



DRAFT

Reserve Activity Plan

2019 - 2029

SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE



ADVICE PREPARED BY
TASFLORA FOR
CLARENCE CITY COUNCIL
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1 BACKGROUND

The *Clarence Bushland and Coastal Strategy*, developed by Clarence City Council (Council) in 2011, summarises plans and strategies relevant to reserves within the Clarence municipality. A key recommendation derived from the Strategy was to develop and implement reserve activity plans (RAPs) for all bushland and coastal reserves managed by Council. To date, Council has developed and partially implemented over 20 RAPs within the Clarence municipality.¹

The Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve (the Reserve) is located adjacent to Seven Mile Beach in southern Tasmania, and is owned and managed by Council. The Reserve is valued by locals and visitors for its natural environment and recreational values, and the Reserve's trails provide an attractive setting for locals to traverse the Seven Mile Beach area away from road verges and traffic.

The *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2011-2016* (the previous RAP) was developed for the Reserve by Tasflora in 2011, and included recommendations for weed control, revegetation activities, reserve entrance improvements and track maintenance.² Tasflora has now been engaged by Council to review and extend the previous RAP for the period 2019-2029, including the addition of two new parcels of Council managed land that have been acquired since the previous RAP was developed.

The recommendations contained within this *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* are intended to provide guidance for on ground activities that can be implemented by Council and/or volunteers (e.g. Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group, local residents). It is acknowledged that it may not be possible to undertake all recommended activities due to resource constraints; rather the intent of this plan is to provide a guide to management concepts and outcomes that could be implemented if sufficient funding can be obtained.

2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* are to:

- ensure the Reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values;
- identify priority management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve by Council and/or volunteer groups as resources become available during the period 2019-2029; and
- encourage community engagement through raising awareness of the Reserve's values and encourage participation in activities to minimise threats to these values.

¹ Council's Reserve Activity Plans are available at:

<https://www.ccc.tas.gov.au/living/environment/natural-areas-management/>

² Tasflora (2011). *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2011-2016*.

3 SITE DESCRIPTION

The area covered by the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* is illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Area covered by the *Seven Mile Beach Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* (aerial photo sourced from the LIST).

The Reserve is comprised of two sections of coastal reserve system.

- Coastal dunes – a 2.8km length of coastal dune system between Surf Road and Seven Mile Beach covering an area of approximately 31 hectares. This section of the Reserve is comprised of a mixture of remnant native vegetation, non-native marram grassland and radiata pine plantation, and a sandy walking track traverses its length parallel to Seven Mile Beach. The north-eastern end of the Reserve now incorporates 87 Surf Road which was acquired by Council from Crown Land Services in November 2015, including ‘Day Use Area 1’ and ‘Day Use Area 2’.
- Coastal woodland – approximately 12.25 hectares of coastal woodland extending from the western end of Seven Mile Beach for approximately

2km. A gravel walking track traverses its length. This area (35 Kirra Road) was previously managed by Crown Land Services.

The Reserve is zoned as Open Space under the Clarence Interim Planning Scheme 2015.³

4 SITE VALUES

4.1 Native flora

Several native vegetation communities are present within the area covered by this plan.

The dominant native vegetation community present in the coastal dune system is *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) coastal forest and woodland (TASVEG code DVC), which occurs along the length of the Reserve adjacent to the Esplanade and Surf Road. This community (refer Figure 2) is of local significance to the Seven Mile Beach area. Non-native marram (*Ammophila* sp.) grassland (FMG) and a plantation of radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) are also present.



Figure 2: *Eucalyptus viminalis* coastal forest and woodland.

Native vegetation communities present at 35 Kirra Road include *Eucalyptus globulus* (blue gum) dry forest and woodland (DGL; refer Figure 3), *Allocasuarina verticillata* (she oak) forest (NAV) and *Bursaria-Acacia* woodland and scrub (NBA).

The DVC and DGL communities occurring within the Reserve are both listed as a threatened vegetation community under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. A description of each is provided at Appendix 1.

Two threatened flora species listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* have been previously recorded in the Reserve. A summary of these species is provided at Appendix 1.

³ <http://www.iplan.tas.gov.au/pages/plan/book.aspx?exhibit=claipts>



Figure 3: *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland.

4.2 Native fauna

The native vegetation within the Reserve contains suitable habitat for a range of native wildlife (mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrates), including:

- mature or dead eucalypt trees with hollows which provide potential den and nest sites for possums, bats and hollow-nesting bird species, including the endangered swift parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) as well as the eastern rosella (*Platycercus eximius*) and musk lorikeet (*Glossopsitta concinna*), the latter two of which have been observed on the adjacent Single Hill;⁴
- mature, flowering eucalypt trees that provide a foraging source for possums and birds and potential nesting and/or foraging habitat for the wedge tail eagle (based on previous observations at Single Hill)⁵ and the swift parrot;
- open grassy woodland at 35 Kirra Road which provides a foraging source for small mammals, including the threatened eastern barred bandicoot (*Perameles gunnii*); and
- fallen timber and leaf litter, which provide shelter and foraging habitat for small birds, reptiles and invertebrates.

⁴ M. Newman, pers. comm. January 2018.

⁵ North Barker Ecosystem Services (2007). *Single Hill, Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Survey and Fauna Habitat Assessment*. Unpublished report for Johnstone, McGee and Gandy Pty Ltd.

There is an existing record of bird species and bird population trends over time for Seven Mile Beach courtesy of a Birdlife Tasmania bird observer living in the area, who notes that a visitor to the area can expect to see a number of small bush birds including scarlet robins, grey fantails, dusky woodswallows (in summer) and brown and yellow-rumped thornbills.⁶ Many of these species leave the shelter of the scrub to feed in the adjacent paddocks. An extract of these records is included at Appendix 1.

Information on threatened species for which potential foraging and/or nesting habitat occurs within the Reserve is also provided at Appendix 1.⁷

4.3 Cultural heritage

The municipality of Clarence, including the Seven Mile Beach area, was previously occupied by the Mumirimina band of the Oyster Bay tribe.^{8,9}

There is always the potential for Aboriginal heritage artefacts to occur within coastal areas. Under the Tasmanian *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975* it is an offence to “destroy, damage, disfigure, conceal, uncover, expose, excavate or otherwise interfere with a relic” unless a permit has been granted. It is therefore important to ensure that no Aboriginal artefacts or other cultural material are exposed or disturbed without a permit during Reserve management activities. In the event that an Aboriginal artefact is inadvertently uncovered, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be implemented immediately (refer Appendix 2) and the items reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania for advice.

4.4 Recreational values

The Reserve is currently used for a range of recreational activities by local residents and visitors. These include walking, jogging, dog exercise and access to Seven Mile Beach for swimming, surfing and boat launching.

4.5 Landscape setting and connectivity

The Reserve provides an attractive setting for locals to enjoy recreational activity in the Seven Mile beach area away from road verges and traffic. It also provides important recreational connectivity for locals and visitors between Roches Beach, the Nowrah Bushland Reserve and the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve.¹⁰

The Reserve also provides the opportunity to develop and enhance a wildlife corridor outside of private property. Connectivity between areas of bushland and

⁶ Mike Newman, pers. comm. November 2018.

⁷ Should sufficient resources be available, it is anticipated that a bird survey could be completed by BirdLife Tasmania prior to the final version of this plan being adopted by Council.

⁸ Alexander, A. (2003). *The eastern shore: a history of Clarence*. Clarence City Council, Rosny Park.

⁹ Maynard, L. (2007). *A report of an aboriginal heritage value assessment of a proposed subdivision at Single Hill, Acton*. Unpublished report for Toronto Pastoral, the Aboriginal Heritage Office, DTAE and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

¹⁰ The proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve is described in the *Acton Trails and Reserves Activity Plan 2018-2022* developed by Tasflora in 2018.

coastal environments provides an important ecological link for flora and fauna to enable gene flow between populations and to allow animals to move across the landscape for foraging, nesting and breeding. Direct linkages currently exist from the Reserve along the coastal zone to the north east on Crown Land as well as to the south towards Roches Beach (refer Figure 4). Indirect linkages are also present via private land with the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve and the Nowrah Bushland Reserve.



Figure 4: Connectivity between the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve and other bushland areas (imagery sourced from the LIST).

Connectivity from a user perspective is currently very good, although community consultation has indicated that the formal passing over of the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve to Council will enable the formalisation of a direct recreational linkage between Acton and Seven Mile Beach.

Landscape setting and connectivity are important for the long term viability of Clarence's bushland areas as well as ongoing visual amenity and recreational opportunities within the municipality. It is important that these linkages be preserved and strengthened through strategic land use planning.

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

A public meeting and community 'walk and talk' session was facilitated by Council and Tasflora on 22 April 2018 and attended by 21 people, including members of the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. The purpose of the session was to seek input on the values and management issues associated with the Reserve, including the two new parcels of land acquired by Council. A feedback form seeking input was also mailed to local residents and relevant stakeholders.

Nine written submissions were received during the initial consultation period, as well as input from the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. A summary of the issues raised during the consultation process is provided at Appendix 3.

Where possible, all relevant community feedback has been considered in the development of the draft *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029*. However some issues identified during the consultation process are beyond the scope of this plan or pertain to management issues outside the areas covered by the plan. These issues have been noted by Council and will be addressed through other processes where feasible.

A Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan Report Card has been developed as a key tool in encouraging stakeholder feedback on this draft plan and will be mailed out to residents and other interested stakeholders. The content of the Report Card is provided at Appendix 3.

6 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ACTIONS

A review of the actions identified in the Implementation Plan developed for the previous RAP is provided at Appendix 4.

Recommendations arising from this review have been incorporated into the relevant sections of this plan, together with new management actions arising from the most recent community consultation process, including those associated with the two new parcels of land acquired by Council since the previous RAP was developed.

7 WEED MANAGEMENT

7.1 Weed species present

The majority of weeds identified in the previous RAP have been controlled, although follow-up maintenance activities will continue to be required for many years. This include a number of weed species which are classified as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act 1999* and/or are classified as Weeds of National Significance (WONS). There are also weed infestations within the two new parcels of land acquired by Council that require control to limit their further spread throughout the Reserve.

A list of declared weed species recorded in the Reserve in September 2018, including their recommended control methods, is provided at Appendix 5. To assist with identification, a picture of each declared weed species is also provided. The distribution of declared weed species is illustrated in Appendix 6.

7.2 Recommendations for weed control work

Significant primary weed control work has previously been undertaken over an extended period of time by the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group to control large weed infestations in the coastal dune system. Due to the successful previous efforts of the Group, weed control in the coastal dune area of the Reserve should now focus on removing seedlings that have regenerated following primary weed control work. As well, scattered boneseed plants occurring within the new parcel of land acquired by Council since the previous RAP should be targeted.¹¹

Recommendation 1: Control weed seedlings in the dune system that have regenerated following primary weed control work and boneseed plants occurring within the new parcel of land acquired by Council.

