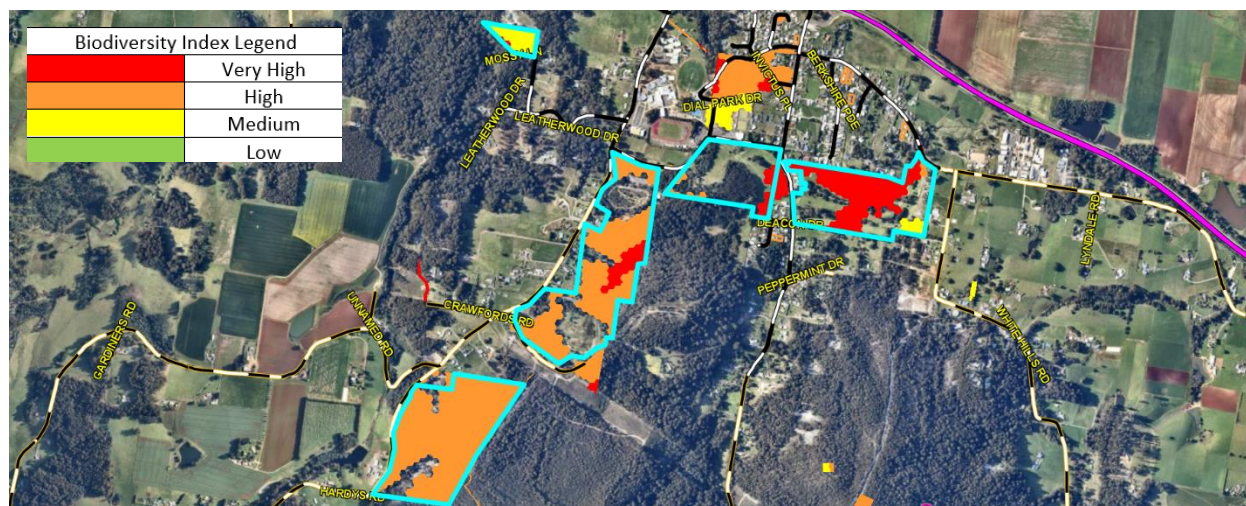
New Capital Actions:

- N/A

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated. Waste Management & Aftercare Monitoring budgets applicable for other costs.
Capital Proposal	N/A

SITE TWENTY: DIAL RANGE



Biodiversity Index Drivers	
Very High	<i>Astacopsis gouldi</i> – Giant Freshwater Crayfish <i>Ceyx azureus supsp. diemenensis</i> – Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher <i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> – Slender Water Pepper <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> – Australian Grayling <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
High	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll Forest and Woodland on Sandstone (DAS) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Persicaria decipiens</i> – Slender Water Pepper <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Medium	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> – Spotted-Tailed Quoll Forest on Mudstone (DAM) <i>Perameles gunnii</i> – Eastern Barred Bandicoot <i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i> – Tasmanian Devil
Low	N/A

Description: Area (79.2ha)

This site consists of multiple land areas and tenures:

- PID: 7331443 (Leatherwood Drive) – Council Owned – no current active land use.
 - No valuable background information has been found on the land at Leatherwood Drive and it's previous, current, or future use is unclear.
- PID: 3567002 (45 Montgomery Road) – Council Owned – Old Penguin Refuse Disposal Site.
 - The Old Penguin Refuse Disposal Site has been closed for a long period of time, however ongoing water monitoring and weed control measures are undertaken regularly to maintain the area. Control efforts for Foxglove and Montpelier Broom are ongoing to try to reduce the spread of these weeds to the low-lying areas north of the site.

