



Reserve Activity Plan

2019 - 2029

SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE



ADVICE PREPARED BY
TASFLORA FOR
CLARENCE CITY COUNCIL
JUNE 2019

© Tasflora 2019.

This work is copyright. Apart from any use permitted under the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968, no part (including the format, structure and style) may be reproduced by any process, nor may any other exclusive right be exercised, without prior written permission from Tasflora.



PO Box 420
Sandy Bay 7006
Mobile: 0438 391 121
Email: tasflora@bigpond.com

Weed Control and Native Vegetation Specialists

CONTENTS

1	BACKGROUND	5
2	OBJECTIVES	5
3	SITE DESCRIPTION.....	6
4	SITE VALUES.....	7
4.1	Native flora	7
4.2	Native fauna	8
4.3	Cultural heritage	9
4.4	Recreational values	9
4.5	Landscape setting and connectivity	9
5	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	11
6	REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ACTIONS	11
7	WEED MANAGEMENT	11
7.1	Weed species present	11
7.2	Recommendations for weed control work.....	12
7.3	Non-priority weed species	12
7.4	Maintenance of weed control work	13
8	REGENERATION AND REVEGETATION	14
8.1	Seven Mile Beach gum trees	14
8.2	Regeneration and vegetation management.....	15
8.3	Coastal wattle encroachment	15
8.4	Revegetation activities.....	16
9	FAUNA HABITAT MANAGEMENT	18
10	VEGETATION AND FAUNA MONITORING	18

11 RESERVE ENTRANCES.....	19
12 TRACKS AND TRAILS	22
13 INFRASTRUCTURE	23
14 OTHER MANAGEMENT ISSUES	25
14.1 Bushfire management	25
14.2 Coastal erosion and recession.....	26
14.3 Stormwater management plan for Acton Creek catchment.....	27
15 SUPPORTING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	28
16 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS	28
17 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	29
18 FUTURE PRIORITIES	30
APPENDIX 1: CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESERVE'S NATIVE FLORA AND FAUNA.....	38
APPENDIX 2: UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY PLAN	41
APPENDIX 3: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION	43
APPENDIX 4: REVIEW OF THE <i>SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE ACTIVITY PLAN 2011-2016</i> IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	52
APPENDIX 5: DECLARED WEED SPECIES AND RECOMMENDED CONTROL TECHNIQUES.....	56
APPENDIX 7: PROPOSAL FOR A MULTI-USE PATHWAY BETWEEN SUNWAYS AVENUE AND DAY USE AREA 1	57
APPENDIX 8: SUMMARY OF ON GROUND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.....	59

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 Coastal 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 (*Aquila audax fleayi*; 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 to 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. Furthermore, the expected 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 additional 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.

The draft *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-2029* was released for community consultation during December 2018 to January 2019. An Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan Report Card was developed as a key tool in encouraging stakeholder feedback on the draft plan and was mailed out to residents and other interested stakeholders. The content of the Report Card and a summary of the issues raised in the 66 submissions received are provided at Appendix 3.

Where possible, all relevant community feedback has been considered in the development of the *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.

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 additional 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 they should be

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

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.

In order to balance the views expressed during the 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.

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.

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 the 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.

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

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

- 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.
 - 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.

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

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

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 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 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 2019, 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.¹⁶

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

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

¹⁶ Full details of the TASVEG VCA method can be found at:
[http://dpi.pwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/monitoring-and-mapping-tasmanias-vegetation-\(tasveg\)/vegetation-monitoring-in-tasmania](http://dpi.pwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/monitoring-and-mapping-tasmanias-vegetation-(tasveg)/vegetation-monitoring-in-tasmania)

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.¹⁷

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 2023 to determine trends and implications for ongoing vegetation 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.

¹⁷ If possible, bird surveys should be undertaken in conjunction with BirdLife Tasmania using standard BirdLife Australia monitoring techniques.



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.
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)
	Timber barriers near RE8 are unattractive and should be replaced	Replace existing timber bollards at RE8 with rock wall suitable for seating

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

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).

Recommendation 20b: Design and formalise car parking options and spaces at beach access points.

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.

There is a level of desire from 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. While some users have indicated that this would detract from the natural experience the current track provides, the majority of feedback received supported this proposal.

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. While there is a track closer to the beach from Sunways Avenue to RE3 which offers parallel access through this northern area of the Reserve, there was general community support for the proposal detailed at Appendix 7.

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. An independent assessment of these

unofficial track works is that they are not well aligned, are causing damage to the environment (e.g. erosion, tree cutting) and create a safety issue for walkers with possible works being undertaken.¹⁸ Due to factors of poor track location and cost, it is recommended that this track should not be repaired or constructed by Council as an official track.

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

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

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

13 INFRASTRUCTURE

Community consultation has indicated a desire for the installation of shade structures in Seven Mile Beach park areas, including the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade (RE8), Lewis Park and Day Use Areas 1 and 2.