While the penetration of weeds within the coastal woodland at 35 Kirra Drive is limited, the declared weed serrated tussock (*Nasella trichotoma*) occurs adjacent to a substantial length of the upper walking track. While primary treatment is recommended within the next 12 months to prevent the further spread of this weed into the coastal vegetation, ongoing follow-up control will be required over several years to ensure this weed is successfully eradicated from the Reserve. As well, communication/coordination with the adjacent landholder should be undertaken to prevent the reintroduction of weed seeds into the Reserve.

Recommendation 2: Undertake primary and follow-up control of serrated tussock at 35 Kirra Road, with communication/coordination with the adjacent landholder to be undertaken by Council's Weeds Planning Officer.

There are several large African boxthorn infestations towards the southern end of this part of the Reserve (refer Appendix 6). These should be removed by a suitably qualified contractor. A sweep of the entire length of 35 Kirra Road should also be undertaken to remove any isolated seedlings of boxthorn or other declared woody weed species.

Recommendation 3: Remove mature boxthorn trees at 35 Kirra Road.

Recommendation 4: Undertake a sweep of the entire length of 35 Kirra Road to remove any isolated seedlings of boxthorn or other declared woody weed species.

7.3 Non-priority weed species

Scattered mature radiata pine occurs throughout the Reserve, and in the north forms a forest as part of an old plantation. Community consultation yielded mixed views on these trees, with some residents of the firm view that that they should be removed as they are not a native species. Other local residents expressed a desire to retain the mature pine tree plantation for the ambience this area provides.

¹¹ No other declared or environmental weeds were recorded in this new area of the Reserve.

In order to balance the views expressed during the initial consultation process, and in consideration of the large numbers of trees present, mature radiata pine trees within the plantation area are not considered an immediate priority for removal during the next five years. However, removal of remote mature pine trees at the periphery of the plantation area could be undertaken, as well as removing all juvenile trees that have germinated. This would allow users of the Reserve to continue to enjoy the ambience of the pine forest area whilst limiting the spread of radiata pine throughout the remainder of the Reserve. Retention of mature radiata pines on the foredunes is also considered to be desirable to provide shelter from coastal winds and to prevent sand erosion.

As at November 2018, several large radiata pine trees have been felled at the western end of the pine plantation and left in situ. This creates a visual amenity issue which should be considered when undertaking any further removal of radiata pine trees within the Reserve.

Recommendation 5: Remove remote mature radiata pines at the periphery of the plantation area as well as all juvenile radiata pine trees that have germinated throughout the Reserve.

Recommendation 6: Retain mature radiata pines on the foredunes to provide shelter from coastal winds and to prevent sand erosion.

Consultation note:

Due to varying views expressed during the initial consultation process, community feedback is particularly sought on Recommendations 5 and 6.

Marram grass is not considered a priority target for removal in the next five years and should not be hand pulled or dug out due to the role this species is currently playing in dune stabilisation.

Recommendation 7: Marram grass should not be removed due to its role in dune stabilisation.

Gazania is widespread throughout the Reserve and would require significant primary and follow-up work for its eradication. This species is also providing a dune stabilisation role in areas devoid of native vegetation. For these reasons, targeted removal of gazania is not recommended during period of this plan.

Broadleaf weeds and exotic grasses are not considered a priority for control except in revegetation areas and where their removal is desirable as part of an ongoing general Reserve maintenance program (e.g. along track edges, playground areas etc.).

Recommendation 8: Undertake control of exotic grasses and broadleaf weeds only in revegetation areas and where necessary as part of a general Reserve maintenance program.

7.4 Maintenance of weed control work

Regeneration of weeds in the Reserve is likely to continue for many years due to the existing seed bank in the soil and the fact that some weed species have an inherent ability to resprout following primary control (e.g. boxthorn). Weed control activities will therefore not be successful unless a commitment is made to undertaking ongoing follow-up maintenance activities.

Maintenance of primary weed control work should be undertaken annually, preferably in spring and summer when plants are least likely to be dormant. This can be achieved by performing an annual sweep to remove all new germinants of previously targeted weeds and undertake follow-up control on any plants that may have resprouted. Ongoing annual follow-up will be required until the soil seed bank is exhausted.

Recommendation 9: Undertake an annual sweep and follow-up control of all previously targeted weeds.

In order to monitor the success of the weed control program, follow-up GPS weed mapping should be undertaken after five years to assess progress and facilitate planning of future weed control activities. As well, GPS mapping by contractors and volunteers as they control weeds should be encouraged, with data to be entered into the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) Natural Values Atlas or provided to Council to enable its database to be updated.

Recommendation 10: Undertake GPS mapping of weeds after five years to monitor progress and inform future weed control priorities.

8 REGENERATION AND REVEGETATION

8.1 Seven Mile Beach gum trees

There were varying views expressed during the consultation process in relation to the treatment of mature gum (eucalypt) trees overhanging roads and houses, both within the Reserve and throughout the Seven Mile Beach area. These views ranged from:

- significant concerns regarding the ongoing removal of mature eucalypts, which many residents (including members of the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group) are of the view should be retained for their conservation value as well as their contribution to the character of the Seven Mile Beach area; versus
- a desire for removal of some trees to protect people and properties from falling limbs or trees.

In recognition of these varying views, it is recommended that the *Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002* be reviewed within 12 months from the adoption of this RAP. The revised Strategy should contain clear assessment guidelines to be adhered to prior to any future removal of mature eucalypts in the area and identify locations in which replacement planting could be undertaken to replace the canopy layer which is being lost through the progressive removal of mature eucalypts. The review should also consider appropriate areas within the village (including existing and new nature strips) that could be recognised as urban revegetation zones for local vegetation.

The review process should involve a Project Committee encompassing local Seven Miles Beach community representatives and an extensive community consultation program.

Recommendation 11: Review the Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002. The review process should involve a Project Committee comprised of local Seven Mile Beach community representatives and an extensive community consultation program.

Consultation note:

Due to varying views expressed during the initial consultation process, community feedback is particularly sought on Recommendation 11.

8.2 Regeneration and vegetation management

Where possible, natural regeneration should be encouraged within the Reserve as the most cost effective and natural means of restoring the Reserve's original vegetation in areas of previous disturbance. Apart from weed control, management activities in areas of native vegetation should be limited to encourage the natural regeneration process.

While much of the remnant native vegetation in the Reserve has been degraded over time (both within the coastal dune system and in the coastal woodland at 35 Kirra Road), natural regeneration of indigenous species from the soil seed bank can be observed throughout the Reserve. This is particularly apparent in the hind dune areas between Sunways Avenue and Lewis Avenue, where recruitment of young eucalypts and shrubs can be observed.

Photo points were established within the Reserve in late 2013. These should be monitored annually within the Reserve to facilitate ongoing monitoring of the condition of the dune system and native vegetation over the next five years.

Recommendation 12: Established photo points should be monitored annually to facilitate ongoing assessment of the condition of the dune system and native vegetation.

8.3 Coastal wattle encroachment

Stakeholder consultation has indicated a level of concern about the regeneration of coast wattle (*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *sophorae*) in the Reserve. Concerns raised include encroachment of this species over tracks, fire risk and displacement of other native vegetation. Similar issues were raised during the development of the previous plan in 2011.

Coast wattle is a native species that plays a number of important roles, including:¹²

- dune stabilisation;
- shelter from wind and salt spray, for both native dune plant species and track users;
- soil fertility, through its capacity to improve the fertility of coastal sand through nitrogen fixation; and
- bird habitat, as it provides both habitat and a food source for native bird species.

A review of the role of coast wattle in the Reserve has been undertaken in the development of this plan, including an assessment of the recommendations contained in the previous RAP and the most recent bushfire management plan for the Reserve, which does not recommend the removal of coast wattle trees for bushfire management purposes.¹³

Based on this assessment, the following recommendations for ongoing management of coast wattle in the Reserve are proposed.

1. No coast wattles should be removed from the foredunes due to the role these continue to play in dune stabilisation.
2. Coast wattles encroaching on tracks should be regularly pruned. Stems should be cut to ground level and all cut material should be removed off site at the time of pruning.
3. If resources permit, consideration should be given to pruning large coast wattles encroaching on native trees (e.g. silver banksia, white gum plantings). All cut material should be removed off site at the time of pruning.
4. Consideration could be given to selective removal of small areas of large coast wattles encroaching on walking tracks and native trees in the foredunes. However, large scale removal is not recommended due to the potential for dune erosion associated with removal of large coastal wattle trees that are currently stabilising the dunes. The following guidelines should be adhered to when undertaking selective removal.
 - a. Any removal of coast wattle trees should only be undertaken with Council permission.

¹² Tasflora (2011). *Flora and fauna survey: Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve*. Unpublished report for the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

¹³ Clarence City Council (2017). *Bushfire Management Plan, Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve, Seven Mile Beach*.

- b. Follow-up planting with alternative native species should be undertaken immediately following removal to minimise erosion. This includes suitable ground cover species, not just native trees and tall shrubs.
5. All cut material should be removed off site at the time of pruning or tree removal.
6. No new coast wattle plants should be planted as part of revegetation activities.

Recommendation 13: Prune coastal wattles encroaching coastal tracks and native vegetation whilst avoiding any large scale removal.

Consultation note:

Due to varying views expressed during the initial consultation process, community feedback is particularly sought on Recommendation 13.

8.4 Revegetation activities

The primary purpose of undertaking new revegetation activities in the Reserve is to preserve and enhance existing areas of remnant coastal vegetation, provide habitat for native birds and animals, and improve the visual amenity for users of the Reserve. Revegetation may also be necessary to assist the natural regeneration process in bushland areas where large areas of native vegetation or tracts of weeds have been removed. However, revegetation activities are resource intensive, and may interrupt the natural regeneration process already occurring within the Reserve.

Successful revegetation activities have already been undertaken at Reserve entrances and following weed control by the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group at several locations throughout the Reserve. The success of these sites can be attributed to an ongoing commitment over many years to maintaining these revegetation sites, including weeding, watering and replacement planting activities. Ongoing maintenance of these beds, including roadside plantings, will continue to be required over the next five years to maintain their visual amenity.

Further large scale revegetation activities are not considered necessary in the Reserve as primary weed control activities (outlined in Section 7) are unlikely to create significant bare areas. However, it is recognised that there may be an ongoing desire by members of the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group to continue to undertake some revegetation activities within the Reserve. Small scale revegetation activities and maintenance work that could be undertaken by the Group are summarised in Table 1.

Recommendation 14: Undertake small scale revegetation and maintenance activities as described in Table 1.

Table 1: Recommended revegetation activities to be undertaken within the Reserve.

| Activity | Purpose | Recommended locations |
|--|--|--|
| Maintenance of existing revegetation sites | Ensure existing revegetation sites are regularly maintained (weeding, watering, replacement planting) | Existing revegetation sites established by the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group |
| Urban revegetation zones for local vegetation | Create and maintain urban revegetation zones for local vegetation | As identified by the recommended review of the <i>Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002</i> , as well as existing roadside plantings in Surf Road |
| Revegetation following selective removal of coast wattle | May be required following if bare patches are created in the dunes following selective removal of coast wattle | To be assessed as required |
| Informal landscaping with native plants | To be undertaken in areas of high visual amenity that currently have limited native vegetation | Stone-walled garden bed at the Reserve entrance at the junction of Lewis Avenue and the Esplanade |

Where possible, revegetation plants should be grown from the seed or cuttings of plants local to the area to ensure local variants of plants are planted. When undertaking revegetation activities, the guidelines contained within the Reserve's bushfire management plan should be adhered to such that they do not compromise the Reserve's bushfire protection measures.¹⁴

Revegetation activities will not be successful unless a commitment is made to undertake follow-up maintenance activities. In particular, it is important to ensure that sufficient resources are available for ongoing maintenance (e.g. weeding, watering) before establishing new sites.