- *PID: 7679183 (22 Sports Complex Road) – Council Owned, leased to Penguin Golf Club Inc.*
 - o Penguin Golf Club Inc manage their leased land within their own means. NRM support is not readily required, however can be called upon for any issues. Ongoing volunteer work to control mature and young Radiata Pine began in late 2022, this will be ongoing in the area, including on surrounding private land with permission.
- *PID: 7679191 (175 Ironcliffe Road) & PID: 3566990 / Title: 236123/1 (207 Ironcliffe Road) – Council Owned – Penguin Mountain Bike Park (managed by Cradle Coast Mountain Bike Club).*
 - o The mountain bike park in Penguin is a big draw for locals and tourists to visit the site and the town. Council is looking to promote and upgrade the park as part of the long-term plan for the area. NRM facets of this plan should be considered within these upgrades regarding weed and fungal management and minimising impact on the vegetation in the area while still creating a premier venue to rival others in Tasmania. Biosecurity and weed control should be a high priority with the equipment used on the tracks likely to carry unwanted seeds and other matter (such as Phytophthora) into the park. Note, the MTB Park also flows into Parks & Wildlife Service land south of Montgomery Road, any works in this section will be referred to Parks & Wildlife Service.
- *PID: 3566990 / Title: 147552/1 (207 Ironcliffe Road) – Council Owned – managed by North West Environment Centre.*
 - o This land has been the previous site of the Penguin Community Garden and has since been managed by the NWECC. The NWECC also assist in ongoing water monitoring from the PRDS upstream, which includes the treatment ponds located within the site.
- *PID: 6763543 (3 Hardys Road) – Crown lease to Council – managed by Penguin Clay Target Club.*
 - o Weed control efforts have occurred for approximately eight years in a volunteer capacity – weed species targeted include Spanish Heath, Pampas Grass, Gorse and Thistles.

Actions:

Ongoing Maintenance Actions:

- Conduct regular site inspections to monitor native vegetation health, weed infestations, illegal dumping, and vandalism.
- Target priority weeds and exotic plants to conduct regular weed maintenance:

Weeds Species Present	
Control	Common Centaury – <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> Cumbungi – <i>Typha latifolia</i> Foxglove – <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Gorse – <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Montbretia – <i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i> Montpellier Broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Pampas Grass – <i>Cortaderia species</i> Radiata Pine – <i>Pinus radiata</i> Scotch Thistle – <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> Spanish Heath – <i>Erica lustranica</i> Wild Mignonette – <i>Reseda lutea</i>
Eradicate	N/A

- Liaise with and educate land management/lease groups regarding best practice for maintenance of the vegetation on site. Protect and enhance areas of excellent and good native vegetation. Clean up rubbish littered throughout surrounding bushland.
- Provide ongoing technical natural resource management support to all land management and lease groups as required. Ensure that all future developments, including tourism, have NRM works prioritised with minimisation of impact on vegetation and wildlife present.
- Update information and signage at each site to provide information to visitors regarding access, uses and potential hazards. Signage regarding spotting and reporting target weeds should be considered to assist with ongoing control measures within all sites.

New Capital Actions:

- Increase information and awareness signage of weed management and identification.
- Provide equipment cleaning stations for areas such as the Mountain Bike Park and Mount Montgomery carpark to help with biosecurity measures and reduce the risk of weed matter and other matter such as Phytophthora.
- Provide technical support and align NRM values to future tourism and development propositions.

Budget:

