



Reserve Activity Plan

2018 – 2022

TRANMERE COASTAL RESERVE

ADVICE PREPARED BY
ENVIRO-DYNAMICS
FOR THE
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FINAL Tranmere Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2018-2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Reserve Activity Plan (RAP) applies to a narrow section of coastline known as the Tranmere Coastal Reserve (the Reserve). The Reserve extends along the eastern shore of the River Derwent from Cleve Court to Starboard Road in the suburb of Tranmere and includes several small parks and links to the Rokeby Hills.

The RAP outlines the management requirements for the natural, recreational and cultural values of the reserves through prioritised on-ground actions and by encouraging community involvement through a consultation process. The plan focusses on achievable actions that can be maintained in the long term. It also provides a review of the previous reserve activity plan for the northern section of the Reserve.

Recommendations for management are outlined in the Tranmere Coastal Reserve Report Card (Appendix 1) which was distributed to Tranmere residents to promote and seek feedback from the community.

High priority actions identified in this RAP include:

- Construct and maintain a continuous Class 2 track from Cleve Court to Starboard Road
- Revegetate designated areas in northern section of the Reserve and maintain plantings undertaken by Council and TACPLACI Landcare Group
- Control declared and priority environmental weeds and implement a maintenance program for follow-up weed control
- Install directional signage to show links to and between coastal reserves
- Install accessible water points, dog litter bins and attractive seating
- Identify locations for 'art in the landscape' installations
- Actively support the TACPLACI Landcare Group
- Investigate the feasibility of a link between the Reserve and the Droughty Point sky line walking track

1 INTRODUCTION

This Reserve Activity Plan (RAP) provides an overview of the natural and social values of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve (the Reserve). It identifies management actions and priorities for implementation between 2018 to 2022.

The Reserve extends along the coast of the River Derwent from Cleve Court, south of Howrah Point, to Starboard Road on Droughty Point (Figure 1). The linear Reserve is approximately 4.5 km long and varies in width from 10 to 65 metres wide, with a total area of approximately 13 hectares. It incorporates several parks and playgrounds, including Anulka Park, Pindos Park and Camelot Park. The Clarence City Council (the Council) is responsible for the Reserve's ongoing management.

A management plan for the Reserve was first developed by Council in 2005 for a 2.1 km section, referred to as the northern section (Figure 1). A review of the original management plan was undertaken in 2011, and a reserve activity plan was developed (TasFlora 2011). This included an implementation plan which identified management priorities for the Reserve to be undertaken between 2011 and 2016.

The scope of this RAP includes an additional 2.3 km of public open space to the south, referred to as the southern section (Figure 1). It includes a review of past management actions, and an implementation plan for 2018 to 2022.

1.1 AIMS & PROCESS

The aims of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve RAP 2018-2022 are to:

1. Ensure the Reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values;
2. Identify priority management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve by the Council and/or volunteers as resources become available during 2018-2022; and
3. Encourage community engagement through raising awareness of the Reserve's values and encourage activities that will minimise threats to these values.

To achieve the aims of the RAP process:

1. A description and assessment of the natural, recreational and cultural values and existing/potential management issues are provided;
2. A review of the implementation of the RAP 2011-2016 (TasFlora 2011) was undertaken to determine any incomplete or actions not yet addressed;
3. A two-stage community consultation process is underway which captures local knowledge, interests and preferences. This process builds knowledge of the reserve and management concerns whilst actively involving the community in management planning.
4. Priority management actions are identified for 2018-2022 based on the review of the past RAP, and the current understanding of the natural and social values and any threats to those values.



Figure 1: Location Plan indicating northern and southern sections of the reserve

1.2 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation has played an integral role in the development of this RAP. The following consultation has been undertaken as part of this planning process:

- A community 'walk and talk' was held in the Reserve on the 3/09/2017 - 20 people attended
- Feedback forms were posted to residents - 25 submissions were received
- Key stakeholders were consulted about the history of the area, including past management.

Following the initial community consultation process, further consultation was sought after the release of the 'Reserve Report Card' (see Appendix 1) and the Draft RAP. The results of this consultation were incorporated into the RAP for approval by the Council. The adoption of the Tranmere Coastal RAP 2018-2022 is recorded in meeting minutes of the Clarence City Council (19/03/18).

1.2.1 COMMUNITY IDENTIFIED OPPORTUNITIES, ISSUES AND IMPACTS

The following is a summary of the main points from both the community 'walk and talk' and written community feedback received to date. A more detailed summary of feedback gathered during the community consultation phase is provided in Appendix 2.

The opportunities identified include but are not limited to:

- Enhance recreational opportunities including walking, cycling, swimming and boating e.g. provide beach access
- Formalise walking/biking tracks into Cleve Court and from Pindos Park south to Starboard Road as a gravel track
- Identify significant cultural heritage values such as the farming heritage
- Manage the natural values of the grasslands and sheoak communities in recognition that these are the enduring vegetation communities of the area
- Provide additional infrastructure e.g. seating, water spigot and dog bag dispensers and bins
- Provide directional signage to indicate links between reserves
- Remember Tranmere's local personalities by adopting their names for access tracks
- Promote walking, cycling and bus transport to and from the Reserve via the web
- Actively support the Tranmere and Clarence Plains Land & Coastcare Inc. (TACPLACI)
- Investigate feasibility of track corridor link from the Reserve to Droughty Point sky line track
- Consider identifying locations for art/history installations using the landscape as a canvas. The installations would aim to engage visitors with the natural and cultural values.

The management issues identified include:

- Development should not detract from the natural values e.g. concrete paths
- Should not be promoted for anything more than recreational cycling i.e. do not promote as bike commuter route which could make it unsafe for pedestrians
- Spread of serrated tussock from upslope and the south may be a threat to the grasslands while woody weeds such as boxthorn are displacing natives
- Dumping garden waste over fences into the Reserve contributes to spread of weeds
- Beach litter is a problem and needs regular clean-up

2 REVIEW OF 2011 RESERVE ACTIVITY PLAN

The previous reserve activity plan (TasFlora 2011) made recommendations for management activities for the northern 2.1 km portion of the Reserve. In general, the implementation of the plan actions was achieved. The following summary provides an indication of the level of achievement:

1. Weed control – Partially complete. Primary control works have been undertaken, but none of the declared weeds have been eradicated. Follow up control works are required to treat regrowth.
2. Revegetation and rehabilitation – Completed. Revegetation and landscaping works identified were undertaken successfully but more opportunities have been recognised.
3. Access to the Reserve – Partially complete. All signage was installed, access formalised and landscaping and improvements are ongoing.
4. Walking Tracks – Completed. Proposed track upgrades were completed and infrastructure, including Anulka play-ground, was upgraded. Extension of the track at Cleve court was not undertaken but is planned.
5. Other Management issues – Completed except the improvement of beach access.

For a more complete summary of the recommended management activities made in the 2011 RAP, the performance measures, a success rating, and whether further follow-up is required in the period from 2018 to 2022, refer to Appendix 3.

The review of the 2011 RAP and community consultation have been used to build understanding of the values and key issues of the reserve. The remainder of the document builds on this understanding by providing an overview of the Reserve, identifying the key values and management concerns.

3 NATURAL VALUES

The Reserve is characterised by a rocky shoreline with small headlands, cliffs, and rocky beaches (Plate 1). Most of the backshore has been modified and is generally managed as parkland. There are small vestiges of native vegetation (Figure 2), mostly in the southern section. The northern section includes scattered stands of native trees, but generally lacks intact understorey vegetation. Supplementary plantings of native species have been undertaken in designated areas, as per the previous RAP (Plate 3).

3.1 GEOMORPHOLOGY

The coastline geomorphology is relatively stable with minimal erosion due to the gently to moderately sloping hard rock shores (Plate 2). The marine habitat is rocky reef along the length of the coastline which grades into sand at depths of -10 m except for short lengths of sandy beach at 131A Tranmere Road and 939C Oceana Drive.

There are no geoconservation values of note identified for protection in the Reserve, however the coastline offers points of interest, for example the exposed fault line below Trevassa Crescent between dolerite and sandstone.



Plate 1 – Reef, sand and erodible foreshore at Tranmere Road



Plate 2 – Small headlands of sloping 'pure' hard rock coast south of Tranmere Point

3.2 NATIVE VEGETATION

The Reserve supports small areas of remnant native vegetation including sheoak forest, coastal grassland, and coastal complexes. These vegetation communities support a diversity of native plants, including rare flora species, and are of local conservation importance (refer to Appendix 4 for a plant species list for the Reserve).

There are also scattered patches of blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) and white gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) in the northern section of the Reserve, but these areas generally lack a native understorey. More intact native vegetation occurs in the southern section of the Reserve, between Pindos Park and Droughty Point.

A description of the vegetation communities found in the Reserve is provided below. Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 for the location of vegetation communities.

Sheoak forest

There are scattered stands of drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) forest in the Reserve (Plate 4). The remnants in the southern section have a relatively intact understorey compared to those to the north. Shrubs such as silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), hopbush (*Dodonaea viscosa*), prickly box (*Bursaria spinosa*), boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*) and coastal wattle (*Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*) are often present. The ground layer is open and usually includes sagg (*Lomandra longifolia*), black anther flax-lily (*Dianella brevicaulis*), coastal tussockgrass (*Poa poiformis*) and little swordspike (*Lepidosperma curtisiae*). Low shrubs including native cranberry (*Astroloma humifusum*) and peachberry heath (*Lissanthe strigosa*) are also common.

Coastal grassland

There are small areas of native grassland interspersed with the sheoak forest across the Reserve (Plate 5). This community is dominated by native grasses and lacks a prominent tree or shrub layer. It generally includes tussock grass (*Poa* species), spear grass (*Austrostipa* species), wallaby grass (*Rytidosperma* species), and kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). It also supports a large diversity of native herbs including daisies, lilies and orchids. The grasslands provide habitat for rare species such as new holland daisy (*Vittadinia muelleri*) and variable raspwort (*Haloragis heterophylla*). These grassland communities are of conservation value because of their species diversity and the presence of threatened species.

Coastal complex

The foreshore supports a variety of coastal species restricted to the high tide zone (Plate 6). These species include chaffy sawsedge (*Gahnia filum*), sea rush (*Juncus kraussii*), beaded glasswort (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora* subsp. *quinqueflora*), and austral seablite (*Suaeda australis*). Coastal speargrass (*Austrostipa stipoides*) and white correa (*Correa alba*) also occur on the rocky shoreline and coastal cliffs.



Plate 3 – Successful supplementary planting of sheoaks in northern section of the Reserve



Plate 4 – Natural sheoak grove in southern section of the Reserve



Plate 5 – Example of natural grassland between Vaughan Court and Anchorage Court



Plate 6 – Example of coastal complex near Pindos Park

3.2.1 THREATENED FLORA

The Reserve provides habitat for two threatened flora species listed as rare under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. These are new holland daisy (*Vittadinia muelleri*) and variable raspwort (*Haloragis heterophylla*). Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 for the locations of threatened species. For clear images of these species, please refer to:

http://www.utas.edu.au/dicotkey/dicotkey/Halorag/zHalorag_het.htm and
<http://www.utas.edu.au/dicotkey/dicotkey/AST/ast/gVittadinia.htm>

New holland daisy

New holland daisy is reasonably widespread in the Reserve, with a population of many hundreds spread across the northern and southern section of the Reserve. This species prefers open grassy habitats with bare ground and is tolerant of disturbance and mowing. It is likely to persist without any targeted management, although occasional mowing may be needed to maintain open habitat.

Variable raspwort

Variable raspwort is only known from one location on 36A Vaughan Court. It is unlikely to occur outside of this area due to its preference for moist grassy sites. Protection of this area should be a priority, and management should include occasional mowing to maintain grassland habitat.

The location of threatened flora and distribution of vegetation communities are shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. A list of plant species for the Reserve is provided in Appendix 4.