Recommendation 15: New revegetation and landscaping activities should not be committed to unless sufficient resources are available to undertake ongoing regular maintenance of newly planted areas.

9 FAUNA HABITAT MANAGEMENT

As described in section 4.2, the Reserve provides important habitat for a range of wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrates. A variety of canopy layers, dead trees, hollow logs, fallen timber and leaf litter are required to provide important habitat for wildlife, including mammals, birds, reptiles and invertebrates. Leaf litter and dead wood are often viewed as a fire risk in bushland reserves located in urban areas. However, it is important that fauna habitat requirements

¹⁴ Clarence City Council (2017), *Bushfire Management Plan, Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve, Seven Mile Beach*, p 34.

are considered when planning any future bushfire management activities in the Reserves. The Reserve's current bushfire management plan recognises this.

Uncontrolled domestic dogs and cats have the potential to harass or kill native wildlife. The Reserve is currently used for off-lead dog exercise under Council's Dog Management Policy.¹⁵ Council promotes responsible cat ownership, and will continue to encourage local residents to meet their obligations under the *Cat Management Act 2009* through having their cats microchipped, desexed and under effective control (e.g. indoors at night).

10 VEGETATION AND FAUNA MONITORING

If resources are available, an initial assessment of the condition of the threatened DVC and DGL communities should be undertaken in early 2019,¹⁶ and again in five years time. Information from regular vegetation condition assessments (VCAs) will enable an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of management actions in these threatened vegetation communities. The TASVEG VCA method should be undertaken by trained Council staff or consultants using standard TASVEG VCA forms.¹⁷

Additional photo points should be established in each VCA zone to provide further information on vegetation condition and annual regeneration growth.

Recommendation 16: Undertake Vegetation Condition Assessments (VCAs) in threatened native vegetation communities in 2019 and 2023.

Recommendation 17: Establish and annually monitor photo points within VCA zones and in natural regeneration areas to facilitate monitoring of native vegetation condition.

The Reserve contains unique habitat for a range of wildlife species, and it is expected that species diversity could increase over time with ongoing appropriate vegetation management practices. Fauna and bird surveys to identify the species present in the Reserve are recommended to be undertaken both now (i.e. 2019), in five years (2023) and at the end of the plan (i.e. 2029) as a basis for monitoring species diversity over time.¹⁸

Recommendation 18: Undertake fauna surveys in 2019, 2023 and 2029 to assess species diversity and further inform on ground management activities.

An analysis of all completed VCAs, fauna surveys and photo points should be undertaken in 2022 to determine trends and implications for ongoing vegetation

¹⁵ Clarence City Council (2015). *Dog Management Policy*. Clarence City Council, Tasmania.

¹⁶ Should sufficient resources be available, it is anticipated that this assessment could be completed prior to the final version of this plan being adopted by Council.

¹⁷ Full details of the TASVEG VCA method can be found at:
[http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/monitoring-and-mapping-tasmanias-vegetation-\(tasveg\)/vegetation-monitoring-in-tasmania](http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/monitoring-and-mapping-tasmanias-vegetation-(tasveg)/vegetation-monitoring-in-tasmania)

¹⁸ If possible, bird surveys should be undertaken in conjunction with BirdLife Tasmania using standard BirdLife Australia monitoring techniques.

management in the Reserves. This should be undertaken in conjunction with the proposed review of this plan's recommendations and Implementation Plan after five years (refer Section 18).

Recommendation 19: Undertake an analysis of all photo points, VCAs and fauna surveys in 2023 to determine trends and inform future management activities.

11 RESERVE ENTRANCES

The main entrances to the Reserve are illustrated in Figure 5. There are 14 entrances to the Reserve, with the majority occurring along Surf Road (RE1-RE7) and the Esplanade (RE8-RE12). Access to 35 Kirra Road to the north is via the southern end of Seven Mile Beach (RE13) and to the south from an access point from the end of Kirra Road (RE14).

Significant work has been undertaken to improve visitor interpretation, accessibility and visual amenity since the previous plan was developed (refer Appendix 4). This includes landscaping at main entrances, improved beach access and markers, and visitor interpretation at Lewis Park.

Key management issues identified for further improvement of the entrance points to the Reserve are summarised in Table 2.

Recommendation 20: Undertake improvements to Reserve entrances as described in Table 2 to facilitate visitor interpretation, accessibility and visual amenity.

12 TRACKS AND TRAILS

The existing tracks within the Reserve are generally sand based and in reasonable condition for walking access. A number of beach entrance points have been upgraded since 2011 (particularly from RE8 to RE12) and ageing fencing infrastructure has been removed. All tracks are used regularly by locals and visitors, and it is not recommended that any tracks be closed within the next five years.

Community consultation suggested that there is a level of desire from some locals to construct a compacted gravel path along the existing sand track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach and Surf Road to provide a broader recreational experience for pram walkers, cyclists and other users. However, other users have indicated that this would detract from the natural experience the current track provides. Community feedback on this proposal is sought.

Recommendation 21: Construct a compacted gravel walking track through the Reserve along the existing sand track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach and Surf Road.

The Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group has proposed a three stage development of a new multi-use track between the Sunways Avenue entrance (RE5) and Day Use Area 2 (RE1), and from the toilet block at Day Use Area 1 to Day Use Area 2 (RE2). This three stage proposal is described at Appendix 7. Other users have

also indicated a desire for a track in this area, primarily as a result of the recent increased speed limit along the adjacent section of Surf Road which is restricting safe pedestrian and cycling access.



Figure 5: Main entrances to the Reserve (RE1-RE14).

Table 2: Recommended activities to be undertaken at Reserve entrances.

| Issue | Description | Recommendation |
|----------------|--|--|
| Signage | There are no signs or markers visible from Seven Mile Beach indicating where the track exits to the main Lewis Park entrance | Install marker pole and wooden post-and-rail fencing at the beach exit to Lewis Park (similar to that installed at RE8) |
| | Visitor interpretation about the Reserve and its values could be improved | Update the interpretation sign at the entrance to Lewis Park with a walking track map and up to date information about the values of the area, dog access arrangements and volunteer work that is being undertaken Install an interpretation sign at RE3 with a walking track map and details about the work of the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group |
| Tracks | Visitors to Lewis Park walk over revegetation areas to gain access to the toilets, playground and picnic facilities | Protect plantings in Lewis Park with garden bed borders Replace existing timber bollards adjacent to the car park with a large, gap free rock boulder wall to channel users along existing bitumen paths As recommended in the previous RAP, consider creating new gravel tracks to guide pedestrian access from the car park to park facilities. Suggested new alignments are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • along the northern boundary of Lewis Park from the car park to the playground/toilet block; and • from the existing sealed track to the southern rotunda |
| Vehicle access | There is limited service vehicle access in the Reserve for maintenance (particularly relating to removal of cut material following coast wattle and pine control) | Move existing rocks and install removable bollards where fixed ones are currently installed. |
| Car parking | Rationalisation of car parking at all entrances should be undertaken to maximise car parking bays and prevent parking in undesirable areas (e.g. under mature white gums). | Develop and implement formal car park designs at all car parking areas at reserve entrances. |
| Fencing | Fencing at the entrance to RE3 requires upgrading to the standard at other entrances to the Reserve | Install wooden post-and-rail fencing at the start of the walking track from RE3 (as per other entrances) |

| Issue | Description | Recommendation |
|-------|--|---|
| | Timber barriers near RE8 are unattractive and should be replaced | Replace existing timber bollards at RE8 with rock wall suitable for seating |

It is noted that there already exists a track closer to the beach from Sunways Avenue to RE3 which offers parallel access through this northern area of the Reserve, and other existing tracks in the Reserve already provide an appreciation of the Reserve's natural values. Community feedback on the proposal detailed at Appendix 7 is sought.

Recommendation 22: Develop a new compacted gravel walking track between RE5 and Day Use Area 2, and between Day Use Area 1 and Day Use Area 2.

A new track running parallel to the rocky foreshore has recently been created without Council consent from near the steps to Seven Mile Beach at the northern end of 35 Kirra Road to the Lauderdale Track. This track runs between the foreshore track and the upper formalised gravel track, and appears to be an alternative route for mountain bike users. It would be desirable to formalise this track for mountain bike users as an alternative to the upper gravel trail.

Recommendation 23: Maintain the newly created mountain bike track running parallel to the existing trails along the length of 35 Kirra Road.

Consultation note:

Due to varying views expressed during the initial consultation process, community feedback is particularly sought on Recommendations 21-23.

Regular maintenance all tracks within the Reserve should continue to be undertaken as required to ensure users continue to use and value the trail network. In particular, the upper gravel trail through 35 Kirra Road should continue to be monitored to address any emerging drainage issues.

Recommendation 24: Continue to monitor the upper gravel trail through 35 Kirra Road to address any emerging drainage issues.

Consistent with the *Acton Trails and Reserves Activity Plan 2018-2022*,¹⁹ once Council takes on ownership of the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve the track network across Single Hill linking with the Reserve will require upgrading in order to achieve the desired alignment illustrated in Figure 6 and to facilitate access for a

¹⁹ Tasflora (2018). *Acton Trails and Reserves Activity Plan 2018-2022*. Unpublished report for Clarence City Council.

range of users. Additional Tangara Trail linkages are also proposed (refer Figure 6).