Budget as per 2023/2024 Financial Year	
Current Maintenance	No NRM budget allocated – \$3,000 from Weed Management budget. Waste Management & Aftercare Monitoring budgets for other costs.
Capital Proposal	\$436,000 *Includes Montgomery Road Eco-toilet & washdown facilities proposal.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms: different species of plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form.
Capital (Budget)	The costs incurred when a council spends money to buy, construct, renovate or require an asset.
Climate Change	An increase in the average temperature of the air and oceans due to burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. Also known as Global Warming. Greenhouse gasses such as carbon dioxide trap solar radiation causing an increase in temperature.
Coastal Processes	The action of natural forces (wind, waves, tides, currents) on the shoreline and near-shore seabed. These include the effects of storms, erosion and deposition, movement of dunes, longshore drift and inundation.
Coastal Reserve	An outdated but commonly used term for reserved land under the National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 between the low water mark and approximately 30 meters inland. Now coastal reserves are reclassified into the new terms: State Reserve, Nature Reserve, Conservation Area or Nature Recreation Area depending on the values and objectives for the area.
Conservation (Flora/fauna)	In relation to biodiversity, conservation is the protection, maintenance, management, sustainable use, restoration, and improvement of the natural environment. In relation to natural and cultural heritage, conservation is, generally, keeping in safety or preserving the existing state of a heritage resource from destruction or change.
Council	Central Coast Council, Tasmania.
Endemic/Endemism	Not found anywhere else in the world.
Erosion	Removal of soil particles by wind or water.
Greening	All vegetation including grasslands, turf, shrubs, thickets, single trees, and forests.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.
High conservation value	Specialist input is required to determine if land has a high conservation value e.g. A vegetation specialist can identify plants and habitats where threatened, vulnerable, or rare species may be present.

Invasive species	Often referred to as “weed species”. A species occurring, as a result of human activities, beyond its accepted normal distribution, which threatens valued environmental, agricultural or personal resources by the damage it causes
LIST/LISTMap	Land Information System Tasmania. Central Tasmanian Government land information (e.g., topographic mapping) data system, operated by NRE Tasmania.
Maintenance	Regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operational.
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	The management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals.
Natural Values	The variety of different plant communities, animal habitats and coastal landforms, land and seascapes, water quality and quantity. Also called natural resources.
Revegetation	The re-establishment of vegetation in areas that have been cleared or highly modified. The mix of plant species may not be the same as that of the original vegetation (Williams 2005).
Shorebird	Also referred to as migrant shorebirds, nesting shorebirds and breeding shorebirds. Includes species such as plovers, sandpipers, snipe, and curlews. They often nest just above high water and are vulnerable to human use of the beach.
Shorebird (Resident)	Year-round resident birds who breed and feed in one area (e.g., Pied Oystercatcher, terns, and Gulls.
Strategy	Greening Central Coast Strategy 2021.
Threatened species	A plant or animal listed as endangered (Schedule 3), vulnerable (Schedule 4), or rare (Schedule 5) of the Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> . Endangered listings mean the species is in danger of extinction and long-term survival is unlikely unless the factors causing it to be so are corrected. Vulnerable listings are likely to become endangered while factors causing it to be vulnerable continue operating. A species is listed as rare if it has a small population in Tasmania that is at risk.
Tree	Vegetation taller than 3m in height with a trunk or trunks and a defined canopy. Includes deciduous, evergreen, native, or exotic.
Vegetation Community	An assemblage of plant species that have a floristically uniform structure and composition, often described by its upper storey dominant species, that form a repeating ‘unit’ across the landscape. (Australian Native Vegetation Assessment 2001; Williams 2005; NVIS 2004).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Central Coast Council, Greening Central Coast Strategy 2021

Central Coast Council, Open Space and Recreation Plan 2012

Central Coast Council, Open Space Tree Strategy 2016

Central Coast Council, Street Tree Strategy 2010

Central Coast Council, Vegetation Management Policy 2019

Central Coast Council, Weed Management Plan 2023

Cradle Coast NRM, Central Coast Local Planting Guide 2013

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993

Land Use Planning and Approvals Amendment (Tasmanian Planning Scheme) Act 2015

LISTMap, Bird breeding habitat and access recommendations (Updated October 2021)

LISTMap, Coastal Observed Fauna Habitat (Updated March 2007)

Tasmanian Coastal Works Manual: A best practice management guide for changing coastlines (published December 2010).