Figure 2: Distribution of vegetation communities and threatened flora species in the northern section of the Reserve



Figure 3: Distribution of vegetation communities and threatened flora species in the southern section of the Reserve

3.2.2 INTRODUCED PLANTS

More than sixty introduced plant species were recorded in the Reserve as part of the review process. This includes ten declared weeds as listed under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999*, and many environmental weeds.

Weed management efforts undertaken as per the previous RAP have reduced the abundance of priority species within the northern section. There are still isolated occurrences of blackberry, boneseed, montpellier broom, and African boxthorn. False dandelion continues to be widespread in the northern section of the Reserve.

The southern section of the Reserve contains widespread infestations of boneseed, African boxthorn, false dandelion and serrated tussock. There are also isolated occurrences of fennel, gorse, montpellier broom, Spanish heath and blackberry. Priority environmental weeds include hawthorn, briar rose, mirror bush, bluebell creeper and blue butterfly bush.

A summary of weed distributions is provided below. Refer to Appendix 4 for a flora species list and for weed locations refer to Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Widespread infestations

- African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) – widespread in the southern section
- boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*) – widespread in the southern section, particularly downslope of Vaughan Court
- serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) – scattered infestations at Pindos Park, Vaughan Court and on Droughty Point
- montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*) – scattered patches in the northern section and an isolated plant adjacent Tranmere Road
- blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*) – scattered patches in the northern section, and an isolated occurrence east of stone bridge
- false dandelion (*Urospermum dalechampii*) – abundant across the northern section, and scattered south of Pindos Park to Droughty Point
- briar rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*) – scattered plants across the Reserve

Isolated weeds

- gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) – isolated plants in the northern section, and an isolated plant south of Vaughan Court
- pampas (*Cortaderia* species) – isolated plants south of Vaughan Court
- Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*) – three isolated occurrences south of Vaughan Court
- fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) – three isolated locations in the southern section
- mirror bush (*Coprosma repens*) – isolated plants in the northern sections and downslope of Vaughan Court
- hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) – isolated plants south of Vaughan Court
- bluebell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*) – isolated plants downslope of Vaughan Court
- blue butterfly bush (*Psoralea* sp.) – isolated plants downslope of Vaughan Court

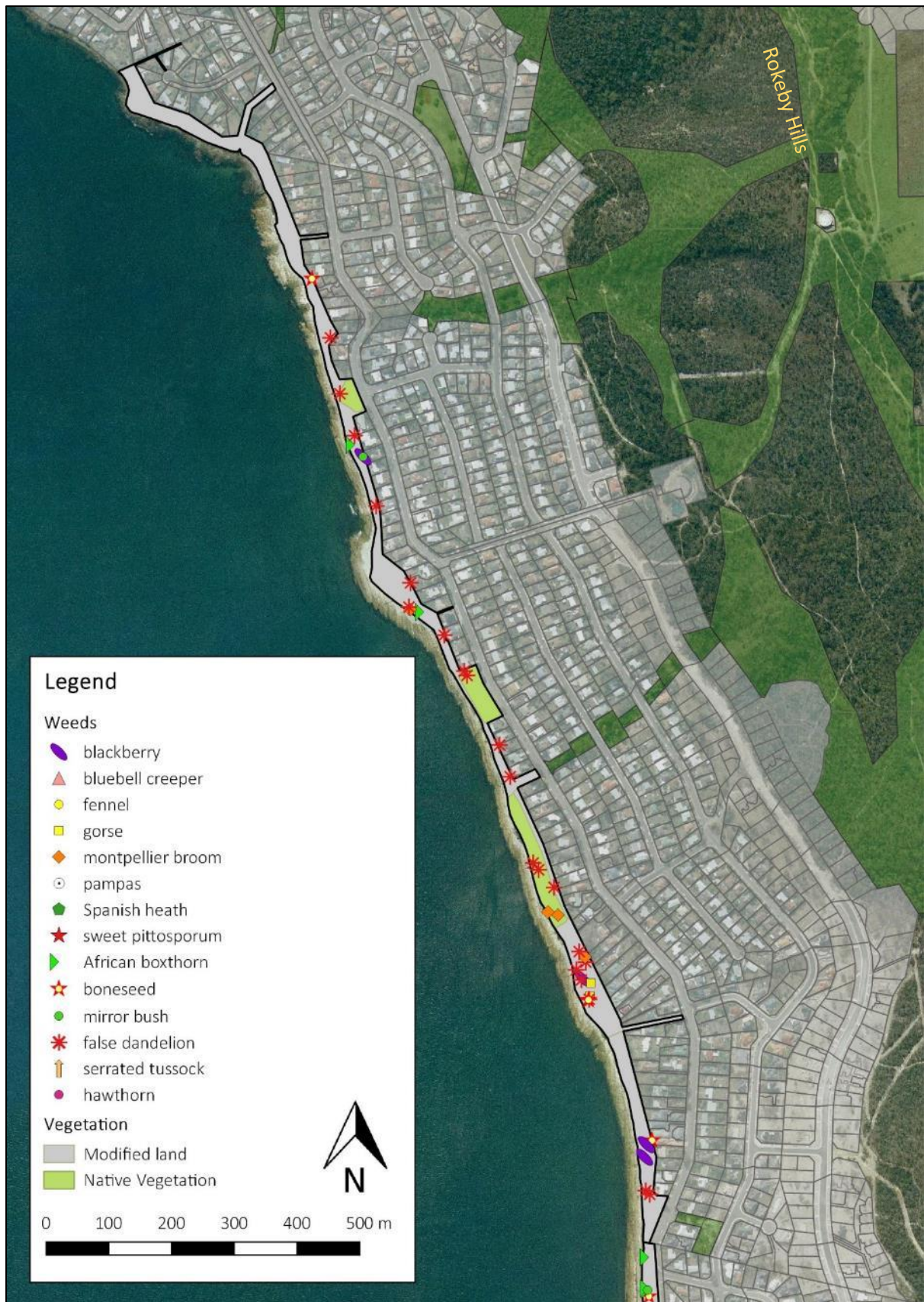


Figure 4: Location of declared weed species in the northern section of the Reserve



Figure 5: Location of declared weed species in the southern section of the Reserve

3.3 FAUNA

The Reserve provides habitat for a range of coastal fauna species. It provides habitat for shorebirds such as oystercatchers and threatened species such as hooded plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*), and western alaskan bar-tailed godwit (*Limosa lapponica subsp. baueri*). Seabirds such as albatrosses and gulls also forage on the shoreline. Little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) calls have been reported by members of the public but no obvious burrows have been located. White-bellied sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) has also been sighted, however no nest sites are known in the Reserve. The rocky shoreline also provides haul out areas for seals.

The River Derwent, adjacent to the reserve, provides habitat for marine species. There are multiple records of endangered spotted handfish (*Brachionichthys hirsutus*) within 300 m of the Reserve south of Anchorage Court (NVA 2017). Southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*) and humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) sightings are recorded between Howrah Point and Tranmere Point (NVA 2016).

The native vegetation on the backshore is likely to provide habitat for a range of bird and reptile species. The blue gums in the northern section of the reserve provide potential foraging habitat for the endangered swift parrot (*Lathumus discolor*). The reserve also serves as a landscape linkage for native fauna, connecting the coastal strip to larger remnants of native vegetation across the Rokeby Hills.

4 SOCIAL VALUES

The Reserve provides an interface for people between the River Derwent and the suburbs of Tranmere and Howrah. There is a long history of human use associated with the area, and the Reserve has important Aboriginal and European heritage values. The Reserve also provides a range of opportunities for outdoor recreation and access to natural and cultural values.

4.1 CULTURAL VALUES

This section outlines the Aboriginal and European heritage values of the Reserve.

4.1.1 ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

The Reserve is part of the Mumirimina people's territory. The Mumirimina is one of ten bands comprising the 'Oyster Bay' tribe. It was the largest tribe in Tasmania, with an estimated population of 800 people at the time of European settlement. The core territory of the Mumirimina band was around Pittwater and Risdon. They went to the coasts for shellfish and marine vegetables, to the marshes and lagoons for riverine birds and their eggs (TAC 2012).

As noted in the RAP 2011-2016, the Reserve is a known location of aboriginal artefacts and middens which are evidence of the Mumirimina activities including catching shellfish and game and cooking over fires.

Under the Tasmanian *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* aboriginal relics are protected, and it is an offence to 'destroy, damage, disfigure, conceal, uncover, expose, excavate or otherwise interfere with a relic'. Any reserve management activities that have the potential to expose or disturb artefacts or other cultural material require a permit and any artefacts that are inadvertently uncovered must be reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania immediately and prior to any further on ground work occurring.

4.1.2 EUROPEAN HERITAGE

From the early 1800s subsistence farming was the dominant land use in Tranmere and across Droughty Point. For over 100 years Droughty Point was owned by the Chipman family initially for subsistence farming but *in 1944, the farm was reputed to be the largest wheat producer in Tasmania with an annual turnover of 3000 bushels* (MTT 2016). The Luckman family owned and grazed the adjacent land. In 1835, the original farm house was built of cut coastal stone and convict bricks at what is now 300 Tranmere Road.

Since Europeans arrived in Hobart, the land now called Tranmere and Droughty Point has changed name as recorded in the Maritime Times of Tasmania, Spring 2016 (E. Shankley MTT 2016).

Europeans had started arriving by 1793 when John Hayes named this prominent peninsula, Point Eliza. Nicolas Baudin, with the ships Naturaliste and Geographe, named the same area Point Laignel in 1802. For many years, residents knew it as Hutt Point and maps drawn by surveyors Frankland (1837) and Sprent (1849) show the name Tryway Point, perhaps in reference to the third rocky outcrop between the two points. Today, the westernmost point

is known as Trywork Point, while the eastern extremity is named Droughty – locally pronounced Droothy in the Scottish manner.

These name changes indicate the changing significance of the area to those who used it and are a record of the European heritage.

4.2 RECREATIONAL VALUES

The Reserve is popular with residents and visitors for recreational activities such as walking, jogging, dog exercise, cycling, swimming, snorkelling, kayaking and fishing. It also provides opportunities for nature-based activities such as bird watching and tidal pool discoveries (Plate 9).

There are three playgrounds within the Reserve which are managed by the Council:

- Anulka Park at 91A Tranmere Road provides park facilities for children (Plate 10 and Plate 11);
- Pindos Park provides park facilities for children and access from Pindos Park. It is in the process of redevelopment by the Council to include barbeque and toilet facilities; and
- Camelot Park provides a playground with swing set (Plate 12) and is linked to an open area of the Reserve via a creek.

4.2.1 TRACKS

There are currently three types of tracks within the Reserve:

1. Formal maintained Class 2 multi-use access track along the length of the northern section of the Reserve (Plate 31). This also serves as a management vehicle access track.
2. Pedestrian access tracks (Class 3) from Tranmere Road, Oceana Drive, Pindos Drive, Vaughan Court and Anchorage Court (Figure 6, Figure 7 and Plate 16); and
3. Informal pedestrian foot pad along the southern section of the Reserve.

There are currently no formal (Council maintained) points for beach/water access.



Plate 7 – Sheoak grove with potential for kayak and small dinghy access to the shore



Plate 8 – Council reserve at Lot 36A Vaughan Court upslope of Tranmere Coastal Reserve



Plate 9 – Tidal pools in sandstone below 314 Trevassa Crescent



Plate 10 – Anulka Park with potential for kayak and small dinghy access to the shore



Plate 11 – Anulka Park with slide and swings



Plate 12 – Seating and swing set in Camelot Park

4.2.2 ACCESS

There are 16 formal access points into the Reserve. The entrance locations and connectivity to other reserves are briefly described below and Figure 7 and Figure 8 illustrate the location of the 16 access points in the north and south, respectively.