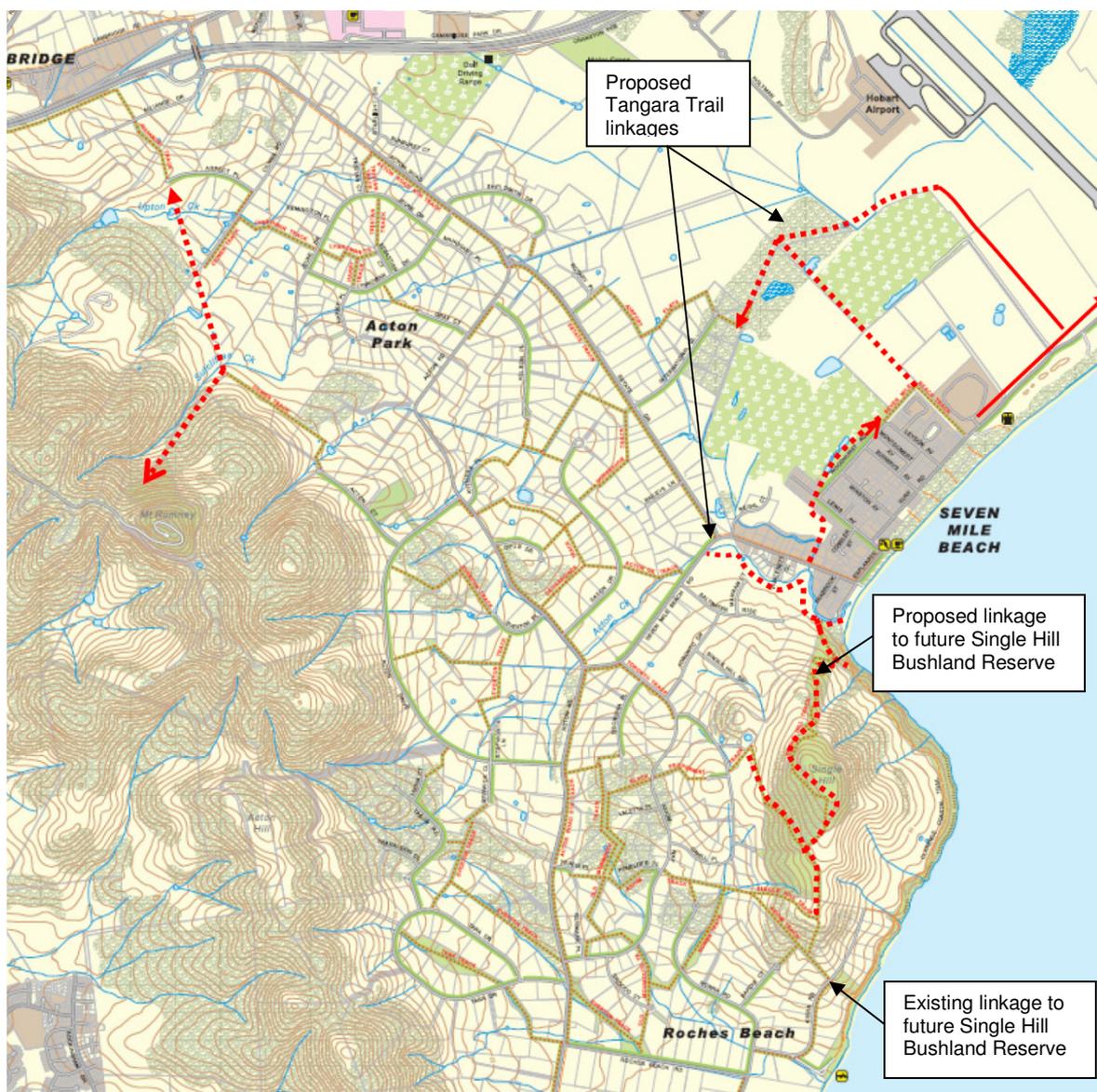


Figure 6: Proposed track linkage between the Reserve and the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve and Tangara Trails within the Acton area (map provided by Council).

Recommendation 25: Upgrade the track network connecting to and within the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve.

13 INFRASTRUCTURE

Since 2011, new picnic table facilities have been installed at RE8 as recommended in the previous plan. Installation of shade structures over these tables would be desirable to further enhance this site's recreational value to users.

Recommendation 26: Install shade structures over existing picnic tables at the junction of Lewis Avenue and the Esplanade.

The Reserve is a popular destination for dog walkers. Dog waste bag dispensers and bins exist at all main entrances to the Reserve except at Lewis Park. Given the high usage of this area, a dog waste bin and bag dispenser should be installed in this area as a priority to encourage responsible behaviour by visiting and local dog owners. All dog waste bins in the Reserve should be regularly maintained.

Recommendation 27: Install a dog waste bag dispenser and bin at Lewis Park.

While there are two seats along the track through the 35 Kirra Road portion of the Reserve, there is currently no seating within the Reserve adjacent to Seven Mile Beach providing rest opportunities for recreational walkers using the track running parallel to the beach, or for users to sit and contemplate the coastal atmosphere of Seven Mile Beach.

The review of the previous plan has identified one potential new location for a seat at the new 'viewing area' off RE12. It is recommended that a further viewing area with seating be created adjacent to the new wooden post-and-rail beach entrance proposed for the Lewis Park beach entrance (RE6), as well as one new seat further along the track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach and Sunways Avenue (as recommended in the previous RAP). Seats should be metal, set into a concrete foundation to prevent vandalism and coloured to blend into the environment (i.e. seat painted green, natural looking material for the foundation surface such as rock, shell aggregate or coloured concrete).

Recommendation 28: Install 'natural' seats at the beach access to RE6, RE12 and at one other strategic location along the track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach.

Council has allocated budget in 2018-19 for planning and designing the total replacement of the toilet facility at Day Use Area 1. Demolition of the existing facility and revegetation activities at the current site are planned for the 2019-20 financial year. Construction of the new toilet facility closer to the entrance to Day Use Area 1 is proposed to occur towards the end of 2019-20. Given the redevelopment of the toilet facility, and the ongoing popularity of Day Use Area 1, it would be desirable to make improvements to this area to create a passive recreational parkland. This includes upgraded seating, a barbeque area and rationalisation of the existing car parking areas.

Recommendation 29: Develop and implement a landscape plan for Day Use Area 1, including consideration for a shade structure, upgraded seating, barbeque area and rationalisation of car parking.

Any installation of new infrastructure will be subject to funding. With this in mind, no additional infrastructure beyond that discussed above is recommended within the next five years unless significant funding becomes available. A further review of the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve should be undertaken in 2023.

Recommendation 30: Review the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve in 2023.

14 OTHER MANAGEMENT ISSUES

14.1 Bushfire management

The Reserve is located in a bushfire prone area, as defined by the Clarence Interim Planning Scheme. A five year Bushfire Management Plan encompassing 20 Canopus Road was developed for Council updated in 2017.²⁰ Key recommendations in the plan include no broad scale burning within the next five years, carrying out fire trail maintenance and maintaining defendable spaces. The Bushfire Management Plan is scheduled for review in 2021.

14.2 Coastal erosion and recession

Since 2011, Council has undertaken an annual shoreline monitoring program which documents changes in shoreline structure and position on numerous beaches within the Clarence municipality, including the western end of Seven Mile Beach. The objective is to obtain a set of accurate high resolution data which can be used to inform decisions on future planning requirements and adaptation measures. The 2017-18 survey includes coastal erosion and recession maps for Seven Mile Beach created using a time series of ortho-rectified aerial photos from 1966 to 2017 (refer Figure 7).²¹



Figure 7: 2017-18 shoreline movement at Seven Mile Beach, including a comparison of shorelines in 1966 and 2018.²¹

²⁰ Clarence City Council (2017). *Bushfire Management Plan, Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve*.

²¹ Dell, M (2018). *Clarence City Council Shoreline Monitoring Program*.

Since 1966, the most significant recession has occurred at the western end of Seven Mile Beach near the mouth of Acton Creek, while seaward growth in excess of 1 m can be observed along much of the length of the study area. More recently, since 2016-17 incipient dunes (and associated marram grass growth) have expanded both in height and extent in a predominantly seaward direction (ranging from 6.6 metres growth to a recession of 54 centimetres).

A closer resolution of a subsection of this monitoring area is provided at Figure 8, which shows in closer detail the changes in shoreline observed between 1966 and 2018. This resolution demonstrates the importance of the annual high resolution aerial beach monitoring program for planning future management activities along the Seven Mile Beach shoreline.

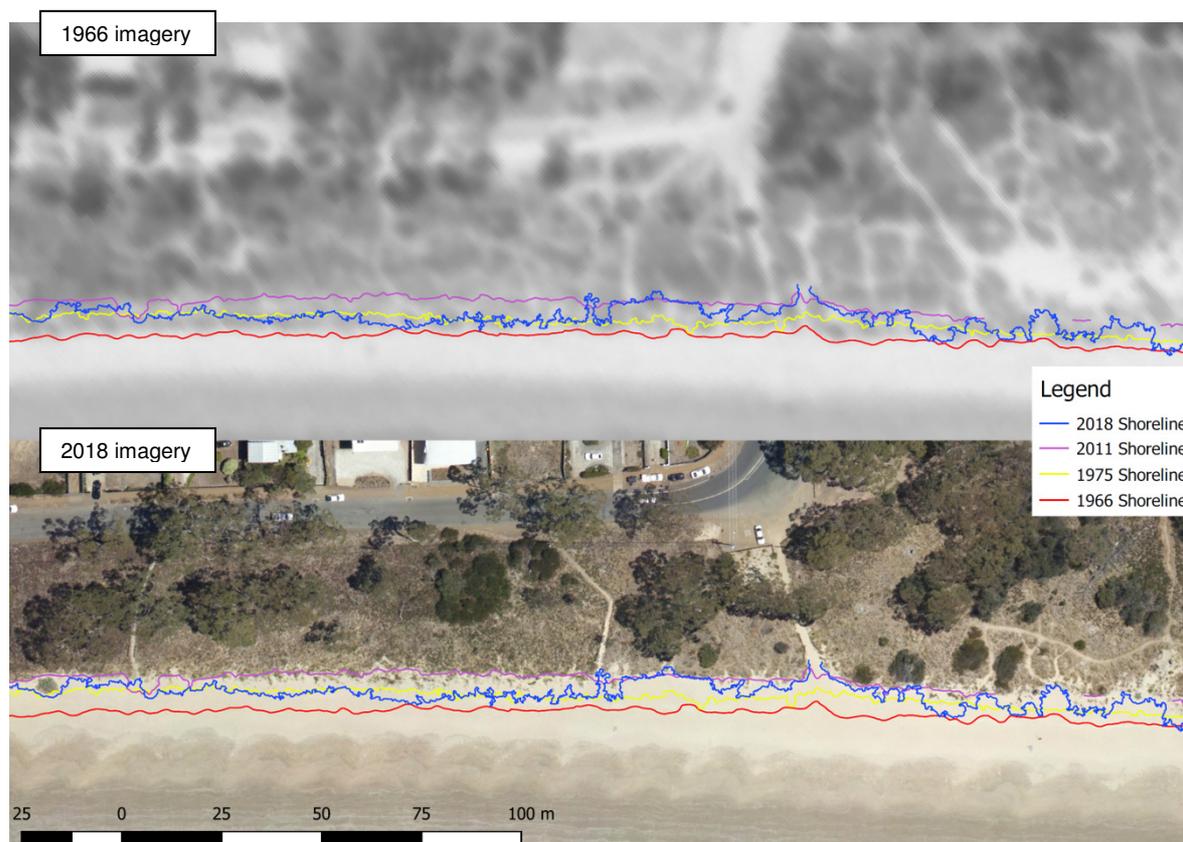


Figure 8: Trend in shoreline movement for a section of western Seven Mile Beach between 1966 and 2018 (imagery and analysis provided by Matt Dell).

Recommendation 31: Continue to support the high resolution aerial beach monitoring program for Seven Mile Beach, including maintenance of the strategically placed ground control markers along the rear of the beach.

14.3 Stormwater management plan for Acton Creek catchment

Council manages two stormwater pump stations to reduce elevated ground and surface water levels in the Seven Mile Beach area following major rain events. Flood mapping developed many years ago has been used to predict elevated water levels and water sheeting following storm events. Recent advances

in computer modelling has enabled major improvements in the accuracy of flood mapping as part of a stormwater catchment management planning process.