Recommendation 26: In consultation with the community, assess and prioritise the need for shade structures across all Seven Mile Beach park locations (including the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade, Lewis Park and Day Use Areas 1 and 2).

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.

¹⁸ J Hughes, pers. comm. December 2018

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

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



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).

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.

Signage should be installed at parking areas along Surf Road indicating the direction to the closest toilets, including the new facilities at Day Use Area 1.

Recommendation 29a: 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.

Recommendation 29b: Install signage to direct people to toilets at beach access locations that are in proximity to the toilet block.

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 was developed for Council in 2017.²⁰ This plan does not currently encompass the newly acquired coastal woodland at 35 Kirra Road. The Bushfire Management Plan is scheduled for review in 2021.

Recommendation 31a: Update the Seven Mile Beach Bushfire Management Plan 2017 to include recent extensions to the Reserve.

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

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

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

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

aerial beach monitoring program for planning future management activities along the Seven Mile Beach shoreline.

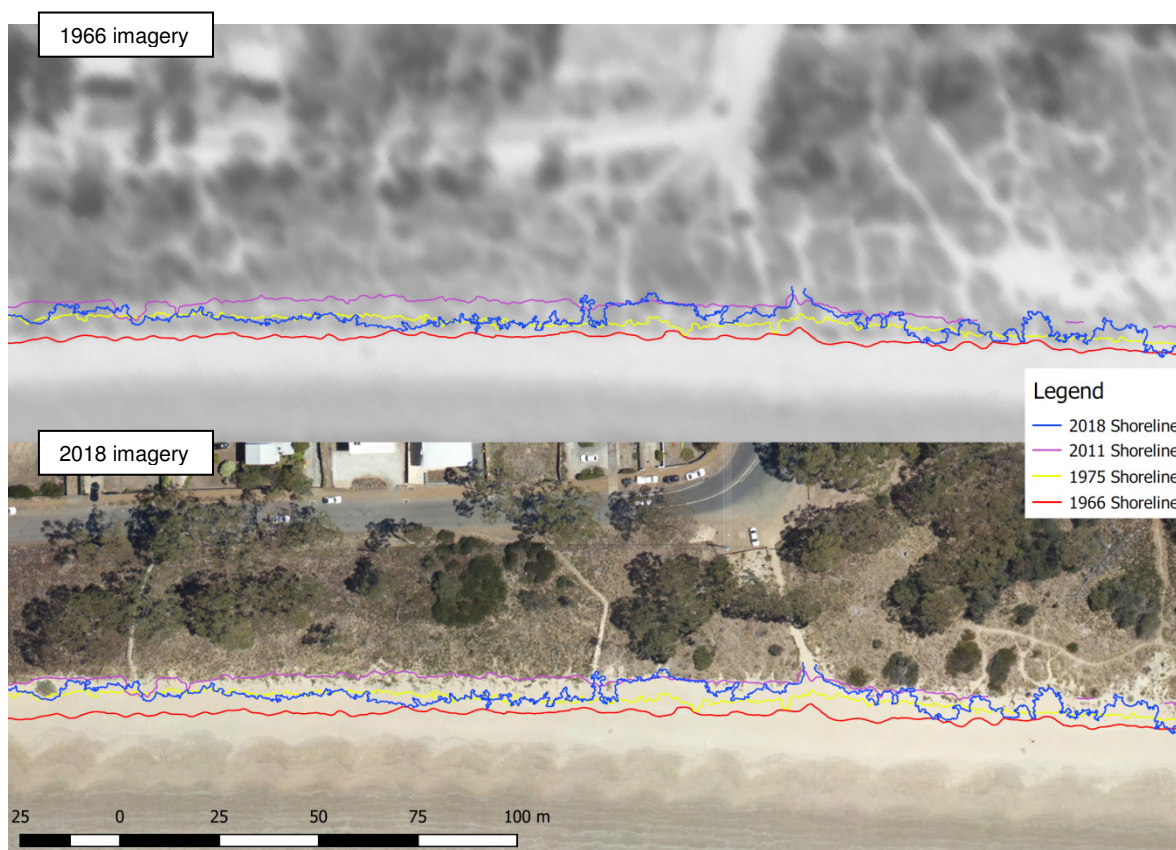


Figure 8: Trend in shoreline movement for a section of western Seven Mile Beach between 1966 and 2018 (imagery and analysis provided by Matt Dell).

Recommendation 31b: 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 33a: Create a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2.

Lewis Park is of high recreational value to local residents and visitors. Significant feedback was received during community consultation regarding the need for this park to be upgraded, including new play equipment, shade structures and upgraded toilet and change room facilities. Feedback was also received that the recreational facilities at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade could be improved through landscaping and upgrading the existing facilities.