Access to the northern section of the Reserve exists from:

- Formal entrance between 47 and 49 Tranmere Road (**E1**).
- Narrow signed entrance between 71 and 73 Tranmere Road (**E2**).
- Tranmere Road through Anulka Park at 91A Tranmere Road (**E3**). At this point one can use Anulka Street to access Carella Bushland Reserve within one block which leads up to the Rokeby Hills and Kuynah Bushland Reserve.
- Narrow signed entrance between 123 and 125 Tranmere Road (**E4**).
- Tranmere Road through sheoak grove between 131 and 133 Tranmere Road (**E5**) (Plate 7).
- Tranmere Road between 141 and 143 Tranmere Road (**E6**) which is called the Elinga Greenway and provides connectivity between the coast through to Rokeby Hills Reserve.
- Narrow signed entrance between 185 and 187 Tranmere Road (**E7**).
- The northern section of the Reserve trail joins Tranmere Road at 213 Tranmere Road (**E8**).
- Newly signed narrow entrance from Cleve Court cul-de-sac (**E16**) (Plate 13).

Access to the southern section of the Reserve exists from:

- The southern section of the trail from 213 to 351 Tranmere Road is a section of footpath along Tranmere Road with a few pull out points for cars to park.
- The southern section of the Reserve trail joins Tranmere Road at 351 Tranmere Road (**E9**) where a section of paved trail extends through the Reserve to 14 Pindos Drive (Plate 14).
- From Pindos Drive through Pindos Park the trail is accessed at **E10** (Plate 15).
- 939 Oceana Drive is a reserve providing access (**E11**) from: 2 points off Vaughan Court (through Camelot Park and a cul-de-sac); and Oceana Drive (Plate 16).
- Narrow, unsigned, paved access **E12** between 24A and 26 Vaughan Court (Plate 17).
- Narrow unsigned paved access **E13**, between 963 and 965 Oceana Drive (Plate 8) provides access to a Council Reserve (empty lot 36A Vaughan Court, Plate 8) and the Reserve.
- Narrow unsigned paved access **E14** from Anchorage Court (Plate 18)
- Starboard Road turning circle abuts the southern end of the Reserve (**E15**) and provides access to the Council owned lot, 1047 Oceana Drive.



Plate 13 – New Cleve Court access signage

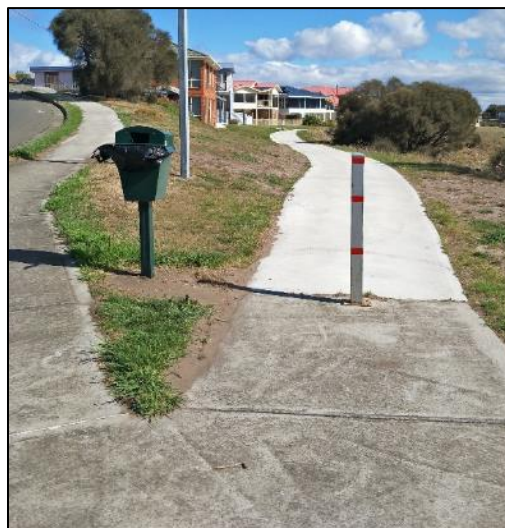


Plate 14 – Access E9 from Tranmere Road



Plate 15 – Access E10 from Pindos Park



Plate 16 – Access E11 from Oceana Drive via Camelot Park

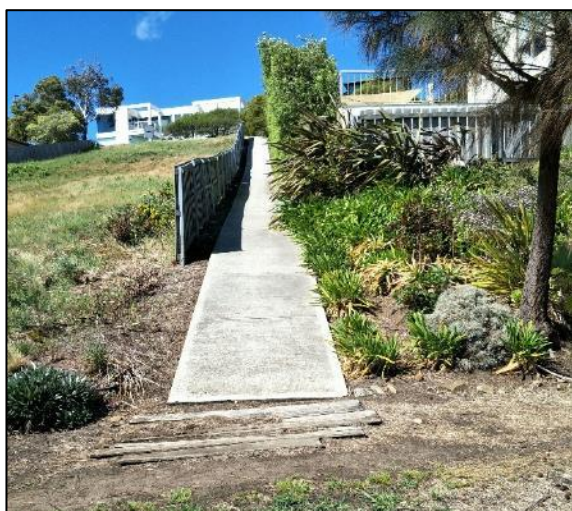


Plate 17 – Access E12 from Vaughan Court



Plate 18 – Access E14 from Anchorage Court



Figure 6: Entrances to the northern section of Tranmere Coastal Reserve



Figure 7: Entrances to the southern section of Tranmere Coastal Reserve

4.2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Reserve contains a range of infrastructure including play equipment, seats, and public toilets. Recommendations for additional infrastructure and replacements are discussed in Section 5.6.6.

Existing infrastructure includes:

- Toilet blocks at the south end of 131A Tranmere Road (Plate 19);
- Swing sets and playground equipment at Anulka (Plate 20), Pindos and Camelot Parks;
- Seating installed by the Council (Plate 21 and Plate 22);
- Seating installed informally by members of the public; and
- Access to the beach informally constructed by members of the public in the form of steps and tracks (Plate 41)



Plate 19 – Toilet block at E8 in good condition



Plate 20 – Swing set and playground equipment at Anulka Park in good condition



Plate 21 – Creative use of tree stumps to create seating in Anulka Park



Plate 22 – Seating provided by the Council in good condition

4.3 COMMUNITY VALUES

Community involvement in reserve management has created a welcoming reserve which contributes to a relationship between place and people. Community groups like TACPLACI put time and energy into the reserve management and reap the social and physical benefits of their activities. Council acknowledge these benefits to the greater community and provide ongoing support.

5 MANAGEMENT ISSUES

A range of management issues were identified during the consultation phase of the Draft RAP. These are described under the following two major groupings which reflect the key values of this reserve: the natural values; and public amenity; and recreational values. In addition, the management measures are presented in this section. A summary of the management actions is provided in Table 1, Section 7.

The prioritisation of management actions, indicated in the following sub-sections, was determined with consideration to the number of public responses regarding management issues in balance with professional expertise. The actions are given high, medium or low priority in the implementation plan (Section 7).

Natural Values Management Issues

- Geomorphology
- Vegetation management including weed management
- Domestic animal management
- Water management
- Fire management

Social Values Management Issues

- Recreational facilities including beach access
- Access to the Reserve including signage
- Tracks, trails and connectivity for walking and biking
- Amenities including seating and dog waste dispensers
- Community contribution to reserve management

5.1 GEOMORPHOLOGY

Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) has identified three higher risk erosion areas in the Reserve.

These include:

- North entrance to Tranmere Coastal Reserve – coastal erosion hazard is high during storms due to the open soft sediments.
- Coastline adjacent to Vaughan Court – regression and slump hazard zone on steep to cliff hard rocks.
- Coastline adjacent to Starboard Rd – potential recession hazards due normal soft rocks

This information is provided for risk management purposes and needs to be considered during any the track design and construction, refer to Section 5.6.3.

5.2 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

This section covers the management of vegetation, including conservation of native vegetation, revegetation, and weed control. It also highlights opportunities for community involvement in conservation and revegetation initiatives.

5.2.1 CONSERVATION OF REMNANT VEGETATION

Conservation efforts should focus on protecting areas of remnant vegetation in the southern section of the Reserve, described in Section 3.2. The aim of management in native vegetation is to promote natural regeneration and improve the condition of vegetation. This will be achieved primarily through minimum disturbance weed control (refer to Section 5.2.3).

Management of native grasslands should also include periodic slashing to reduce biomass and maintain inter-tussock spaces for herbs. Tube-stock planting is not required or recommended in areas of remnant vegetation, especially the grassland communities. This conservation approach was supported during the consultation process. The community sentiment was supportive of maintaining the existing natural vegetation in the southern section of the Reserve. However, it is noted that some residents are mowing sections of the native grasslands which is not good management for these communities and should be discouraged.

Incremental vegetation clearance is a significant issue within the Reserve. Trees and shrubs are pruned to create views of the River Derwent from the houses adjoining the Reserve. Native understorey is also being gradually removed and replaced with garden plantings (Plate 24). This should be addressed through public education and compliance measures (refer to Section 5.2.3).

Unauthorised vehicle access is also a threat to native vegetation. Threatened flora populations have been damaged by unauthorised vehicles, which could be addressed by installing physical barriers (refer to Section 5.6.2). Unauthorised vehicle access is also a vector for weed spread, especially serrated tussock.

The development of tracks is another key risk to native vegetation in the Reserve. Careful consideration should be given to the alignment of new tracks to ensure that threatened species populations are avoided, and native vegetation clearance is minimised (refer to section 5.6.3).

5.2.2 REVEGETATION

Existing plantings

The northern section of the reserve contains several landscape plantings which have been used to enhance entrances and rehabilitate areas after weed removal. Planting by the Council, with support from TACPLACI, in the northern section has been undertaken as per the 2011 RAP using a variety of native species. Ongoing maintenance of these plantings through mulching, weeding and supplementary watering will be required to ensure plants become established.

Vegetation management by the Council within the Reserve is generally restricted to the maintenance of open areas by regular mowing, some tree pruning and contracted weed

management. Ongoing maintenance of plantings is also undertaken by Council with the support of the TACPLACI.

Future revegetation

The aim of future revegetation in the Reserve is to stabilise the coastal reserve and enhance amenity. The areas recommended for additional landscape plantings include:

- At the north end of the reserve, near existing signage on the coastal side of the track and in front of 55 Tranmere Road (Plate 23) to be planted with wetland or salt tolerant species, refer to Figure 8
- Bare ground in front of 161 Tranmere Road (Plate 25) to be planted with native grasses and shrubs, refer to Figure 8
- Rock pile in front of 155 Tranmere Road (Plate 26) to be recontoured and planted with shrubs, refer to Figure 8
- Plantings of sedges and shrubs around locations selected for water sensitive urban design, refer to Figure 8.
- In front of 254 Tranmere Road, remove and replace old Cypress trees with sheoaks. Between 254 and 314 Tranmere Road, any plantings must be decided with neighbours' involvement and to ensure successful establishment, refer to Figure 9.
- Landscape entrances E9 and E15 as presented in Figure 10 and Figure 11 with consideration to local surrounds, refer to Section 5.6.2.

Additional notes on revegetation including a list of preferred species is provided in Appendix 5.

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Action VM1 – Periodically slash native grasslands to reduce biomass and maintain inter-tussock spaces for herbs – PRIORITY ACTION- Action VM2 – Maintain plantings undertaken by Council and TACPLACI and continue regular maintenance by mowing and tree trimming in parkland areas – PRIORITY ACTION- Action VM3 – Rehabilitate areas recommended for additional landscape plantings – PRIORITY ACTION |
|---|



Plate 23 – Site for planting in northern section



Plate 24 – Site of inappropriate planting of non-natives in southern section



Plate 25 – Site for planting in northern section



Plate 26 – Site for rehabilitation in northern section



Figure 8: Location of proposed management actions in the northern section of the Reserve



Figure 9: Location of proposed management actions in the southern section of the Reserve

5.2.3 WEED MANAGEMENT

A strategic approach to weed management within the Reserve is needed to ensure that high-risk weeds are targeted, and the spread of declared weeds is contained. Weed control should also focus on areas of highest conservation value to maintain or improve the condition of native vegetation.

Weed management actions are the responsibility of Council but could be supplemented with assistance from TACPLACI. Minimum disturbance weed control methods should be used in areas of native vegetation to avoid off-target damage. Weed control operators should be skilled in the identification of native species, particularly threatened flora, to avoid inadvertent damage to native vegetation.

The priorities for weed management in the Reserve are outlined below. Refer to Figure 4 and Figure 5 or the location of priority weeds in the Reserve.

Control isolated occurrences of declared and priority environmental weeds

Priority should be given to treating pampas, Spanish heath, fennel, gorse, blackberry, hawthorn, mirror bush, bluebell creeper, blue butterfly bush, and briar rose in the southern section. It may be feasible to eradicate these weeds from the Reserve within a 5 to 10-year timeframe, particularly in the case of pampas.