Council is currently undertaking a review of all public stormwater infrastructure in the urban areas of the municipality. It is intended that the results of this review be used to help design and prioritise drainage works (including water sensitive urban design features) to help mitigate flood risk. As part of this program, a detailed Stormwater System Management Plan will be developed in the medium term (1-3 years) for the Seven Mile Beach and Acton areas. This will result in updating of the flood mapping for Seven Mile Beach region that will inform improved stormwater management in the Seven Mile Beach region.

Recommendation 32: Develop, using latest two dimensional computer modelling, a Stormwater System Management Plan and updated flood map sheets for the Seven Mile Beach area.

15 SUPPORTING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Triathlon South is the largest triathlon club in Tasmania, catering for beginners to the more serious athlete. The preferred location for this group's activities is Seven Mile Beach, at which it has been organising triathlon events in recent years.

Triathlon South has indicated a desire for a permanent grassy triathlon transition and recovery/post event area (100m x 50m; approximately 0.5 ha) near the junction between Surf Road and Grueber Avenue Surf Road (near Day Use Area 2) to enable direct access to the beach and the northern end of Surf Road. The exact location would be determined in consultation with Triathlon South.

Recommendation 33: Create a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2.

16 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS

Community participation and awareness has an important role to play in protecting the natural, cultural and recreational values of the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve. Education of residents living adjacent to the trails and Reserves is desirable to foster behavioural change and encourage community ownership and appreciation of their values, in particular the values of the local flora (including mature eucalypts) and fauna that contribute to the unique nature of the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve and adjacent village area.

Recommendation 34: Develop a Community Education Program on the unique values of the Seven Mile Beach area's local flora and fauna.

Much of the maintenance of the Reserve has to date been undertaken on a voluntary basis by members of the community through the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. Signs regarding the group's activities have previously been erected at Lewis Park and at RE3. The installation of updated/additional interpretation signage in Lewis Park and RE3 (as discussed in Section 12) will provide a further opportunity to promote the activities of the group. As well,

individuals wanting to become involved in management activities outside of this group should be encouraged to contact Council directly.

Recommendation 35: Continue to actively support the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

Under the Tasmanian *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*, volunteers are considered 'workers' when working for Council on Council owned land. Council therefore has a duty of care to provide a safe workplace for volunteer workers who may undertake management activities within the Reserves.

- All volunteers have rights and responsibilities. Volunteers have the right to a safe work environment, to be treated fairly and with respect, to public liability insurance, to safe equipment, tools and personal protective equipment (PPE), to adequate instruction to perform tasks, to contribute their suggestions and to receive acknowledgement for their contributions. Volunteers also have the right to refuse work if they consider it unsafe.
- Volunteers also have the responsibility to care for the health and safety of others, to respect others, to follow policies, procedures and instructions, and to care for their own health and safety.

With this in mind, all volunteers need to refer to the relevant Council Safe Work Method Statements (SWMSs) before undertaking works in the Reserves, including cut and paste work weed control work, brushcutting and spreading of mulch. These are available from Council's Natural Areas Volunteer Coordinator.²² All spot spraying should be undertaken by certified operators (e.g. Council staff, contractors).

17 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

A map illustrating the location of on ground management activities recommended within the areas covered by this Plan is provided at Figure 9. This is based on the key recommendations which are summarised at Appendix 8.

Based on these recommendations, an Implementation Plan with associated performance measures has been developed and is provided at Table 3. It identifies three stages of management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve:

- Priority 1 - immediate (6-12 months) management activities.
- Priority 2 - medium term (1-3 years) management priorities.
- Priority 3 - long term (5 years) management priorities.

The intent of the Implementation Plan is to provide a guide to outcomes that could be achieved within the Reserve by Clarence City Council, contractors and/or volunteer groups within the period 2019-2023 if sufficient resources are available.

²² Chris Johns, phone 6217 9715 or email cjohns@ccc.tas.gov.au.



Figure 9: Overview of key proposed on ground management activities in the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve (aerial photo from the LIST).

A review of progress against all performance measures should be undertaken annually during the period 2019-2023 to help prioritise available resources.

Recommendation 36: Review progress against all performance measures identified in the Implementation Plan annually.

18 FUTURE PRIORITIES

In order to maintain currency of the recommendations contained within this RAP, a review and update of the recommendations and Implementation Plan should be undertaken within the next five years in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

Recommendation 37: In 2023, review and update the recommendations and Implementation Plan in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

A complete review of the *Seven Mile Beach Reserve Coastal Activity Plan 2019-2029* should be undertaken within the next ten years. The purpose of this review should be to:

- assess progress towards achieving the objectives of the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029*;
- assess progress against all performance measures;
- analyse photo point data and all completed flora and fauna assessments to determine trends and implications for ongoing vegetation management; and
- determine ongoing management priorities for the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve for the next five years.

Recommendation 38: In 2029, undertake a complete review of the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029 to assess progress and determine ongoing management priorities for the Reserve.

Table 3: Implementation Plan for undertaking recommended management activities for the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve.

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|---------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Weed control | | | | | |
| R1 | Control weed seedlings in the dune system that have regenerated following primary weed control work and boneseed plants occurring within the new parcel of land acquired by Council. | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | 1 | No declared or environmental weeds in areas targeted | Council, contractor or volunteers |
| R2 | Undertake primary and follow-up control of serrated tussock at 35 Kirra Road, with communication/coordination with the adjacent landholder to be undertaken by Council's Weeds Planning Officer. | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | 1,2,3 | Primary control of serrated tussock completed | Council or contractor |
| R3 | Remove mature boxthorn trees at 35 Kirra Road. | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | 2 | Primary control of boxthorn control completed | Council or contractor |
| R4 | Undertake a sweep of the entire length of 35 Kirra Road to remove any isolated seedlings of boxthorn or other declared woody weed species. | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | 2 | No declared or environmental weeds in areas targeted | Council, contractor or volunteers |
| R5 | Remove remote mature radiata pines at the periphery of the plantation area as well as all juvenile radiata pine trees that have germinated throughout the Reserve | All year round. | 3 | | Council |

²³ 1 = immediate (6-12 months) management activities; 2 = medium term (1-3 years) management priorities; 3 - long term (5 years) management priorities.

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| R6 | Retain mature radiata pines on the foredunes to provide shelter from coastal winds and to prevent sand erosion | N/A | Ongoing | No mature radiata pines removed from foredunes | Council |
| R7 | Marram grass should not be removed due to its role in dune stabilisation. | N/A | Ongoing | No formalised removal of marram grass | Council |
| R8 | Undertake control of exotic grasses and broadleaf weeds only in revegetation areas and where necessary as part of a general Reserve maintenance program | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | Ongoing | N/A | Council |
| R9 | Undertake an annual sweep and follow-up control of all previously targeted weeds. | Refer DPIPWE Control Guides for spot spraying; all year round for other techniques | 1,2,3 | Annual weed control follow-up program implemented | Council, contractor or volunteers |
| R10 | Undertake GPS mapping of weeds after five years to monitor progress and inform future weed control priorities. | All year round. | 3 | GPS weed mapping completed in 2023 | Council, contractor or volunteers |
| Regeneration and revegetation | | | | | |
| R11 | Review the <i>Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002</i> . The review process should involve a Project Committee comprised of local Seven Mile Beach community representatives and an extensive community consultation program. | All year round. | 1 | Review of <i>Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy</i> completed | Council or contractor |
| R12 | Established photo points should be monitored annually to facilitate ongoing assessment of the condition of the dune system and native vegetation. | All year round. | 1,2,3 | Photo points monitored on an annual basis | Council, contractor or volunteers |

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| R13 | Prune coastal wattles encroaching coastal tracks and native vegetation whilst avoiding any large scale removal. | All year round. | 1,2,3 | No large-scale removal of coast wattle | Council |
| R14 | Undertake small scale revegetation and maintenance activities as described in Table 1. | Autumn-Winter | 1,2,3 | Small scale revegetation and maintenance activities undertaken as per Table 1. | Council, contractor or volunteers |
| R15 | New revegetation and landscaping activities should not be committed to unless sufficient resources are available to undertake ongoing regular maintenance of newly planted areas. | N/A | N/A | | |
| Vegetation and fauna monitoring | | | | | |
| R16 | Undertake Vegetation Condition Assessments in threatened native vegetation communities in 2019 and 2023. | In season (e.g. for annuals) | 1,3 | VCAs completed in 2019, 2023. | Council or contractor |
| R17 | Establish and annually monitor photo points within VCA zones and in natural regeneration areas to facilitate monitoring of native vegetation condition. | Spring | 1,2,3 | Photo points established in 2019 and annual photos taken | Council or contractor |
| R18 | Undertake fauna surveys in 2019 and 2023 to assess species diversity and further inform on ground management activities | All year round | 1,3 | Fauna and bird surveys completed 2023 | Contractor and/or BirdLife Tasmania and/or University of Tasmania |
| R19 | Undertake an analysis of all photo points, VCAs and fauna surveys in 2023 to determine trends and inform future management activities. | N/A | 3 | Review of activities identified in 2023 based on photo points, VCAs and fauna surveys | Council |

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Reserve entrances | | | | | |
| R20 | Undertake improvements to Reserve entrances as described in Table 2 to facilitate visitor interpretation, accessibility and visual amenity. | All year round | 1,2,3 | Recommendations as per Table 2 implemented | Council or contractor |
| Tracks and trails | | | | | |
| R21 | Construct a compacted gravel walking track through the Reserve along the existing sand track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach and Surf Road. | All year round | 3 | Subject to community feedback | Council or contractor |
| R22 | Develop a new compacted gravel walking track between RE5 and Day Use Area 2, and between Day Use Area 1 and Day Use Area 2. | All year round | 2,3 | Subject to community feedback | Council or contractor |
| R23 | Maintain the newly created mountain bike track running parallel to the existing trails along the length of 35 Kirra Road | All year round | 3 | Subject to community feedback | Council or contractor |
| R24 | Continue to monitor the upper gravel trail through 35 Kirra Road to address any emerging drainage issues. | All year round | 1,2,3 | No complaints about walking track drainage | Council or contractor |
| R25 | Upgrade the track network connecting to and within the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve. | All year round | 3 | | Council or contractor |
| Infrastructure | | | | | |
| R26 | Install shade structures over existing picnic tables at the junction of Lewis Avenue and the Esplanade. | All year round | 2 | Shade structures installed. | Council or contractor |
| R27 | Install a dog waste bag dispenser and bin at Lewis Park. | All year round | 1 | Dog waste bag dispenser and bin installed at Lewis Park. | Council or contractor |
| R28 | Install 'natural' seats at the beach access to RE6, RE12 and at one other strategic location along the track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach. | All year round | 2 | 3 seats installed | Council or contractor |