Recommendation 33b: Develop a Master Plan for the upgrade of Lewis Park involving extensive community consultation.

Recommendation 33c: Develop a landscape plan for the upgrade of the recreational facilities at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade.

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 at 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 and 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 in 2019 and 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					
R20a	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 implemented as per Table 2	Council or contractor
R20b	Design and formalise car parking options and spaces at beach access points	All year round	2	Car parking rationalised at all beach access points	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	Track upgraded	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	Track constructed	Council or contractor
R23	Close the newly created mountain bike track running parallel to the existing trails along the length of 35 Kirra Road	All year round	1	Track closed	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	Track network connecting the Reserve with Single Hill Bushland Reserve completed	Council or contractor
Infrastructure					
R26	In consultation with the community, assess and prioritise the need for shade structure across all Seven Mile Beach park locations (including the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade, Lewis Park and Day Use Areas 1 and 2)	All year round	2	Priority locations identified and shade structures installed	Council or contractor

Rec. No.	Action	Seasonal timing	Priority ²³	Performance measure	Responsibility
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
R29a	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
R29b	Install signage to direct people to toilets at beach access locations that are in proximity to the toilet block	All year round	1	Directional signage installed	Council
R30	Review the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve in 2023	All year round	3	Infrastructure review completed	Council and volunteers
Other management issues					
R31a	Update the Seven Mile Beach Bushfire Management Plan 2017 to include recent extensions to the Reserve	All year round	3	Seven Mile Beach Bushfire Management Plan updated to encompass 35 Kirra Road	Council or contractor
R31b	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	Stormwater System Management Plan developed and updated flood map sheets completed	Council

Rec. No.	Action	Seasonal timing	Priority ²³	Performance measure	Responsibility
Supporting recreational activities					
R33a	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
R33b	Develop a Master Plan for the upgrade of Lewis Park involving extensive community consultation	All year round	2	Lewis Park Master Plan developed and implemented	Council or contractor
R33c	Develop a landscape plan for the upgrade of the recreational facilities at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade	All year round	3	Landscape plan developed and implemented at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade	Council or contractor
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
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	RR ²⁹ (%)
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, warrener 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

Initial 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. Input was also received from the Seven Mile Beach Coastcare Group.

Consultation on draft *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-29*

During December 2018 - January 2019, the draft *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-29* was released for public consultation. A feedback form was sent to local residents seeking comment on key components of the plan. Respondents were asked to circle yes or no and to provide comment. An additional comments sheet was provided for additional feedback relating to the draft Plan.

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

Sixty six feedback forms were received from members of the community. The feedback response to each key component and a summary of the comments received is provided below.

Develop a new walking track linkage between Sunways Avenue and Day Use Area 1 and 2

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
50	10	6

Comment

There was general support for the development of the new walking track linkages detailed in Appendix 7 of the draft Plan, with individual comments suggesting this would be desirable to improve the safety of pedestrians walking to Day Use Area 2. A small number of submissions questioned the need for this new linkage, with some stating that preservation of the dune system is a higher priority. One submission suggested that access for wheelchairs and mobility scooter is important in this area.

Upgrade the walking track through the Reserve parallel to Seven Mile Beach

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
55	8	3

Comment

There was strong support for upgrading the existing walking track parallel to

Seven Mile Beach. However, several submissions qualified this by suggesting that pruning encroaching native vegetation is all that is required to improve access, while others noted that only minor improvements are necessary to allow normal recreational walking for all ages. One submission proposed that this track should be more bicycle friendly.

Retain the groups of mature pines along the dunes but remove isolated pine trees and seedlings

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
55	8	3

Comment

There was strong support for this recommendation. Reasons provided for the retention of mature pine stands were that they create a wind block, provide bird habitat and also provide a point of difference that is appreciated by many. Several submissions noted the importance of replacing pines that are removed with native plants, in particular white gums. One respondent specifically commented on the unattractive debris left when mature pines have been previously felled in the area.

Review the outdated Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002 in consultation with the SMB community

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
60	2	4

Comment

The majority of respondents supported Council undertaking a review of the *Seven Mile Beach Vegetation Management Strategy 2002*. Suggested objectives of this review included maintaining community awareness and education regarding environmental values of the Seven Mile Beach area, protecting and maintaining habitat for native wildlife, stopping the removal of mature gums and establishing a replanting program.

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

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
48	14	4

Comment

There was general support for a permanent hub near Day Use Area 2, although in some instances this was qualified by stating that support was conditional on there being no impact on views or the daily usage of Day Use Area 2. One submission commented that this could be set up as required rather than permanently, while another observed that the area is not used enough for triathlons to warrant this.