Follow-up control of declared weeds

A maintenance program for the follow-up of declared weeds should be continued in the northern section focusing on blackberry, African boxthorn, montpellier broom, gorse, fennel, and boneseed.

Control and contain widespread declared weeds

Control more widespread infestations of serrated tussock, African boxthorn, boneseed and false dandelion. The general strategy should be to work from most intact vegetation towards the more weed infested areas.

Serrated tussock should be a higher priority for control and containment and should be treated from north to south i.e. starting at Pindos Park and working towards the larger infestation on Droughty Point. Regular surveillance for serrated tussock in the northern section should also be undertaken.

Control of false dandelion is a lower priority due to its widespread distribution and abundance across the Reserve. It is not feasible to eradicate this weed from the Reserve, so the focus should be on containment.

Control other environmental weeds

Secondary environmental weeds such as blue periwinkle, mallow, English ivy, nasturtium, agapanthus and montbretia should be treated as funding and volunteer resources allow. These weeds should only be targeted following the control of the above priorities.

Community Education

Many of the weeds in the Reserve have originated from gardens. Dumping of garden waste and planting inappropriate species in gardens and within the Reserve are ongoing management issues. Educational material that highlights the impacts of invasive garden plants into bushland areas and provides suggestions for more appropriate plantings should be circulated to residents.

Monitoring and Maintenance

The successful management of declared and environmental weeds in the Reserve will require ongoing monitoring and follow-up weed control. There is likely to be seedling recruitment from seed stored in the soil, re-sprouting of treated plants, and reintroduction of weeds from seed sources outside the Reserve which will require treatment.

- ***Action WC1 – Control isolated occurrences of declared and priority environmental weeds – PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action WC2 – Implement a maintenance program for follow-up weed control and conduct annual survey of the Reserve - PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action WC3 – Control and contain widespread infestations of declared weeds in the southern section – PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action WC4 – Control secondary environmental weeds in areas of native vegetation***
- ***Action WC5 – Mail out NRM South brochures: ‘Creeping Back Yards’ to residents – PRIORITY ACTION***

5.3 DOMESTIC ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

This section covers the management of dogs and cats in the Reserve.

5.3.1 DOG CONTROL

The main trail along the length of the Reserve is a multi-user pathway, as such dogs must be on leash within two meters of the multi-user path as per the provisions of the Dog Control Act 2000. In addition, dogs are not allowed within 10 m of play equipment at Anulka Park and Elinga Play Park. In all other parts of the Reserve that have not been declared, dogs shall be under effective control. The provision of dog litter bag dispensers and bins should also be considered, refer to Section 5.6.8.

5.3.2 CAT CONTROL

Feral cats are known to have significant impacts on native fauna through the predation of small mammals, birds and lizards and the spread of disease such as toxoplasmosis. Domestic cats that are allowed to roam bushland can have similar impacts to feral cats. The CCC supports the Cat Management Act 2012 which recommends de-sexing, micro chipping and keeping cats under control and inside at night.

5.4 FIRE MANAGEMENT

Bushfire is considered a minimal risk for the Reserve due its low and modified fuels, narrow width, and proximity to the coast. By maintaining low fuel loads within the Reserve, the vegetation does not present a significant threat to property in the event of a bushfire.

There is no specific fire management plan for the Reserve but the *Draft Clarence Bushfire Management Strategy* (CBMS 2016) has recently been released and applies to the Recreation Reserve. As recommended in the CBMS, the Council must continue to:

- Reduce ignitions through prosecution of arsonists, and prompt reporting of fires.
- Maintain access points and hazard reduced areas to enable the TFS to rapidly contain fires that start in reserves and ensure the TFS are familiar with the location and condition of access trails in the Reserve; and
- Maintain the Reserve as a fuel modified zone and compliment defensible spaces on adjoining properties.

It is recommended that these aspects of the CBMS be adopted more broadly by property owners adjacent to the Reserve.

- **Action BF1 – Manage fuel loads in accordance with the CBMS**
- **Action BF2 – Encourage neighbouring landowners to maintain defensible spaces in accordance with TFS specifications**

5.5 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Council has given due consideration to the risk of disturbing Aboriginal Heritage relics during the design and construction of any new infrastructure in the Reserve. This has been achieved by conducting aboriginal heritage register searches and undertaking specific Aboriginal heritage investigations where necessary to ensure proposed tracks will not impact on Aboriginal heritage. In addition, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan is in place during any earthmoving activity to ensure correct management of unanticipated discoveries, refer to Section 5.6.3.

5.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

This section covers the management issues associated with infrastructure for both recreation and environmental management. It also highlights opportunities for improving amenity, interpretation of natural and cultural values and access to the Reserve for the community.

5.6.1 WATER MANAGEMENT

There are at least seven storm water outlets that cross the Reserve and discharge across the beach (Plate 27 and Plate 28). There is an opportunity to improve amenity and environmental outcomes associated with these outlets by applying water sensitive urban design (WSUD) principals as have been established in Montagu Bay (Plate 29 and Plate 30).

Water sensitive urban design has the potential to benefit the environment by: slowing water flow; trapping debris that would otherwise be flushed into the River Derwent; and providing habitat for amphibians and native water rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*). These benefits have the potential to improve habitat conditions for the spotted handfish (*Brachionichthys hirsutus*).

The addition of accessible water spigots and/or fountains would enable walkers to quench their thirst and that of their dogs, along with assisting watering of new plants in areas of revegetation. Suggested locations for water spigots in the southern section are at Pindos Park and Starboard Road. A spigot exists at Anulka Park but needs to be modified to make it accessible to the public.

- ***Action W1 – Redesign and construct stormwater outlets using water sensitive urban design principles***
- ***Action W2 – Consider the installation of two to three water spigots along the track for use by dog walkers and Landcare and Council workers***



Plate 27 – Existing pipework in northern section for revegetation or WSUD



Plate 28 – Existing pipework in southern section suggested for WSUD



Plate 29 – Example of WSUD at Montagu Bay that may be emulated in the Tranmere Coastal Reserve



Plate 30 – Example of WSUD at Montagu Bay looking upstream

5.6.2 ACCESS AND SIGNAGE

Inviting entrances to the Reserve can be achieved by softening hard features, such as fences and track lines, with plantings and landscaping. Signage may contribute to accessibility and understanding of the reserve.

Reserve Access

Adequate pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle access to the Reserve is available via numerous entrance points (listed in Section 0). The amenity of the entrances in the northern section has been enhanced with plants to soften hard features such as fences and track lines (Plate 31), except for E4 which requires maintenance. In addition, limited locations along the management access tracks need to be improved by removing some retaining walls and other hazardous items to allow service vehicles clear passage. This management measure is addressed by Actions A4 and TL1 in the following section.

The northern entrances generally set a good example for how the southern entrances may be improved, particularly the two main entrances (E9 and E15). In addition, border plantings are recommended along the narrow, paved entrances (E12, E13 and E14). Suggested entrance plans are provided in Figure 10 and Figure 11 for E9 and E15, respectively.

Existing management vehicle tracks (including emergency vehicles) and entrance points are generally adequate but will require ongoing maintenance. An additional management access track is to be established at Starboard Road.

Opportunities for parking near entrances is limited. There is temporary parking at Anulka Park; and between 131 and 133 Tranmere Road. The provision of additional parking should be considered if the area is to be promoted as a tourist destination rather than for local use only.

Gates and other obstacles are in place to restrict public vehicle access in the northern section (Plate 32), however obstacles are required at several locations in the southern section. These include: 22 Pindos Drive; 36A Vaughan Court; Starboard Road; and 1047 Oceana Drive. Natural barriers, such as large boulders and plantings are recommended to maintain an inviting entrance to the Reserve.

- ***Action A1 – Landscape the Reserve entrances E9 and E15 for amenity and soil stability***
- ***Action A2 – Design and construct formal parking for up to 6 vehicles at Pindos Park and Starboard Road***
- ***Action A3 – Promote awareness about the reserve entrance locks and the new procedure requiring residents to seek short term authorized access***
- ***Action A4 – Maintain existing Council vehicle and walking track access points in the north and south sections and consider upgrading E4***



Figure 10: Tranmere Coastal Reserve entrance plan from Tranmere Road (E9)

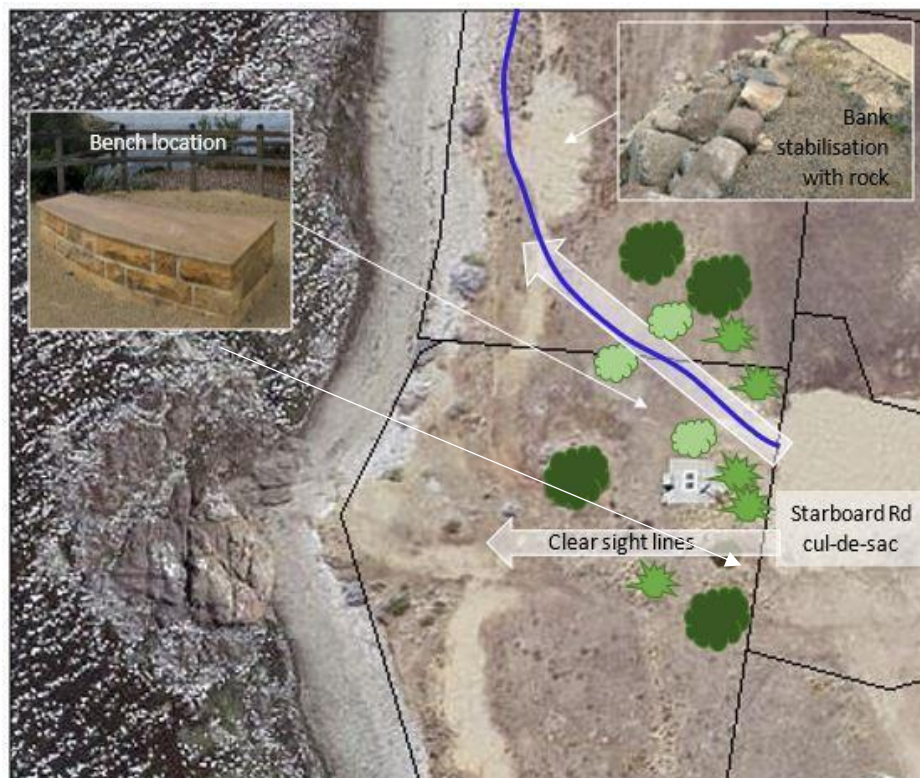


Figure 11: Tranmere Coastal Reserve entrance plan from Starboard Road (E15)



Plate 31 – Access E8 plantings soften the entrance



Plate 32 – Access E6 with barrier in place to limit access to Council vehicles only



Plate 33 – Example of signage aimed to slow runners and cyclists

Signage

Reserve signs are required at southern entrances (E5, E10 to E14). A two-way sign should replace the sign at E9 and should indicate where it is in the context of the Reserve. Signs may also be required along the multi-use track where bicycle speed is a concern (Plate 43).

In addition, a larger entrance sign would be appropriate for E15 which could combine some interpretation to highlight some of the Heritage values of the area (refer to Section 4.1). Educational signs highlight the importance of native vegetation could also be installed in the southern section (refer to Figure 3). The existing information sign at the north end of the reserve should be removed and possibly replaced with an interpretive sign.

- **Action S1 – Provide small signs with named access points (E10 to E14) including distances, once southern trail is complete**
- **Action S2 – Provide high quality signage near main entrances incorporating information about local aboriginal history or natural history and a map showing points of interest e.g. beach access**
- **Action S3 – Install educational signs at conservation of remnant vegetation areas**
- **Action S4 – Identify hotspots where cyclists may have opportunity to go too fast and consider installation of slowing devices or signage**

5.6.3 TRACKS AND CONNECTIVITY

There is a goal to provide a consistent Class 2 track along the entire length of the Reserve. A Class 2 track has a minimum width of two meters which is the minimum width under the guidelines for a shared use path of this kind in suburban areas. In the short-term, two new sections of multi-use tracks are planned for construction in 2018. These are: Cleve Court south to the existing track; and Pindos Park south to the stone bridge (blue line on Figure 12).