APPENDIX A – PREVIOUS SITE MANAGEMENT PLANS

East Ulverstone Coastal Reserve Vegetation Management Plan 2010

Gables Management Plan 2017

Penguin Habitat Management Plan West Ulverstone 2009

Reid Street Reserve 2011

Riverside Rivercare Management Plan 2021

Sulphur Creek Coastal Reserve Vegetation and Habitat Management Plan 2010

Turners Beach Fauna Values and Management Plan Recommendations 2005

Turners Beach Vegetation & Fire Management Plan 2011

APPENDIX B – GOVERNING LEGISLATION

State Legislation:

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975

Animal Welfare Act 1993

Biosecurity Act 2019 (previously Weed Management Act 1999)

Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Land Use and Planning Approvals Act 1993

Nature Conservation Act 2002

Threatened Species Protection Act 1995

Commonwealth Legislation:

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

Crown Lands Act 1976

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

APPENDIX C – DETAILED SITE RANKINGS

Natural Resource Management Plan 2023
Site Rankings

Ranking	Site #	Location	Site Name	Section Name	Quick BI Rating	Biodiversity Index	Cultural & Community Values	Weed Status	Erosion Risk	Volunteer Support	Other Priority Fauna Species	Current Investment	TOTAL RATING /10
1	1	Turners Beach	Forth River	Forth River	VH	4	0.75	0.25	0.5	1	0.75	0.75	8
2	9	Sulphur Creek	Sulphur Creek Beach East	Sulphur Creek Beach Hall Point/Station Beach "Dunkies"	VH	4	0.75	0.25	0.25	1	1	0.25	7.5
3	2	Turners Beach	Turners Beach	Turners Beach	H	3	0.75	0.25	0.5	1	0.75	1	7.25
4	6	East Ulverstone	Bicentennial Park	Bicentennial Park	VH	4	0.75	0.5	0.5	0	1	0.25	7
5	3	Ulverstone	Maskells Road	Maskells Road	VH	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	1	0	6.75
	8	Preservation Bay	Preservation Bay Beach	Preservation Bay	VH	4	0.75	0.5	0.25	0.25	1	0	6.75
	16	West Ulverstone	Reid Street Reserve	Reid Street Reserve	VH	4	0.5	0.25	0.75	1	0	0.25	6.75
6	10	Sulphur Creek	Sulphur Creek Beach West	Hogarth Reserve	VH	4	0.75	0	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	6.5
7	20	Penguin	Dial Range	Golf Club Dial Mountain Bike NVEC Ponds Old Penguin Refuse Disposal Site Gun Range Leatherwood Drive	VH VH VH H H VH	4	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.5	0	0	6.25
	4	East Ulverstone	Fishponds	Fishponds	M	2	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	1	1	6.25
8	13	West Ulverstone	Leven River	Leven River	VH	4	0.5	0.25	0.5	0	0	0.75	6
9	11	Ulverstone	Henslowes Road	Gawler River/ Henslowes Road	VH	4	0.5	0.25	0.5	0	0	0.25	5.5
10	7	West Ulverstone	West Ulverstone Beach	West Ulverstone Beach	M	2	0.75	0.25	0.25	0	1	1	5.25
	12	West Ulverstone	Knights Road	2 Knights Road	VH	4	0	0.5	0.75	0	0	0	5.25
11	19	West Ulverstone	Resource Recovery Centre	RRC Lobster Creek Road	VH VH	4	0.25	0	0.75	0	0	0	5
12	5	East Ulverstone	Buttons Beach	East Buttons Beach West Buttons Beach	L L	1	0.75	0.5	0.25	1	1	0.25	4.75
13	15	Ulverstone	Riverside Avenue	Riverside Avenue	M	2	0.5	0.25	0.5	1	0	0.25	4.5
14	14	West Ulverstone	Amy Street	Amy Street	M	2	0	0.5	0.75	0	0	0.75	4
15	17	North Motton/Preston	Preston WTS	Preston Road Preston WTS	L M	2	0.25	0.5	0.75	0	0	0	3.5
	18	Gunns Plains	South Riana WTS	South Riana WTS	M	2	0.25	0.5	0.75	0	0	0	3.5

** Where sites have multiple Biodiversity Index priorities, the highest value has been applied for scoring.