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|--|---|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| R29 | Develop and implement a landscape plan for Day Use Area 1, including consideration for a shade structure, upgraded seating, barbeque area and rationalisation of car parking. | All year round | 2 | Landscape plan for Day Use Area 1 developed and implemented | Council or contractor |
| R30 | Review the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve in 2023. | All year round | 3 | | Council and volunteers |
| Other management issues | | | | | |
| R31 | Continue to support the high resolution aerial beach monitoring program for Seven Mile Beach, including maintenance of the strategically placed ground control markers along the rear of the beach. | All year round | 1,2,3 | | Council and volunteers |
| R32 | Develop, using latest two dimensional computer modelling, a Stormwater System Management Plan and updated flood map sheets for the Seven Mile Beach area. | All year round | 2 | | Council |
| Supporting recreational activities | | | | | |
| R33 | Create a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2. | All year round | 2 | Permanent triathlon hub established | Council, Triathlon South |
| Community participation and awareness | | | | | |
| R34 | Develop a Community Education Program on the unique values of the Seven Mile Beach area's local flora and fauna. | N/A | 1 | Education program completed | Council, volunteers |
| R35 | Continue to actively support the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. | All year round | 1,2,3 | Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group remains active | Council, volunteers |
| Implementation plan | | | | | |
| R36 | Review progress against all performance measures identified in the Implementation Plan annually. | N/A | 1,2,3 | Review of all performance measures completed annually | Council |

| Rec. No. | Action | Seasonal timing | Priority ²³ | Performance measure | Responsibility |
|----------|--|-----------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| R37 | In 2023, review and update the recommendations and Implementation Plan in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group | N/A | 3 | Recommendations and Implementation Plan reviewed in 2023 | Council, stakeholders |
| R38 | Undertake a complete review of the <i>Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029</i> in 2029 to assess progress and determine ongoing management priorities for the Reserve. | N/A | 3+ | Complete review undertaken within 10 years | Council or contractor |

APPENDIX 1: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESERVE'S NATIVE FLORA AND FAUNA

Threatened native vegetation communities

Two native vegetation communities occurring within the areas covered by this plan listed as threatened native vegetation communities under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002*. These are summarised in Table A1.1.

Table A1.1: Threatened native vegetation communities occurring within the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve.

| Community name | TASVEG code | Description | Location |
|---|-------------|---|---|
| <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> dry forest and woodland | DGL | Dry sclerophyll community dominated by <i>E. globulus</i> . The ground layer is dominated by grasses. | 35 Kirra Road |
| <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> coastal forest and woodland | DVC | Dry sclerophyll community dominated by <i>E. viminalis</i> . The understorey is dominated by <i>Pteridium esculentum</i> , with a varying cover of tall shrubs including <i>Banksia marginata</i> and <i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i> | Occurs along the length of the Reserve adjacent to the Esplanade and Surf Road. |

Threatened flora species

Two flora species listed under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (the TSP Act) have been previously recorded within the Reserve at 35 Kirra Road.²⁴ These are summarised in Table A1.2.

Table A1.2: Flora species of conservation significance occurring within the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve.

| Flora species | Common name | Conservation status ²⁵ | Location |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Austrostipa scabra</i> | rough spear grass | rare | Various locations at 35 Kirra Road |
| <i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> | narrowleaf New Holland daisy | rare | Various locations at 35 Kirra Road |

²⁴ Data obtained from the LIST, <https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map>. The two species listed as threatened in the Reserve's 2011-2016 activity plan (*Cynoglossum australe* and *Lepidium pseudotasmanicum*) were delisted in 2016.

²⁵ Conservation status under the TSP Act.

Threatened fauna species

While there are no verified records of threatened fauna species occurring within the Reserve, the area covered by this plan contains potential habitat for three threatened fauna species listed under the TSP Act and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). These are summarised in Table A1.3.

Table A1.3: Fauna species of conservation significance for which suitable habitat exists within the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve.

| Fauna species | Common name | Conservation status ²⁶ | Habitat / Comments |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| <i>Lathamus discolor</i> | swift parrot | endangered CRITICALLY ENDANGERED | Nesting habitat is hollows in mature eucalypts with stem diameter >70cm at breast height. Forages in mature <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> and <i>E. ovata</i> trees. Potential foraging and nesting habitat exists within the Reserve. |
| <i>Pardalotus quadragintus</i> | forty spotted pardalote | endangered | Core habitat is <i>E. viminalis</i> forest near the coast. Potentially suitable habitat present but species not known from the district and the nearest breeding colony is at Taroona. |
| <i>Perameles gunnii</i> | eastern barred bandicoot | VULNERABLE | Inhabits grassy woodlands, native grasslands and mosaics of pasture and shrubby ground cover. Potential nesting and foraging habitat exists throughout the Reserve. |
| <i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> ssp. <i>castanops</i> | Tasmanian masked owl | endangered | Inhabits dry eucalypt forest and woodland. Nesting habitat is old growth eucalypts containing hollows. Potential habitat exists within the Reserve. |

Native bird surveys

A summary of eight surveys conducted over the last four years by a Birdlife Tasmania member at 35 Kirra Road is provided in Table A1.4. Each survey lasted 30 to 40 minutes at various times throughout the year.

Thirty nine species were observed, but only eight were seen on at least 50 per cent of the surveys. The majority of time was spent on the track bordering the paddocks, with limited opportunity to record the shoreline and beyond. On one occasion, at least 100 yellow-tailed black cockatoos were observed in a dead tree.²⁷

²⁶ lower case = TSP Act; UPPER CASE = EPBC Act

²⁷ Dr Mike Newman, pers. comm. November 2018.

Table A1.4: Bird species recorded at 35 Kirra Road over the previous four years.²⁸

| Common name | RR²⁹ (%) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Brown Thornbill | 87.5 |
| Grey Fantail | 87.5 |
| Scarlet Robin | 87.5 |
| Common Starling | 75.0 |
| Superb Fairy-wren | 75.0 |
| Common Blackbird | 62.5 |
| Yellow-rumped Thornbill | 62.5 |
| Silver Gull | 50.0 |
| Dusky Woodswallow | 37.5 |
| Forest Raven | 37.5 |
| Pacific Gull | 37.5 |
| Silvereye | 37.5 |
| Australian Pied Oystercatcher | 25.0 |
| Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike | 25.0 |
| Crescent Honeyeater | 25.0 |
| Crested Tern | 25.0 |
| European Goldfinch | 25.0 |
| Green Rosella | 25.0 |
| Grey Butcherbird | 25.0 |
| Laughing Kookaburra | 25.0 |
| Spotted Pardalote | 25.0 |
| Striated Pardalote | 25.0 |
| Australian Magpie | 12.5 |
| Black-faced Cormorant | 12.5 |
| Eastern Rosella | 12.5 |
| Eurasian Skylark | 12.5 |
| Fan-tailed Cuckoo | 12.5 |
| Galah | 12.5 |
| Golden Whistler | 12.5 |
| Grey Currawong | 12.5 |
| Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo | 12.5 |
| Kelp Gull | 12.5 |
| Little Pied Cormorant | 12.5 |
| Noisy Miner | 12.5 |
| Shining Bronze-Cuckoo | 12.5 |
| Sooty Oystercatcher | 12.5 |
| Tree Martin | 12.5 |
| White-bellied Sea-Eagle | 12.5 |
| Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo | 12.5 |

²⁸ The survey data is stored within the Birddata database from records provided by Birdlife Tasmania member Dr Mike Newman.

²⁹ RR is the percentage of visits on which a bird species was seen.

APPENDIX 2: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN³⁰

Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Procedure for the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in Tasmania

For the management of unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal relics in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* and the *Coroners Act 1995*. The Unanticipated Discovery Plan is in two sections.

Discovery of Aboriginal Relics other than Skeletal Material

Step 1:

Any person who believes they have uncovered Aboriginal relics should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works must cease immediately.

Step 2:

A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 10m x 10m should be implemented to protect the suspected Aboriginal relics, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected Aboriginal relics have been assessed by a consulting archaeologist, Aboriginal Heritage Officer or Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania staff member.

Step 3:

Contact Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on **1300 487 045** as soon as possible and inform them of the discovery. Documentation of the find should be emailed to **aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au** as soon as possible. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania will then provide further advice in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

Discovery of Skeletal Material

Step 1:

Call the Police immediately. Under no circumstances should the suspected skeletal material be touched or disturbed. The area should be managed as a crime scene. It is a criminal offence to interfere with a crime scene.

Step 2:

Any person who believes they have uncovered skeletal material should notify all employees or contractors working in the immediate area that all earth disturbance works cease immediately.

Step 3:

A temporary 'no-go' or buffer zone of at least 50m x 50m should be implemented to protect the suspected skeletal material, where practicable. No unauthorised entry or works will be allowed within this 'no-go' zone until the suspected skeletal remains have been assessed by the Police and/or Coroner.

Step 4:

If it is suspected that the skeletal material is Aboriginal, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania should be notified.

Step 5:

Should the skeletal material be determined to be Aboriginal, the Coroner will contact the Aboriginal organisation approved by the Attorney-General, as per the *Coroners Act 1995*.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment



³⁰ Sourced from <https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/UDP.pdf>

Guide to Aboriginal site types

Stone Artefact Scatters

A stone artefact is any stone or rock fractured or modified by Aboriginal people to produce cutting, scraping or grinding implements. Stone artefacts are indicative of past Aboriginal living spaces, trade and movement throughout Tasmania. Aboriginal people used hornfels, chalcedony, spongelite, quartzite, chert and silcrete depending on stone quality and availability. Stone artefacts are typically recorded as being 'isolated' (single stone artefact) or as an 'artefact scatter' (multiple stone artefacts).

Shell Middens

Middens are distinct concentrations of discarded shell that have accumulated as a result of past Aboriginal camping and food processing activities. These sites are usually found near waterways and coastal areas, and range in size from large mounds to small scatters. Tasmanian Aboriginal middens commonly contain fragments of mature edible shellfish such as abalone, oyster, mussel, warraner and limpet, however they can also contain stone tools, animal bone and charcoal.

Rockshelters

An occupied rockshelter is a cave or overhang that contains evidence of past Aboriginal use and occupation, such as stone tools, middens and hearths, and in some cases, rock markings. Rockshelters are usually found in geological formations that are naturally prone to weathering, such as limestone, dolerite and sandstone

Quarries

An Aboriginal quarry is a place where stone or ochre has been extracted from a natural source by Aboriginal people. Quarries can be recognised by evidence of human manipulation such as battering of an outcrop, stone fracturing debris or ochre pits left behind from processing the raw material. Stone and ochre quarries can vary in terms of size, quality and the frequency of use.

Rock Marking

Rock marking is the term used in Tasmania to define markings on rocks which are the result of Aboriginal practices. Rock markings come in two forms; engraving and painting. Engravings are made by removing the surface of a rock through pecking, abrading or grinding, whilst paintings are made by adding pigment or ochre to the surface of a rock.

Burials

Aboriginal burial sites are highly sensitive and may be found in a variety of places, including sand dunes, shell middens and rock shelters. Despite few records of pre-contact practices, cremation appears to have been more common than burial. Family members carried bones or ashes of recently deceased relatives. The Aboriginal community has fought long campaigns for the return of the remains of ancestral Aboriginal people.