Figure 12: Proposed track alignment is setback from title boundaries and steep coastline

There is public support for a Class 2 track to continue south from the stone bridge to Starboard Road. There are existing footpads through this area that could be upgraded to meet required track standards (Plates 33 to 36). Some sections may need to be realigned to avoid sensitive areas such as threatened species and the potentially erodible areas discussed in Section 5.1.

Track upgrades and maintenance

It is recommended that short sections of the existing multi-use gravel track in the northern section be reinstated and maintained as they have been encroached on by grasses. There are also a few short lengths (approximately 10 m long) where the track has been difficult to widen beyond 900 mm due to the need to do significant cut and fill work. In these cases, the aim is to achieve Class 2 standard widths and safe sight lines to accommodate the growing use of the track.

- **Action TL1 - Undertake regular maintenance of all formal pedestrian tracks – PRIORITY ACTION**
- **Action TL2 – Extend the existing Class 2 track north to Cleve Court; and south from Pindos Park south to the stone bridge as planned and approved – PRIORITY ACTION**
- **Action TL3 – Undertake a feasibility assessment and design for the proposed extension of a Class 2 track from the stone bridge to Starboard Road including geotechnical and botanical advice regarding the route – PRIORITY ACTION**



Plate 34 – Proposed alignment for trail through grassland south of the stone bridge and meandering through the sheoak grove



Plate 35 – Proposed alignment for trail through sheoak grove below 16 to 24 Vaughan Court



Plate 36 – Proposed alignment for trail looking north. Bridge will cross drainage and trail will proceed across the slope into the trees



Plate 37 – Existing footpad and proposed alignment for trail from Starboard Road north

Track connectivity

There are opportunities to improve the connectivity with tracks in other reserves in the municipality, including the Rokeby Hills. These long-term aspirations are acknowledged in this RAP but there are no actions beyond investigation at this stage. This includes the opportunity to connect the proposed track to Starboard Road to the informal Droughty Point circuit/skyline track. An investigation into the feasibility and legality of developing a formal walking track to the Droughty Point sky line track is needed prior to moving this aspiration forward.

In addition, there is public interest in the provision of a formal walking track from Cleve Court around Howrah Point to connect with the southern end of Little Howrah Beach. Due to Land Title ownership to the highwater mark in this section of residential development, some sections of the coastal route for public access would have to be constructed over the rocky intertidal foreshore and is not economically viable at this stage. As this coastal route is a crucial missing link in the Clarence

Coastal Trail, planning for its future development would be an important step forward to provide a continuous Clarence Coastal Trail from Geilston Bay through to the southern end of Tranmere Coastal Reserve.

- ***Action TL4 – Investigate the feasibility of formalising a circuit walking track between the Droughty Point sky line track and the south end of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve at Starboard Road***
- ***Action TL5 – Develop a feasibility study for the important missing link in Clarence Coastal Trail from Northern Tranmere Track to Little Howrah Beach track***

5.6.4 ART & HISTORY IN THE LANDSCAPE

Several of the objectives of the Clarence Council Cultural History Plan 2017-2022 (CCC 2017) are relevant to this RAP, the most relevant of which are:

1. Identify the stories that hold significant cultural/historical value for the people of Clarence
2. Recognise the places, events and objects that reflect the cultural memory and history of the diverse groups that make up the Clarence community
3. Encourage the community to participate in the history of their city
4. Consider the scope for further development of cultural tourism within the City of Clarence
5. Find better pathways for acknowledging and interpreting the city's aboriginal heritage and history

There is a real opportunity to celebrate the area's history and cultural values by installing interpretive signs or art in the coastal Reserve landscape. The potential exists to identify both Aboriginal and European cultural heritage values with which the community could engage. As noted in Section 4.1.2, the area adjacent to the Reserve has a farming history which could be integrated into interpretative signs and/or art in the landscape (Plate 38). Other concepts include stories connected to maritime themes (e.g. ship wrecks).

In addition, providing names for access tracks to the Reserve affords the opportunity to integrate the area's history and/or names of key personalities. To do this, the Council History Officer will be consulted to compile a list of names for access tracks to the Reserve including E5 and E10 to E14 and provide some background about the choice of names, and the community are encouraged to put forward ideas for naming access tracks.

Entrance markers, creative seating, path design, walls and water sensitive urban designs are elements of the Reserve that are compatible with installation concepts. Local natural values that could be fostered by installations comprise coastal formations, little penguins, native water rat habitat and the river. Members of TACPLACI noted that the entrance marker at the north end is fading and may be due for replacement. There is an opportunity to replace it with something more aesthetic and engaging.

- **Action RF1 – CCC History officer to compile a list of names for access tracks (S1). Names may derive from existing nearby linking local streets as well as appropriate Aboriginal – palawa kani names in consultation with Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation (TAC)**
- **Action RF2 – Consider allocating funds for public art within major Council infrastructure projects – parks, streetscapes, facilities and maintenance in future Annual Plans**
- **Action RF3 – Work with the community to develop site specific public art**



Plate 38 – Old farm equipment could be integrated as history in the landscape



Plate 39 – Local coastal formations may inspire art or original seating in the landscape, below E11

5.6.5 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Playgrounds

The provision of playground equipment at Anulka Pindos and Camelot Parks is adequate, and no further facilities are required. Routine maintenance of playground infrastructure is required, including the maintenance of bark chips (Plate 11), and the safety of the play equipment should be tested annually.

Waterfront and kayak and dinghy access

There are opportunities to provide designated locations for kayak and small dinghy access to the River Derwent. Possible locations include: Anulka Park, the sheoak grove between 131 and 133 Tranmere Road, Pindos Park and Starboard Road. The preferred locations should be selected with consideration of proximity to parking, and formalised with signage.

Two or three pedestrian access points to preferred swimming and snorkelling beaches should be formalised across the full length of the Reserve. This will discourage members of the public from creating their own access points which, if not maintained, become unsafe (Plate 41). Possible

locations for swimming and snorkelling access are to: the beach adjacent to E1, Punchs Reef, the bays north of Tranmere Point, Camelot bay and beaches below Anchorage Court and Vaughan Court. Access to the foreshore may be a branched track (Plate 40) combined with pitched rock to access the water.

- **Action RF4 – Maintain soft fall material under play equipment in parks and assess safety of play equipment annually – *PRIORITY ACTION***
- **Action RF5 – Assess viability of two or three kayak and small dinghy launch locations with nearby parking**
- **Action RF6 – Formalise two or three access tracks from the Reserve trail to preferred beaches for swimmers and snorkelers**
- **Action RF7 – When planning Reserve at 1047 Ocean Drive and 36A Vaughan Court, priority is to be given to protecting natural values but consider children’s park or an off lead fenced dog area at one of these locations**
- **Action RF8 – Undertake review of track and seating for safety issues. Consider fencing if track or seating is close to cliff**



Plate 40 – Example of track intersection for kayak and small dinghy access to beach



Plate 41 – Example of private steps to beach that have become unsafe due to lack of maintenance

5.6.6 AMENITIES

A public toilet block is located at entrance E8 and an additional toilet block is planned at Pindos Park (refer to the Pindos Park Master Plan 2016). No additional toilet facilities are recommended at this time though toilet facility at Starboard Road may be considered in the future.

5.6.7 SEATING

Sufficient seating is provided in the northern section however the placement of seating up against the property fence of 179 Tranmere Road (Plate 42) is inappropriate and should be relocated to the river side of the track.

As a point of difference, functional and appealing seating could be installed in the southern section of the Reserve. Some seating has been installed by members of the public but other possible locations for additional seating in the southern section of the Reserve are indicated on Figure 8 and Figure 9 and include:

- On the prominent point of land below access E11 (Plate 43)
- Half way up the slope of 36A Vaughan Court (Plate 8)
- The point of land below 36A Vaughan Court (Plate 33)
- At the bottom of Starboard Road entrance (Figure 11)

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Action AM1 – Relocate seating to position on river side of the track (179 Tranmere Road)</i>- <i>Action AM2 – Install appealing seating with interesting views and some shelters/picnic tables on the river side of the track. Invite sponsorship of seating</i> |
|--|



Plate 42 – Inappropriately located seating adjacent to property fence and agapanthas inappropriately planted in the Reserve



Plate 43 – Proposed location for seating on river side of track below E11



Plate 44 – Proposed location for seating on river side of track below

5.6.8 DOG WASTE BAG DISPENSERS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Dog waste dispensers and bins are provided in suitable locations in the northern section but more need to be installed in the southern section of the Reserve at E11, E12, E13, E14 and E15, Figure 7.

In addition, rubbish accumulates along the beaches and detracts from the amenity and discourages swimmers. The Council should encourage beach clean-up days which have been undertaken by scout groups in the past, but they need to be more frequent. The events may be an opportunity for artistic recycling. They should target beaches which are accessed more regularly including: the beach adjacent to E1, Punchs Reef, the bays north of Tranmere Point, Camelot bay and beaches below Anchorage Court and Vaughan Court.

- ***Action AM3 – Install dog waste bag dispensers and bins at entrances E6, E10, E11, E12, E13 and E14 – PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action AM4 – Encourage regular beach clean-up days***
- ***Action AM5 – When planning the development of 1047 Oceana Drive as a Reserve consider inclusion of a toilet block facility***
- ***Action AM6 – Install bike racks at some entrances to the trail in case people want to ride to the trail and then walk or run***

5.7 COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO RESERVE MANAGEMENT

The Reserve is public open space to be enjoyed by both the adjoining residents and the local users. During the review, several examples of local initiative were observed within the Reserve. These initiatives range from:

- Placing seating in the Reserve;
- Creating beach access with the potential to become unsafe if not maintained (Plate 41);
- Mowing open grass areas including native grassland communities; to
- Tree trimming and clearing (Plate 44).



Plate 45 – Example of unauthorised tree trimming

As the Reserve is owned and managed by the Council, community initiatives should not be undertaken by members of the public without Council consent. There are opportunities for the public to participate in reserve management through volunteering with the local Landcare/Coastcare group. TACPLACI is a small group and does not always have the capacity to undertake all potential works. To ensure TACPLACI is not over committed, the Council must continue to consult TACPLACI on works programmes.

Public communication about approaches to landscaping with native plants may help to inform residents and discourage activities such as mowing native grassland communities while and encouraging participation. This communication may be included in the community newsletter or added to the Tranmere residents Facebook page.

- ***Action C1 – Undertake letterbox drops to residents or inform via Tranmere residents Facebook page about inappropriate reserve activities and volunteering***
- ***Action C2 – The Council to consult TACPLACI regarding works program to determine the available capacity – PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action C3 – Explore a range of social media opportunities associated with local schools and community organisations which can promote Landcare in relation to local coastal and bushland reserves***
- ***Action C4 – Invite groups to adopt allotments for vegetation management***

6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An informal review of the actions and outcomes of this RAP should be undertaken annually, and a complete review of the plan undertaken at the end of 2022.

Ongoing monitoring and maintenance of areas where weed control actions (and revegetation actions) occur should be undertaken on an annual basis and controlled as outlined in the implementation plan (Section 7). Weed management control actions within the Reserve will need to be updated regularly.

In addition to monitoring the Reserve for new weed infestations or regrowth of treated infestations, the condition of the vegetation may also be monitored. This could be achieved by undertaking a Vegetation Condition Assessment (VCA) to establish baseline, combined with photo monitoring to observe progress.

6.1 VEGETATION CONDITION PHOTO MONITORING

A vegetation condition photo monitoring programme was initiated by TasFlora who set up two photo monitoring points (PMP) to record the current condition of the site and future achievements in weed control and revegetation within the Reserve. The photos taken in the first year establish the baseline condition and the subsequent 5-year intervals determine progress. It is recommended that three additional photo monitoring points be included in the southern section of the Reserve.

1. Photo monitoring point 3 – Coastal grassland community to monitor grassland condition
2. Photo monitoring point 4 – *Allocasuarina verticillata* forest to monitor woody weed control and woodland condition
3. Photo monitoring point 5 – Grassland (36a Vaughan Court) to ensure shrubs do not overtake grassland species.

- ***Action M1 – Review implementation plan annually and RAP every five years –
PRIORITY ACTION***
- ***Action M2 – Establish three additional vegetation condition photo points in the southern section of the Reserve***
- ***Action M3 – Monitor vegetation condition and assess the performance of the RAP implementation at five photo monitoring points***

7 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The following provides a plan for the implementation of all actions over a 5-year period from 2018 to 2022.

The implementation plan outlines:

- Actions to be undertaken,
- Desired outcomes,
- Timing,
- Responsibility,
- Priorities for each action.

Actions are prioritised into three categories based on public sentiment, their strategic importance, achievability, timing, and the availability of funds.

1. **High** priority – to be implemented within years 1-2.
2. **Medium** priority – to be implemented as required years 3-5.
3. **Low** priority – to be implemented as funding permits.

Many of the actions are dependent on the availability of funding and as such priorities may change over the course of the plan period. Other actions will be carried out by means of a collaborative approach between the Council, a land care group and/or adjacent property owners to achieve implementation.

A review of action priorities should be undertaken on an annual basis and changes made as required.

The actions outlined in this plan should form the basis for future funding applications through internal Council grant sources and external grants from State and Federal programs.

Table 1 – Implementation Plan for Tranmere Coastal Reserve

ACTION #	ACTION	OUTCOME	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
<u>VEGETATION MANAGEMENT</u>					
VM1	Periodically slash native grasslands to reduce biomass and maintain inter-tussock space for herbs	Existing planting sites are maintained	2018-2019	Council	HIGH
VM2	Maintain plantings undertaken by TACPLACI and continue regular maintenance by mowing and tree trimming	Maintain parkland areas and provide river views	Min. 6-monthly	Council	HIGH
VM3	Rehabilitate recommended areas for landscape plantings	Stabilise the reserve and enhance amenity	Autumn	Council with TACPLACI support	HIGH
<u>WEED MANAGEMENT</u>					
WC1	Control isolated occurrences of declared and priority environmental weeds	All isolated occurrences of declared weeds are controlled in the Reserve	2018-2019	Council and Contractor	HIGH
WC2	Implement a maintenance program for follow-up weed control and conduct annual survey of the Reserve	Prevent the reestablishment of declared weeds in Reserve	Annually in spring	Council and Contractor	HIGH
WC3	Control and contain widespread infestations of declared weeds	All widespread declared weeds are contained in the Reserve	Spring-summer prior to trail development	Council and Contractor	HIGH
WC4	Control secondary environmental weeds in areas of native vegetation	Secondary environmental weeds are controlled	Any time	Council with TACPLACI support	LOW
WC5	Mail out NRM South brochures: 'Creeping Back Yards' to residents	Reduce reinfestation of garden waste/weeds	2018	Council	HIGH
<u>FIRE MANAGEMENT</u>					
BF1	Manage fuel loads in accordance with the CBMS	Minimise fire risk	Ongoing	Council	MEDIUM
BF2	Encourage neighbouring landowners to maintain defendable spaces in accordance with TFS specifications	Preserve track in good condition	Ongoing	Council	MEDIUM

ACTION #	ACTION	OUTCOME	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
WATER MANAGEMENT					
W1	Redesign and construct stormwater outlets using water sensitive urban design principles	Slow water flow, trap debris and improve habitat	2019-2020	Council	MEDIUM
W2	Consider the installation of two water spigots along the track	Water revegetation and walkers and dogs can quench their thirst	2018-2019	Council	MEDIUM
RESERVE ACCESS & SIGNAGE					
A1	Landscape the Reserve entrances E9 and E15	Enhance entrances and provide stabilisation and weed control	Autumn	Council with TACPLACI support	MEDIUM
A2	Design and construct formal parking for up to 6 vehicles at Pindos Park and Starboard Road	Prevent unauthorised access to reserves	2019-2021	Council	LOW
A3	Promote awareness about the reserve entrance locks and the new procedure requiring residents to seek short term authorized access	Informed public regarding access	2018-2020	Council	MEDIUM
A4	Maintain existing Council vehicle and walking track access points in the north and south sections and consider upgrading access E4	Prevent unauthorised access to reserves and maintain soil stability	Ongoing	Council	MEDIUM
S1	Provide small signs with named access points (E10 to E14) including distances, once southern trail is complete	Encourage access to Reserve	2019-2020	Council	MEDIUM
S2	Provide high quality signage near main entrances incorporating information about local aboriginal history or natural history and a map showing points of interest e.g. beach access	Encourage access to Reserve	2019-2021	Council	MEDIUM
S3	Install educational signs at conservation of remnant vegetation areas	Encourage interaction and understanding in Reserve	2020-2021	Council and Consultant	LOW
S4	Identify hotspots where cyclists may have opportunity to go too fast and consider installation of slowing devices or signage	Ensure safety of all users	2018-2019	Council	MEDIUM

ACTION #	ACTION	OUTCOME	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
<u>TRACKS & CONNECTIVITY</u>					
TL1	Undertake regular maintenance of all formal pedestrian tracks	Ensure safe walking trails	Ongoing	Council	HIGH
TL2	Extend the existing Class 2 track north to Cleve Court; and south from Pindos Park to the stone bridge	Improve track linkages	2018	Council	HIGH
TL3	Undertake feasibility assessment and design for the proposed extension of Class 2 track from the stone bridge to Starboard Road including geotechnical and botanic advice regarding the route.	Provide a Class 2 track the entire length of the Reserve	2018-2019	Council and Contractor	HIGH
TL4	Investigate the feasibility of formalising a circuit walking track between the Droughty Point sky line track and the south end of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve at Starboard Road	Formalise track linkage to Droughty Point	2019-2020	Council and Contractor	MEDIUM
TL5	Develop a feasibility study for the important missing link in Clarence Coastal Trail from Northern Tranmere Track to Little Howrah Beach track	Provide a continuous Clarence Coastal Trail	2020-2022	Council	LOW
<u>RECREATIONAL FACILITIES</u>					
RF1	CCC History officer to compile a list of names for access tracks (S1). Names may derive from existing nearby linking local streets as well as appropriate Aboriginal – palawa kani names in consultation with Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation (TAC)	Improve public interaction/connection with the Reserve	2020-2021	Council	MEDIUM
RF2	Consider allocating funds for public art within major Council infrastructure projects – parks, streetscapes, facilities and maintenance in future Annual Plans	Enable public interaction/connection with the Reserve	2019-2021	Council	LOW
RF3	Work with the community to develop site specific public art	Engage the community	2021-2022	Council	LOW
RF4	Maintain soft fall material under play equipment in parks and assess safety of play equipment annually	Ensure the safety of play equipment	Annual	Council and Contractor	HIGH

ACTION #	ACTION	OUTCOME	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
RF5	Assess viability of two or three kayak and small dinghy launch locations with nearby parking	Ensure public safety and access to recreation opportunities	2019-2020	Council	MEDIUM
RF6	Formalise two or three access tracks from the Reserve trail to preferred beaches for swimmers and snorkelers	Ensure public safety and access to recreation opportunities	2019-2020	Council	MEDIUM
RF7	When planning Reserve at 1047 Ocean Drive and 36A Vaughan Court, priority is to be given to protecting natural values but consider children's park or an off lead fenced dog area at one of these locations	Protect natural values while enabling access to recreation opportunities	2021	Council and Contractor	LOW
RF8	Undertake review of track and seating for safety issues. Consider fencing if track or seating is close to cliff	Ensure public safety	2019	Council	LOW
AMENITIES					
AM1	Relocate seating to position on river side of the track (179 Tranmere Road)	Improve public interaction with the Reserve; and provide privacy	2019-2021	Council	MEDIUM
AM2	Install appealing seating with interesting views and some shelters/picnic tables on the river side of the track. Invite sponsorship of seating	Improve public interaction with the Reserve and provide privacy	2019-2021	Council and Contractor or Service Clubs	MEDIUM
AM3	Install dog waste bag dispensers and bins at entrances E6, E10, E11, E12, E13 and E14	Proper disposal and less waste in the reserve	2018	Council and Contractor	HIGH
AM4	Encourage regular beach clean-up days	Improve amenity	Ongoing	Council	HIGH
AM5	When planning the development of 1047 Oceana Drive as a Reserve consider inclusion of a toilet block facility	Improve amenity	2021	Council and Contractor	LOW
AM6	Install bike racks at some entrances to the trail in case people want to ride to the trail and then walk or run	Enable secure public interaction with the Reserve	2021	Council and Contractor	LOW
COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION TO RESERVE MANAGEMENT					
C1	Undertake letterbox drops to residents or add information to	Improve Council interaction with	Ongoing	Council	MEDIUM

ACTION #	ACTION	OUTCOME	TIMING	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
	Tranmere residents Facebook page about inappropriate reserve activities and volunteer groups	community and enable ownership of the Reserve			
C2	The Council to consult TACPLACI regarding works programs to determine available capacity	Ensure maintenance and ownership of the Reserve	Ongoing	Council and TACPLACI	HIGH
C3	Explore a range of social media opportunities associated with local schools and community organisations which can promote Landcare in relation to local coastal and bushland reserves	Improve Council interaction with community and enable ownership of the Reserve	2019	Council	MEDIUM
C4	Invite groups to adopt allotments for vegetation management	Ensure care and ownership of the Reserve	2020	Council	LOW
MONITORING & EVALUATION					
M1	Review the implementation plan annually and the RAP every 5 years	Enable planning	Ongoing	Council	HIGH
M2	Establish three additional vegetation condition photo points in the southern section of the Reserve	Better understand management outcomes and issues	2020-2021	Council / TACPLACI	MEDIUM
M3	Monitor vegetation condition and assess the performance of the RAP implementation at 5 photo monitoring points	Better understand management outcomes and issues	Ongoing	Council / TACPLACI	MEDIUM

8 REFERENCES & SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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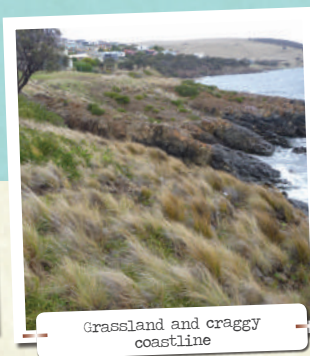
APPENDIX 1 – TRANMERE COASTAL RESERVE REPORT CARD

THE DRAFT TRANMERE COASTAL RESERVE ACTIVITY PLAN RECOMMENDS:

- >> Construct track from Pindos Park to Starboard Road;
- >> Investigate a track corridor linking Starboard Road up to the sky line track;
- >> Upgrade narrow sections of existing Tranmere coastal track;
- >> Install directional signage to show links to and between coastal reserves;
- >> Consider naming entrances after Tranmere personalities;
- >> Install accessible water points, dog litter bins and attractive seating;
- >> Continue weed control and revegetation whilst recognising view lines;
- >> Identify locations for 'art in the landscape' installation; and
- >> Actively support the TACPLACI Landcare Group Inc.



Vittadinia muelleri
H&A Wapstra



Grassland and craggy
coastline

*'I welcome anything to
improve this spectacular
coastal walking area'*

Local resident



Existing formal walking track

TRANMERE COASTAL RESERVE

REPORT CARD



Fairy penguin

STAY WITH US...