Further information on Aboriginal Heritage is available from:

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania
Natural and Cultural Heritage Division
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44 Hobart TAS 7001

Telephone: **1300 487 045**

Email: **aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au**

Web: **www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au**

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Tasmania and its employees do not accept responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or relevance to the user's purpose, of the information and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from relying on any information in this publication.



APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

During April-June 2018 identified stakeholders were invited to provide comments relevant to the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029*.

A public meeting and community 'walk and talk' session was facilitated by Council and Tasflora on 22 April 2018 and attended by 21 people, including members of the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. The purpose of the session was to seek input on the values and management issues associated with the Reserve to be encompassed by the review and extension of the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2011-2016*.

Key issues raised during the walk and talk included:

- a desire to retain the of the natural values of the Reserve;
- varying views on the treatment of mature gum trees overhanging roads and houses, ranging from retaining them for the character of the area and fauna habitat versus removing their removal;
- varying views on retaining the pine plantation within the Reserve, with some attendees expressing a desire for their removal while others requesting their retention due to their contribution to the ambience of that area of the Reserve;
- strong concerns regarding the proliferation of the native coast wattle (*Acacia longifolia* subsp. *sophorae*) in the dune system, leading to displacement of natives and blocking paths;
- a level of support for improving the track surface of the main walking track parallel to Seven Mile Beach and creating a new track adjacent to Surf Road;
- potential for discretely labelling each entrance with signs from Seven Mile Beach;
- concerns regarding feral and domestic cats in the dunes;
- a level of desire for the current dog management provisions in the Reserve to be retained, although some concerns were raised regarding dogs not being under effective control disturbing beach nesting birds;
- suggestions for improvements to day use areas 1 and 2; and
- some management concerns along the lower foreshore track within the 35 Kirra Road area of the Reserve.

A feedback form seeking input to the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* was mailed to local residents and relevant stakeholders. A written response was received from nine stakeholders, as summarised in Table A3.1. Where possible, all relevant community feedback has been considered in the development of the draft *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029*. However some issues identified during the consultation process are beyond the scope of this plan or pertain to management issues

outside the areas to which it pertains. These issues have been noted by Council and will be addressed through other processes where feasible.

Table A3.1: Summary of written responses received during initial stakeholder consultation on the *Seven Mile Beach Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029*.

| Management issue | Response |
|--|---|
| Natural values | |
| 1 Keep it as native and natural as possible...maintain the natural values of the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve for future generations | Consistent with the objectives of this plan described in section 2. |
| 2 Protect all eucalypts as habitat. | Refer sections 4.1, 4.2 and 8.1 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 3 Native fauna and flora should be given top priority...habitats and food sources [should be] preserved. | Refer sections 4.1, 4.2 and 8.1 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| Weed management | |
| 4 Remove all pine trees strategically | Refer section 7.3 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 5 Assess feasibility of removing marram grass and restoring natural dune dynamics and beach replenishment | Refer section 7.3 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| Regeneration and revegetation | |
| 6 We are concerned at the spread of an invasive plant/bush [Acacia] in the Reserve adjacent to Surf Road...it is affecting the growth of other plants, including those planted by coastal volunteers, due to its expansive growth. | Refer section 8.1 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 7 Manage Acacias to avoid locals cutting them out for views | Refer section 8.1 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 8 Promote native plants by planting out roadside nature strips...keep planting endemic and native species in the Reserve and around the whole village | Refer sections 8.1 and 8.2 and for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 9 Identify areas to grow <i>E. viminalis</i> [white gum] throughout the village...[and] provide shade trees | Refer sections 8.1 and 8.2 for commentary and recommendations on this issue |
| Fauna habitat management | |
| 10 Provide habitat to the native fauna and to provide hollows for the birds of the area. | Refer sections 4.1, 4.2 and 8.1 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |

| Vegetation and fauna monitoring | | |
|--|---|--|
| 11 | Suggest undertaking a TASVEG field verification and condition assessment...use benchmark for management targets/rehabilitation. | Refer section 10 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 12 | Implement species recovery objectives for listed flora species currently present within the dunes. | Refer section 4.1 for commentary on this issue. No listed species have been recorded within the Reserve (noting that two species have been delisted since the previous RAP). |
| Tracks and trails | | |
| 13 | Continued maintenance of the west end of SMB to Kirra Rd track which is very popular for walkers, dog walkers and joggers. | Sections 11 and 12 describe recommended reserve entrance and track management activities. |
| 14 | An additional rail from the beach wooden steps to next new (and appreciated) section of rail would be good as the step between is very slippery when sandy. | |
| 15 | Any walking or multi- use path from 87 Surf Rd to the airport fence would be great as currently we walk on the road to reach the airport beach access path and then walk back along the beach... We are sure it would be safer too for the bike riders. | Refer section 11 for commentary and recommendations on this issue. |
| 16 | Limit development to maintenance of existing paths and exit/entry pads. | Sections 11 and 12 describe recommended reserve entrance and track management activities. |
| General management issues | | |
| 17 | Single Hill and the dunes should be managed as separate zones and the values, issues and use are different. | While this is recognised, this plan separately identifies the unique management issues associated with each of these environments within the Reserve. |
| 18 | Additional measures to stop 4WDs accessing dunes | This was not identified as a priority issues during the consultation process. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 19 | Please do nothing at all. Too much has already been done to this precious area [including removal of pine trees that provided shade and animal habitat, removal of tree lucerne that provided bird habitat, removal of ground-cover plants that wind-driven sand]; it needs a long time to recover, if indeed it ever does. | Refer section 2 for the objectives of this plan. |
| Issues outside the scope of this plan | | |
| 20 | The Reserve [should be] managed for natural values without expectation of cost neutrality; appropriate budget [needs to be] assigned by Council | Budgetary issues are a matter for Council to consider once this plan has been formally adopted. |

A Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan Report Card has been developed as a key tool in encouraging stakeholder feedback on this draft plan and will be mailed out to residents and other interested stakeholders. The content of the Report Card is provided overleaf.

THE DRAFT SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE ACTIVITY PLAN RECOMMENDS:

- >> Developing a new walking track linkage between Sunways Avenue and Day Use Areas 1 & 2;
- >> Upgrading the walking track through the Reserve parallel to Seven Mile Beach;
- >> Retaining the mature pine plantation but removing isolated pine trees and seedlings;
- >> Reviewing the outdated *Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002* in consultation with the Seven Mile Beach community;
- >> Creating a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2;
- >> Pruning coastal wattles encroaching tracks and native vegetation whilst avoiding any large scale removal;
- >> Developing a Community Education Program on local flora and fauna; and
- >> Installing shade structures over picnic tables at junction of Lewis avenue and Esplanade.



“Keep the area as natural and native as possible...maintain the natural values of the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve for future generations.”

Local resident

SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE REPORT CARD



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

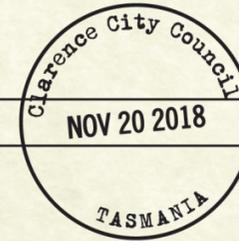
USE THE ONLINE FORM OR CONTACT

BY 15 JANUARY 2019
 Corinna Woolford 0427 902 970
 tasflora@bigpond.com
 Phil Watson 6217 9713
 pwatson@ccc.tas.gov.au



Your Community and Council working together to care for our Reserves

In the autumn of 2018, Clarence City Council asked the community about the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve ... these are the results.



| | EVALUATION | | | | DESCRIPTION | COMMUNITY COMMENTS |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|------|---------------|---|--|
| | OUTSTANDING | VERY GOOD | PASS | CAN DO BETTER | | |
| | | | | | SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE | |
| LOCATION | | | | | Highly popular beach location, highlighted by coastal walking trails. | |
| CULTURAL HERITAGE | | | | | Originally occupied by the Mumirimina clan of Oyster Bay Nation. | |
| VEGETATION | | | | | Contains valuable white peppermint and blue gum forest and woodland, as well as rare plant species. | <i>Too many mature gum trees being removed</i> |
| ANIMALS AND BIRDS | | | | | Diverse range of wildlife, including many bird species. | |
| LANDSCAPE | | | | | Vast beach and rocky coastal landscapes provide spectacular scenic views. | <i>Natural setting valued by locals</i> |
| ACCESS AND USAGE | | | | | Very popular for walking, dog exercise, beach access and swimming. | <i>Walking access needed adjacent to Surf Road</i> |
| THREATS | | | | | Weeds, coastal erosion, wild fire, loss of village tree canopy. | <i>Pine trees and coast wattle are a concern</i> |

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



Threatened blue gum forest and woodland community

APPENDIX 4: REVIEW OF THE SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE ACTIVITY PLAN 2011-2016 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

| Action | Performance measure | Result | Assessment | New recommendation (if applicable) |
|---|--|--------|---|------------------------------------|
| Weed control | | | | |
| Undertake primary control of all declared weeds and WONS | All declared weeds and WONS are eradicated from the Reserve | ✓ | All primary weed infestations have been removed from the area covered by the previous RAP. Ongoing maintenance required. | R1-4, R9 |
| Control English ivy, cape wattle, mirror bush, blue periwinkle, tree lucerne, sweet briar, radiata pine seedlings and garden plants | All targeted weeds are eradicated from the Reserve | ✓ | All primary weed infestations have been removed from the area covered by the previous RAP. Ongoing maintenance required. | R1, R9 |
| Control lupin and asparagus | All targeted weeds are eradicated from the Reserve | ✓ | All primary weed infestations have been removed from the area covered by the previous RAP. Ongoing maintenance required. | R1, R9 |
| Commence gazania and radiata pine control | Gazania and radiata pine control program commenced | ✓ | Radiata pine seedlings and some individuals have been removed. Gazania control not commenced, but not considered an immediate priority. | R1, R5, R6, R9 |
| Undertake annual sweep and follow-up control of all targeted weeds | All targeted weeds are eradicated from the Reserve | ✓ | All primary weed infestations have been removed from the area covered by the previous RAP. Ongoing maintenance required. | R9 |
| Undertake follow-up GPS mapping of all weeds | Weed maps and Council database are updated within five years | ✓ | Undertaken during the development of this plan. | R10 |

| Action | Performance measure | Result | Assessment | New recommendation (if applicable) |
|---|--|--------|---|------------------------------------|
| Regeneration and revegetation | | | | |
| Establish photo points at several locations where natural regeneration is occurring | Photo points established and photos taken on an annual basis | 🕒 | Photo points were established in late 2013. Photos should be undertaken on an annual basis. | R11 |
| Undertake additional revegetation activities as per Table 3 | New revegetation sites established | ✓ | The majority of recommendations in Table 3 of the previous RAP have been implemented, with the exception of the establishment of demonstration cottage gardens at Lewis Park (which are no longer considered to be a priority). | R14, R15 |
| Undertake revegetation in areas where deemed necessary following weed control | No large bare areas where primary weed control has been undertaken | ✓ | As per target. | N/A |
| Undertake regular maintenance of all revegetation and landscaping sites | Maintenance of all existing revegetation and landscaping sites undertaken within the last six months | 🕒 | Regular maintenance of roadside plantings is required. | R14, R15 |
| Reserve entrances | | | | |
| Install new signs (except interpretation signs) as outlined in Signage Plan | Signage Plan implemented (except interpretation signs) | 🕒 | Partially implemented (e.g. post signs in the dunes have not been installed). Reassessment during the development of this plan indicates that these are no longer needed due to adequate signage at main entrances. | N/A |
| Install interpretation signs as outlined in Signage Plan | Signage Plan implemented | 🕒 | Exiting interpretation signage at Lewis Park requires updating. | R20 |