Council invites your comments on the draft Plan. The Plan will guide the community and Council as we work together to improve the management of the Reserves. You can find the draft plan at www.ccc.tas.gov.au/consultation

USE THE ONLINE FORM OR CONTACT

BY 22 JANUARY 2018

Sarah Bunce 0437 782 592

Sarah.bunce@enviro-dynamics.com.au

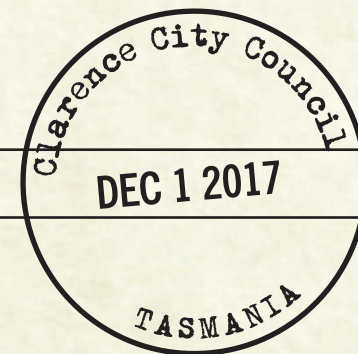
Phil Watson 6217 9713

pwatson@ccc.tas.gov.au



Your Community and Council
working together to care
for our Reserves

*In the spring of 2017, Clarence City Council asked the community about the Tranmere Coastal Reserve
...these are the results.*



	EVALUATION				DESCRIPTION	COMMUNITY COMMENTS
	OUTSTANDING	VERY GOOD	PASS	CAN DO BETTER	TRANMERE COASTAL RESERVE	
LOCATION AND LANDSCAPE					Exceptional Derwent Estuary vistas and setting.	<i>Constantly changing views across the river</i>
CULTURAL HERITAGE					Millenniums of Aboriginal occupation and more recent historic activities.	<i>Little cultural interpretation</i>
VEGETATION					Conservation of the patches of sheoak forest, coastal grassland and coastal complex are a priority.	<i>The tall trunked, shady gums attract many birds</i>
ANIMALS AND BIRDS					Some habitat for birds, reptiles and invertebrates.	<i>It's a great place to observe seabirds</i>
ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY					Good in the existing northern section but needs improving in southern area.	<i>Improve track surfaces</i>
RECREATION AND USAGE					Would benefit from more seating, dog waste bins, water points and improved signage.	<i>"We walk our dogs in the reserve daily"</i>
THREATS					Illegal tree removal or trimming, garden waste dumping, weeds, etc.	<i>"Please consider views when planting trees"</i>

Stay with us on the journey of caring for the Tranmere Coastal Reserve. Your comments are highly valued!
Go to <http://www.ccc.tas.gov.au/consultation> to comment.



Anulka Park

APPENDIX 2 – SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The following provides a summary of the consultation prior to the Draft RAP compilation and an indication of how future community consultation for the Draft RAP will progress.

The following Clarence City Council staff provided input:

- Phil Watson, Natural Resource Planning Officer;
- Justin Burgess, Natural Area Management Officer;
- Tracey Cockburn, Arts and Cultural Development Coordinator;
- Mary McParland, Trail Planning Officer; and
- Alistair Hazeldine, Weed Management Officer
- Fred Pribac, Climate Change Officer
- Sally Taylor, Design Officer, Landscape Architect

A summary of the initial community consultation at the ‘walk and talk’ and subsequent written submissions; consultation with major stakeholders and the Council staff is provided in Table .

Initial Community Consultation

As part of the development of the Reserve Activity Plan (RAP) for the Tranmere Coastal Reserve, consultation was undertaken with adjoining landowners and stakeholders, user groups and the broader community. A ‘walk and talk’ session was held in the Reserve on 3rd September 2017. This event was facilitated by Phil Watson of the Clarence City Council and Sarah Bunce of Enviro-dynamics. The event was attended by 20 resident adults and a few dogs.

In addition to information gathered at the community event, 3 phone calls and 23 written feedback forms or emails were received from the public regarding the management of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve. The responses received during the ‘walk and talk’ session and through the feedback forms are summarised in Table . In addition, the table is cross referenced to Table 1 using the Action #s which indicate what actions will be taken to address specific community consultation comments. Where “no action required” is noted in the Response column, no action is recommended to address this comment at this stage because it is outside the scope of this Reserve Activity Plan.

Table 1 – Community Consultation prior to Draft Reserve Activity Plan compilation

	Management Issues/Comments from written responses	Number of written/phone responses	Number of Walk & Talk Supporters	Action Number
1	Parking at Pindos Park is limited for the scale of the proposed development and will force visitors to park in surrounding streets	3		A2
2	Does not want track extended north in front of Cleve Court	1		TL2
3	Path ends at 47A Tranmere Road and should continue to Cleve Street. Signs are too small. Mowing by residents. Alignment away from property boundaries	4		TL2, VM1

	Management Issues/Comments from written responses	Number of written/phone responses	Number of Walk & Talk Supporters	Action Number
4	In favour of gravel track	11	5	TL2, TL3
5	Would like track to follow existing lower track i.e. not along fence line below Vaughan Court because not fond of dogs and wouldn't want them wandering into his yard	1	1	TL3
6	Track should be as natural with a hard surface but not concrete. Like "close to gold" or aggregate for path surface. Note: Anchorage Court and Vaughn Court did not receive maildrop by CCC	12	2	TL2, TL3
7	Alignment of rock bridge is not good for bikes. 3 tracks need to be made into 1	2	2	TL3, S4
8	Concerned about the location and dimensions of path at south end. Prefer alignment to be as close as practical and safe to the foreshore and away from house boundaries	9		TL3
9	I would like details about the path across crown land in front of 32 to 50 Pindos Drive	3		TL2
10	Annoyed that Howrah Point (Venice Street) properties have titles to HWM. Love the track and want it to continue north around Howrah Point. The Reserve does not sufficiently extend to the walkway that ends at Howrah Point	3	2	TL2, TL3
11	Concern about the erodible coastline particularly where Tranmere road is going to be undercut at 342 Tranmere Rd and boat house was undermined which was 2m from the highwater mark	2		TL3 roadworks outside scope
12	Investigate viability of linking Droughty Point sky line track with coastal track		1	TL4
13	Provide access to the beach for small boats and kayaks and in case of emergency on the water	4		RF5
14	Provide access to the beach for snorkelling, rock pools by providing several sets of stairs to access the waterfront	1		RF6
15	Support for the idea of local names for access points	2		RF1, S1
16	Natural environment in our living memory has comprised of she-oaks, grasslands and 3 generations of farmland	2		RF1, S3
17	Salvaged flotsam and jetsam from nor westers: yachts, corks, well from a fishing boat, palings for shed in the 1920s	2		RF1, S3

	Management Issues/Comments from written responses	Number of written/phone responses	Number of Walk & Talk Supporters	Action Number
18	1820s grassland; 1835 original house built of beach stone and convict brick. Droughty is pronounced Droothy; Scottish for dry	2		RF1, S3
19	Interpretation of history, signs and shipping. Darwin trail interpretation is good example	1		RF1, S3
20	Maintain the integrity of the area in its natural state with historic and indigenous interpretation of nature or history	5		RF1, S3
21	Suggestions for interpretation: Story about Rotuma was a ship that came aground. Story about sailors from past and present. Story about the water use in general and the race markers. Info about the little penguins and protection. They have been heard in the Pindos park area	1		RF1, S3
22	Suggest Dorothy Keats who was a Landcare volunteer for access name	1		RF1, S3
23	Promote water rat to outcompete non-native rats. When new drains are installed they should use the design solution that allows water rats to escape during high tide	1		RF1
24	Support art in the landscape. Refer to Peter Adams Woodgrove Roaring Beach project	2		RF1, RF2
25	No to art for art's sake	4		RF1, RF2
26	Trevassa House and Trevassa Crescent could be Trevassa Bay and/or access name	2		RF1, S3
27	Suggested park bench locations not near fence/property boundaries	1		AM1, AM2
28	Seating, retaining walls and where suitable planting. The main things I have enjoyed living here for 58.5 years is the view and sunshine	1		VM2, VM3, AM2
29	Entrances need dog bins and bags	4		AM3
30	Notes garbage accumulates in Camelot Bay	1	1	AM4
31	I think the idea for some interpretive material is okay. Has worked well on the Charles Darwin and Taroona coastal trails. The group assembled on site seemed to want minimal development ... or landscaping that was natural or did not detract from natural values. I would also support that	1	1	RF1, VM3
32	Concern about the dangers of fast cyclists sharing paths with pedestrians	1		S4

	Management Issues/Comments from written responses	Number of written/phone responses	Number of Walk & Talk Supporters	Action Number
33	Education of residents of how to prune; what Council management involves; and approaches to landscaping with native plants and trees e.g. using trees to frame views	2	1	WC5, BF2
34	Love to see more people volunteering with TACPLACI		2	C1, C2
35	Natural vegetation is good. The only issue is the odd snake and water rats. Could the track be sprayed for ants (jack jumpers and inchmen)	1		Comment
36	No bushes in front of private properties; single stem to frame views with limbs cleared. We need to be able to notify Council if pruning or mowing is needed		2	VM1, VM2, VM3
37	Endorse CCC dealing with natural values well over the past 10 yrs. TACPLACI planting and mulching is going well. Some concern over ongoing maintenance and that it should not be assumed that it will be done by volunteers. CCC rely on volunteers for input on what should be done but not for doing it	3	1	VM2, C2
38	Provide accessible water spigots for dogs, people and plants e.g. Anulka Park	2	1	W2
39	The community has a growing number of people that walk cats, pigs and rabbits. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to do so safely	1		Taken as comment to Council
40	We love the fact the track enables "off lead" for dogs and hope it remain as such	1		Comment
41	Is it possible to trim or replace tree to park off Vaughan Court as it would be good to see grandchildren are safe when playing?		1	VM2
42	CCC land in the 311-313 Tranmere Road area is currently poorly maintained because the ARC fence is installed flush to the footpath debris collects along the fence and over the footpath. It raises the question who will maintain the additional pathway. Subject to resolving this issue we have no objection the proposal	2		VM2
43	Council barely mows area		1	VM2
44	Concerned about old Cypress trees which could be replaced with Casuarinas	1	1	VM2, VM3
45	Generally, in favour of shrubs and trees to frame views. There used to be trees along the footpath from 254 to 314 Tranmere Road which provided a good wind break. I'd like to see casuarinas planted along this bare section	1	5	VM3

	Management Issues/Comments from written responses	Number of written/phone responses	Number of Walk & Talk Supporters	Action Number
46	It would be nice if the foreshore area could be tidied up. Maybe put to lawn, low-line shrubs (say 2-3 m maximum). Trees or structures that block these pleasures would be disastrous. Presently, there are several she-oaks up to 8 m tall - too tall in my opinion	1	1	VM3
47	Would like mulching and more consistent management. Pruning of she-oaks must be done properly to make them more vertical and less bushy	10		VM1, VM2
48	Concern about African box thorn which has been treated but dead plants remain and should be removed as they are unsightly, snag plastic and are unsafe. Patrol for seedlings is also needed	1		WC1, WC2
49	Weed control particularly concerned about serrated tussock	2		WC3
50	Right-of-way to PID 2096165 has become infested with blackberry	1		WC1
51	Ongoing concern with ivy. Woodchip mulch is needed for new plants		1	WC4, WC5, VM1
52	Interested		2	comment
53	General feeling that engineers have already surveyed track along property boundaries		1	comment
54	More development of private land needs to be approved. Tranmere is an excellent area for high rise development say 5-7 storeys. Too many in sequential small battle-axe blocks with pathetic townhouses being built which in my opinion spoils the landscape. Better quality bikeways and pathways, cemented and land for more architectural high-rise apartments would be a benefit to the area. Look how dynamic Brisbane foreshore has become relative to Howrah and Tranmere	1		Outside of scope
55	It would be good to have a barbeque and toilets installed at Pindos Park as this is a family park and lots of young children enjoy this area		1	Outside of scope. Refer to Pindos Master Plan
56	The proposed toilet block at Pindos Park should suit the location not be too big for purpose		1	Outside of scope. Refer to Pindos Master Plan

Note: priority has been given to actions that received support from more members of the public and is makes up some of the **Priority Actions** within the document.

Major Stakeholder Feedback

The feedback gathered from the major stakeholders are summarised below.

Council Tracks Planning Officer (TPO)

The TPO recommends the development and promotion of multi-use (walking and cycling trails) as outlined in this RAP.

Council Fire and Bushland Vegetation Management Coordinator (FBVMC)

The existing arrangement allows for Class 5 vehicle access to most sections of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve which enables the Council to conduct bushfire prevention measures as outlined in the CBMS 2016. It is the Council's intention to maintain the present condition and address weed issues as they arise.

Council Weed Planning Officer (WPO)

To prioritise weed planning and control activities in accordance with the Clarence Weed Strategy 2016-2030 weed prioritisation rating system and strategic weed management objectives for the Tranmere area and the greater Clarence City Council area.

APPENDIX 3 – REVIEW OF 2011-2016 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN & RECOMMENDATIONS

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	SUCCESS	2016-2021 RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
WEED CONTROL				
Undertake primary control of all declared weeds and WONS	All declared weeds and WONS are eradicated from the Reserve	Primary control complete but eradication not achieved	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	High
Control all other environmental weeds	All environmental weeds specified in 2011 are eradicated from the Reserve	Moderate to High	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
Undertake annual sweep and follow-up control of all targeted weeds	All targeted weeds are eradicated from the Reserve	Moderate	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	High
Undertake follow-up GPS mapping of all weeds	Weed maps and the Council database are updated within 5 years	Completed as part of this RAP review	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	High
REGENERATION AND REVEGETATION				
Establish photo point at the proposed regeneration area on the river side of the track between 165 and 185a Tranmere Road	Photo point established, and photos taken on an annual basis	Complete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
Install an interpretation sign at the proposed regeneration area	Interpretation sign erected near the regeneration area	Not installed	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
Undertake landscaping at Reserve entrances E1, E6 and E8	Landscaping completed	Complete	Not applicable	NA
Undertake canopy and understorey planting as per Table 3	Revegetation sites established as per Table 3	Incomplete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
Undertake strategic planting of eucalypts as per	Eucalypts are planted as per Figure 8	Incomplete; mixed success	Not applicable	NA

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	SUCCESS	2016-2021 RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
Figure 8				
Undertake revegetation in areas where large tracts of weeds have been cleared	No large bare areas where primary weed control has been undertaken	Incomplete – Proposed regeneration area was undertaken but proposed canopy and understorey planting was not undertaken as per Figure 8.	Not applicable	NA
Undertake regular maintenance of all revegetation and landscaping sites	Maintenance of all existing revegetation and landscaping sites undertaken within the last six months.	Good	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
ACCESS MANAGEMENT				
Develop identifying names for Reserves main entrances	Reserve entrances E1, E5 and E8 have identifying names	Moderate	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
Install signs at all Reserve entrances	Signs erected at all entrances to the Reserve	Complete	Not applicable	Medium
Formalise all existing access tracks to Reserve	All access tracks upgraded and maintained	Incomplete – Access E4 needs maintenance	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
WALKING TRACKS				
Upgrade and maintain existing main walking track to AS 2156.1-2001 Class 2 standard	Main walking track upgraded and maintained to Class 2 standard	Complete	Not applicable	NA
Extend main walking track to Cleve Court entrance	Main walking track extended to Cleve Court entrance	Incomplete	Planned for 2018-19 financial year. Refer to Section 8.7	NA
INFRASTRUCTURE				

ACTION	PERFORMANCE MEASURES	SUCCESS	2016-2021 RECOMMENDATIONS	PRIORITY
Install additional seats at various locations throughout the Reserve	Five new seats installed	Complete	Not applicable	NA
Install dog waste bag dispensers and bins at all Reserve entrances and between Reserve entrances E3 and E5	Dog waste bag dispensers and bins installed	Complete	Not applicable	NA
Upgrade existing play equipment at Anulka Park	Play equipment upgraded	Complete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
OTHER MANAGEMENT ISSUES				
Implement a reserve maintenance schedule that incorporates regular mowing of track edges, track maintenance and removal of dead trees	Reserve maintenance undertaken within the last six months	Complete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	High
Remove loose rocks and feral oysters from proposed swimming and kayak launching areas	No loose rocks or feral oysters in proposed swimming/kayak launching areas	Incomplete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & AWARENESS				
Undertake letterbox drops to residents with information on inappropriate reserve activities and volunteer groups	No garden dumping, illegal tree clearing, or unauthorised vehicle access observed	Moderate	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	High
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN				
Undertake a full review of the Tranmere Coastal Reserve Activity Plan	Plan reviewed within five years.	Complete	Refer to Implementation Plan, Section 7	Medium

APPENDIX 4 – FLORA SPECIES LIST

e = endemic i = introduced d = declared r = rare

Family name Species name Common name

Dicotyledonae

AIZOACEAE

i	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig
	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native Pigface
	<i>Tetragonia tetragonoides</i>	New Zealand Spinach

AMARANTHACEAE

	<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy Tails
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APIACEAE

d	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
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APOCYNACEAE

i	<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle
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ASTERACEAE

i	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
d	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Clustered Everlasting
i	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
i	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	
i	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's ear
i	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>	Hawkbit
	<i>Leptorhynchos nitidulus</i>	
	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus subsp. squamatus</i>	
	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy Bush
i	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	
	<i>Senecio</i> sp.	
	<i>Senecio glomeratus subsp. glomeratus</i>	
	<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	Cotton Fireweed
i	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle
i	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion

d	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Cudweed
r	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy

BORAGINACEAE

i	<i>Echium candicans</i>	
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BRASSICACEAE

i	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Turnip
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CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Spergularia sp.

CASUARINACEAE

	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Sheoak
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CHENOPODIACEAE

	<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Grey Saltbush
	<i>Einadia nutans subsp. nutans</i>	Climbing Salt-bush
	<i>Rhagodia candolleana subsp. candolleana</i>	Coastal Saltbush
	<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora subsp. quinqueflora</i>	Beaded Glasswort
	<i>Suaeda australis</i>	Austral Seablite

CONVOLVULACEAE

	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i> var. <i>angustissimus</i>	
	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney-weed
	<i>Wilsonia backhousei</i>	Narrow-leaf Wilsonia

EPACRIDACEAE

	<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native Cranberry
	<i>Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata</i>	

FABACEAE

	<i>Bossiaea prostrata</i>	Creeping Bossiaea
d	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Canary Broom
	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
i	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Mountain Psoralea
	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted Bush-pea
i	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover

d	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
i	<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaf Vetch

FUMARIACEAE

i	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Fumitory
i	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	

GENTIANACEAE

i	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common centuary
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GERANIACEAE

i	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Storksbill
i	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Mountain Geranium
	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Austral Stork's Bill
i	<i>Pelargonium Xdomesticum</i>	

HALORAGACEAE

r	<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	Variable Raspwort
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LINACEAE

	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax
i	<i>Linum trigynum</i>	Yellow Flax

MALVACEAE

i	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	
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MIMOSACEAE

	<i>Acacia dealbata subsp. dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Spreading wattle
	<i>Acacia longifolia subsp. longifolia</i>	
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
	<i>Acacia verticillata subsp. verticillata</i>	
i	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha subsp. lophantha</i>	

MYOPORACEAE

	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Boobyalla
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ONAGRACEAE

	<i>Epilobium billardierianum subsp.</i>	Common Willowherb
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billardierianum

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis perennans

Native Oxalis

PITTOSPORACEAE

i *Billardiera heterophylla*

Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa

Pittosporum undulatum subsp.

undulatum

Sweet Pittosporum

PLANTAGINACEAE

i *Plantago coronopus subsp. commutata*

i *Plantago lanceolata*

Narrow Leaf Plantain

i *Plantago lanceolata*

Narrow Leaf Plantain

Plantago varia

Variable Plantain

POLYGONACEAE

i *Acetosella vulgaris*

Sorrel

i *Rumex crispus*

Curled Dock

PROTEACEAE

i *Grevillea hybrids*

RESEDACEAE

i *Reseda luteola*

ROSACEAE

Acaena novae-zelandiae

Buzzy

i *Crataegus monogyna*

Hawthorn

i *Prunus domestica*

i *Rosa rubiginosa*

Briar Rose

d *Rubus fruticosus*

Blackberry

RUBIACEAE

Asperula conferta var. conferta

Common Woodruff

i *Coprosma repens*

Mirror Bush

i *Galium aparine*

Sticky Weed

RUTACEAE

Correa alba var. alba

SAPINDACEAE

Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Veronica gracilis

Slender Speedwell

SOLANACEAE

d *Lycium ferocissimum*

African Box-thorn

THYMELAEACEAE

Pimelea humilis

Dwarf Rice-flower

Monocotyledonae

ALOEACEAE

i *Aloe saponaria*

CYPERACEAE

i	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain sedge
	<i>Gahnia filum</i> Chaffy Saw-sedge	
	<i>Lepidosperma curtisiae</i>	Curtis's Sword sedge
	<i>Lepidosperma gunnii</i>	Narrow Sword-sedge
	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Common Bog-rush

IRIDACEAE

i	<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Onion Grass
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JUNCACEAE

	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	sea rush
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LILIACEAE

	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Black Anther Flax-lily
	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Spreading flax lily
	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily

ORCHIDACEAE

	<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	Slender sun orchid
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POACEAE

i	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Hair Grass
i	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius var. bulbosum</i>	Onion Grass
	<i>Austrostipa mollis</i>	Soft Spear Grass

	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	Spear Grass
	<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	Coastal Spear Grass
	<i>Austrostipa</i> sp.	Spear-grass
i	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oats
i	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass
i	<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking Grass
i	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome
d	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
i	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's Foot
	<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	Australian Salt-grass
	<i>Ehrharta stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Rough Wheat-grass
i	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog-grass
i	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Six-row Barley
i	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye
d	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock
i	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	
	<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	Tussock Grass
	<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	
	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>	Common Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma pilosa</i>	Velvet or Purple-awned Wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma setacea</i>	Bristly wallaby-grass
	<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	wallaby-grass
	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
i	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue
XANTHORRHOACEAE		
	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg

APPENDIX 5 – REVEGETATION NOTES AND SPECIES LIST

To ensure an appropriate approach to revegetation/landscaping at entrances and in the recreation management zones of the Reserve the following general notes are provided as a guide to undertaking the landscaping works:

1. Prior to planting, TACPLACI could be consulted as they have knowledge of the area, and consider the merits of planting based on previous successes and photo monitoring results;
2. Revegetation should not be considered in the Reserve unless there is a commitment to maintain the plantings; and
3. Revegetate small manageable areas planted progressively rather than planting large widespread areas.

Site preparation – Areas to be planted should be foliage sprayed prior to planting to kill exotic grasses and reduce competition for the seedlings. In addition, the ground should be scalped at the time of planting to remove the root mass and break up the ground.

Species selection – Species selected for the landscaping projects should occur locally and plants grown for the site should ideally be grown from seed of local provenance and be well-established and hardened off prior to planting. Refer to the table below for a suggested species list.

Plant protection – Trees and shrubs may need to be protected from browsing by rabbits and native animals by using tree guards. The condition of these guards should be monitored, and any damaged or missing guards replaced until the plants are hardened off. In this location, plant protection is likely to be blown away and become litter and browsing animals are not common therefore plant protection may not be justifiable.

Watering – Due to the desiccating winds that the Reserve experiences watering is critical following planting, some plants (trees and shrubs) may require supplementary watering during warm, dry periods until they become established.

Suggested Landscape Species list

Species name	Common Name	Form
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> subsp. <i>viminalis</i>	white gum	tree
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum	tree
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	tall shrub
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subsp. <i>spinosa</i>	prickly box	tall shrub
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia	tall shrub
<i>Correa alba</i>	White correa	tall shrub
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common boobialla	shrub
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Grey saltbush	shrub
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>spatulata</i>	broadleaf hopbush	shrub
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Woolly tea tree	shrub
<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>	Dusty daisybush	shrub
<i>Dianella brevifolia</i>	Flax lily	shrub
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	sagg	sedge

Species name	Common Name	Form
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	variable sword sedge	sedge
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	groundcover
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	pigface	groundcover
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	coast speargrass	groundcover
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	coast tussockgrass	groundcover
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush	groundcover
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily	groundcover
<i>Clematis gentianoides</i>	Ground clematis	groundcover