| Action | Performance measure | Result | Assessment | New recommendation (if applicable) |
|--|--|--------|--|------------------------------------|
| Create new tracks in Lewis Park to streamline pedestrian access | No new pedestrian short cuts created | x | Not undertaken but still deemed desirable to protect native plantings. | R20 |
| Replace existing timber bollards in Lewis Park with a waist height fence with gaps at each track | New fence installed | x | Not undertaken but still deemed desirable to install wooden post-and-rail fencing as per other entrances. | R20 |
| Formalise parking areas with compacted gravel at Reserve entrances opposite Sunways Avenue and 70 Surf Road | Parking areas formalised | ✓ | Completed. | N/A |
| Walking tracks | | | | |
| Review and upgrade fences and beach access tracks (as per Bellerive-Howrah Coastal Reserve) | All tracks and fences upgraded to standard adopted at Bellerive-Howrah Coastal Reserve | ✓ | The majority of fences and beach access tracks have been upgraded to an appropriate standard. Some improvements still required at RE3 and RE6. | R20 |
| Undertake a formal consultation process to determine the viability of developing a sealed multiuser path through the Reserve between the Sunways Avenue entrance and the Esplanade | Community consultation regarding the viability of developing a sealed multiuser path through the Reserve completed | x | Not completed. | R21 |
| Determine route for a new track through regeneration/revegetation area between Sunways Avenue entrance and northernmost Reserve entrance | Track route confirmed | ✓ | Track route confirmed. | R22 |
| Infrastructure | | | | |
| Install a dog waste bag dispenser and bin in Lewis Park | Dog waste bag dispenser and bin installed in Lewis Park | x | Not completed. | R27 |

| Action | Performance measure | Result | Assessment | New recommendation (if applicable) |
|---|---|--------|--|------------------------------------|
| Install two seats along the foreshore track | Two seats installed | x | Not completed. | R28 |
| Install new picnic facilities in the existing picnic area at the junction of Lewis Avenue and the Esplanade. | Two new picnic tables and shade structure installed | ✓ | Completed. Shade structures over picnic tables now recommended. | R26 |
| Other management issues | | | | |
| Enhance the existing Reserve maintenance schedule to incorporate emptying of rubbish bins following high usage days, removing fallen eucalypts, maintaining live eucalypts and twice yearly pruning of coastal vegetation overgrowing track edges | Reserve maintenance undertaken within the last six months No complaints received on these issues | ✓ | No general maintenance issues raised during the community consultation process. However, concerns have emerged regarding removal of mature eucalypt trees in the Reserve and wider Seven Mile Beach area. | R12, R13 |
| Undertake TASMARC monitoring of the Reserve foreshore | Observations made monthly | 🕒 | TASMARC monitoring has been undertaken irregularly since 2013, with quarterly observations being recorded since August 2017. Since the 2011 RAP, Council's annual shoreline monitoring program has commenced which complements TASMARC monitoring. | R31 |
| Community participation and awareness | | | | |
| Undertake letterbox drops to local residents with information on inappropriate Reserve activities | No garden dumpings or illegal tree clearing | 🕒 | Some garden dumpings still observed. | R34 |
| Implementation plan | | | | |
| Undertake a full review of the <i>Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan</i> | <i>Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan</i> reviewed within five years | 🕒 | The 2011-2016 RAP is being reviewed in 2018. | R36-38 |

APPENDIX 5: DECLARED WEED SPECIES AND RECOMMENDED CONTROL TECHNIQUES

| Common name | Species | Status | Picture | Recommended control technique |
|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| African boxthorn | <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | Declared |  | Cut and paste. Care should be taken to avoid the spines on this species as they can produce painful puncture wounds and/or an allergic reaction. |
| Boneseed | <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> | Declared WONS |  | Hand pull seedlings. Cut and paste larger plants. Fruit should be bagged and disposed of responsibly. |
| Serrated tussock | <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> | Declared WONS |  | Hand dig/chip or spot spray using an appropriate herbicide (as per the DPIPWE Control Guide). Careful identification required to ensure native grasses are not inadvertently targeted. |

APPENDIX 7: PROPOSAL FOR A MULTI-USE PATHWAY BETWEEN SUNWAYS AVENUE AND DAY USE AREA 1

This proposal, developed by the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group, is for a three stage development of multi-use tracks in the Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve between Surf Road and the beach (refer Figure A7.1).



Figure A7.1: Proposed three stage walking track linkage between Sunways Avenue and Day Use Area 1.

A multi-use track would greatly improve safety, in particular for people who would like the option of using this area for exercise away from Surf Road, and when the

tide is too high or winds too unpleasant for the beach.

Ideally tracks could be constructed on either side of the 10 metre high dune between the beach and Surf Road. Tracks would be about 1.5 metres wide and of a gravel construction, similar to the South Arm Peninsula or the Lauderdale Wetlands trails. A base would be needed as the route is all sand.

Stage 1

A new 800 metre track is proposed between Day Use Area 1 and Day Use Area 2, running roughly half way between Surf Road and the bottom of the dune. The track would wind its way through the bush, taking a route that did not disturb any *Eucalyptus viminalis* trees without interfering with the dune system. Coast wattle would need to be cleared.

This track is marked in red in Figure A7.1. A more detailed assessment to define the exact route would need to be undertaken by Council in consultation with the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

The Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group considers that this new track is the most important because it opens up new area for recreational use and provides safety benefits for those users preferring not to use Surf Road.

Stage 2

This new 400 metre track would traverse the Reserve near Surf Road from the Sunways Avenue entrance (RE5) to the road going down into Day Use Area 1.

This track would provide an opportunity to highlight the restoration of the Reserve that has been ongoing by the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group for over 20 years. The Group considers that this track would provide an alternative route for residents to access the reserve for recreation, and could result in more people valuing the reserve and possibly contributing to its maintenance and enhancement.

Under this proposal, there may need to be some alterations to existing fences that cross the proposed path.

Stage 3

This stage involves upgrading 565 metres of the existing track between the toilets at Day Use Area 1 to the car park at Day Use Area 2 to the standard of the new tracks in Stage 1 and 2. This track provides access to an area that has had some environmental regeneration work and will complete the loop started by the Stage 1 track.

APPENDIX 8: SUMMARY OF ON GROUND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

| Weed management | |
|--|---|
| R1 | Control weed seedlings in the dune system that have regenerated following primary weed control work and boneseed plants occurring within the new parcel of land acquired by Council. |
| R2 | Undertake primary and follow-up control of serrated tussock at 35 Kirra Road, with communication/coordination with the adjacent landholder to be undertaken by Council's Weeds Planning Officer. |
| R3 | Remove mature boxthorn trees at 35 Kirra Road. |
| R4 | Undertake a sweep of the entire length of 35 Kirra Road to remove any isolated seedlings of boxthorn or other declared woody weed species. |
| R5 | Remove remote mature radiata pines at the periphery of the plantation area as well as all juvenile radiata pine trees that have germinated throughout the Reserve. |
| R6 | Retain mature radiata pines on the foredunes to provide shelter from coastal winds and to prevent sand erosion. |
| R7 | Marram grass should not be removed due to its role in dune stabilisation. |
| R8 | Undertake control of exotic grasses and broadleaf weeds only in revegetation areas and where necessary as part of a general Reserve maintenance program. |
| R9 | Undertake an annual sweep and follow-up control of all previously targeted weeds. |
| R10 | Undertake GPS mapping of weeds after five years to monitor progress and inform future weed control priorities. |
| Regeneration and revegetation | |
| R11 | Review the <i>Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002</i> . The review process should involve a Project Committee comprised of local Seven Mile Beach community representatives and an extensive community consultation program. |
| R12 | Established photo points should be monitored annually to facilitate ongoing assessment of the condition of the dune system and native vegetation. |
| R13 | Prune coastal wattles encroaching coastal tracks and native vegetation whilst avoiding any large scale removal. Undertake small scale revegetation and maintenance activities as described in Table 1. |
| R14 | New revegetation and landscaping activities should not be committed to unless sufficient resources are available to undertake ongoing regular maintenance of newly planted areas. |
| R15 | |
| Vegetation and fauna monitoring | |
| R16 | Undertake Vegetation Condition Assessments (VCAs) in threatened native vegetation communities in 2019 and 2023. |
| R17 | Establish and annually monitor photo points within VCA zones and in natural regeneration areas to facilitate monitoring of native vegetation condition. |
| R18 | Undertake fauna surveys in 2019, 2023 and 2029 to assess species diversity and further inform on ground management activities. |
| R19 | Undertake an analysis of all photo points, VCAs and fauna surveys in 2023 to determine trends and inform future management activities. |
| Reserve Entrances | |
| R20 | Undertake improvements to Reserve entrances as described in Table 2 to facilitate visitor interpretation, accessibility and visual amenity. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Tracks and trails | |
| R21 | Construct a compacted gravel walking track through the Reserve along the existing sand track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach and Surf Road. |
| R22 | Develop a new compacted gravel walking track between RE5 and Day Use Area 2, and between Day Use Area 1 and Day Use Area 2. |
| R23 | Maintain the newly created mountain bike track running parallel to the existing trails along the length of 35 Kirra Road. |
| R24 | Continue to monitor the upper gravel trail through 35 Kirra Road to address any emerging drainage issues. |
| R25 | Upgrade the track network connecting to and within the proposed Single Hill Bushland Reserve. |
| Infrastructure | |
| R26 | Install shade structures over existing picnic tables at the junction of Lewis Avenue and the Esplanade. |
| R27 | Install a dog waste bag dispenser and bin at Lewis Park. |
| R28 | Install 'natural' seats at the beach access to RE6, RE12 and at one other strategic location along the track running parallel to Seven Mile Beach. |
| R29 | Develop and implement a landscape plan for Day Use Area 1, including consideration for a shade structure, upgraded seating, barbeque area and rationalisation of car parking. |
| R30 | Review the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve in 2023. |
| Other management issues | |
| R31 | Continue to support the high resolution aerial beach monitoring program for Seven Mile Beach, including maintenance of the strategically placed ground control markers along the rear of the beach. |
| R32 | Develop, using latest two dimensional computer modelling, a Stormwater System Management Plan and updated flood map sheets for the Seven Mile Beach area. |
| Supporting recreational activities | |
| R33 | Create a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2. |
| Community participation and awareness | |
| R34 | Develop a Community Education Program on the unique values of the Seven Mile Beach area's local flora and fauna. |
| R35 | Continue to actively support the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. |
| Implementation Plan | |
| R36 | Review progress against all performance measures identified in the Implementation Plan annually. |
| R37 | In 2023, review and update the recommendations and Implementation Plan in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group. |
| R38 | In 2029, undertake a complete review of the <i>Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029</i> to assess progress and determine ongoing management priorities for the Reserve. |