Prune coastal wattles encroaching tracks and native vegetation whilst avoiding large scale removal

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
58	5	3

Comment

The majority of respondents supported pruning of coast wattles encroaching tracks. There was also strong support for limiting large scale removal of coastal wattle in the Reserve, with many respondents specifically commenting that large scale removal should be avoided. One submission noted that large scale removal is required further away from the dunes where they are outcompeting other native trees.

Develop a Community Education Program on local flora and fauna

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
54	6	6

Comment

There was general support for a Community Education Program on local flora and fauna. A small number of respondents were of the view that funding spent on this should be limited, with one suggesting that this could be achieved through updating interpretation signage.

Install a shade structure over the picnic tables at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade

YES	NO	UNDECIDED
51	12	3

Comment

Although there was a majority of respondents in support of a shade structure at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade, those that were not supportive indicated that they considered that the existing tree canopy provided adequate shade and that it was more important to place shade structures in Lewis Park. Based on the feedback received, recommendation 26 was amended as follows:

In consultation with the community, assess and prioritise the need for shade structures across all Seven Mile Beach park locations (including the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade, Lewis Park and Day Use Areas 1 & 2).

SUMMARY OF OTHER FEEDBACK RECEIVED

Further to the feedback described above, many additional comments and suggestions were received on the draft Plan. Based on this feedback, a small number of changes to the recommendations in the draft Plan were identified (refer Table A3.1) and adopted by Council at its meeting on 17 June 2019.

Table A3.1: Recommended changes to the *Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Activity Plan 2019-29* following community consultation.

Feedback received	Response
Lewis Park	
Should include landscaping to Lewis Park, i.e. provision of grass areas near BBQs that have reticulated water to enable better use of dirt areas.	Include commentary on Lewis Park in section 15 ("Supporting recreational activities") and insert a new Recommendation as follows: <i>Develop a Master Plan for the upgrade of Lewis Park involving extensive community consultation.</i>
Lewis Park needs an upgrade	
Would love to see a new toilet block and change room built in Lewis Park as the old one is outdated and an eyesore	
Lewis Park needs shade cover over the children's playground and the playground could use some additional or upgraded play equipment that is suitable for older children	
Need more shade and covered tables in Lewis Park	
It would be great to have Lewis Park upgraded to similar to Lindisfarne foreshore Park...the park is not adequate compared to what it at Bellerive and Howrah.	

<p>A major upgrade to the entire Lewis Park is desperately needed. Parking, play equipment, toilets, BBQ areas and the ground cover would be welcomed.</p> <p>Signs stating no camping in the car park at Lewis Park</p>	
<p>Junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade</p> <p>Pretty it up... make it more user friendly ... needs a toilet.</p> <p>This area isn't very inviting...would rather see funds go into prettying the area (e.g. flower beds, enclose dog bin in a timber frame or relocate). Approach shop to remove graffiti on brick wall, relocate ugly shipping container, relocate Vinnies bin, maybe a pathway leading to the area with info on flora and fauna.</p> <p>This area should be grassed and watered similar to Bellerive foreshore picnic areas</p> <p>Can we have more public toilets and rubbish bins at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade because it is one of the main access to the beach where tourists visit</p> <p>Toilets and more tables/chairs</p>	
<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Signage is needed at every parking area along Surf Road indicating the direction to the closest toilets (e.g. toilets 100m =>)</p>	<p>Include a new Recommendation as follows: <i>Install signage to direct people to toilets at beach access locations that are in proximity to the toilet block.</i></p>
<p>Car parking</p> <p>Car parking options and spaces need to be defined or formalised about beach access points around Seven Mile Beach... cars parking on top of the white gum roots are doing harm to the trees</p>	<p>Include a new Recommendation as follows: <i>Design and formalise car parking options and spaces at beach access points.</i></p>
<p>Bushfire Management</p> <p>The Seven Mile Beach Coastal Reserve Bushfire Management Plan 2017 does not cover the recent additions to the original reserve</p>	<p>Include a new Recommendation as follows: <i>Update the Seven Mile Beach Bushfire Management Plan 2017 to include recent extensions to the reserve.</i></p>

boundaries involving southern coastal woodland reserve extension from SMB to Lauderdale and eastward extension to the Airport boundary.

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.

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



Eastern Barred Bandicoot
(now extinct in the wild in mainland Australia)

*"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



Narrow leaf New Holland
daisy (Vittadinia muelleri)



Tiger Orchid
(Diuris sulphurea)

SEVEN MILE BEACH COASTAL RESERVE

REPORT CARD

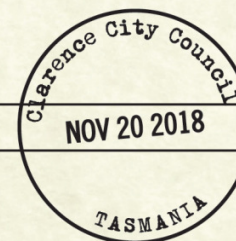


Green rosella
(Platycercus caledonicus)

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	
R20a	Undertake improvements to Reserve entrances as described in Table 2 to facilitate visitor interpretation, accessibility and visual amenity.

R20b	Design and formalise car parking options and spaces at beach access points.
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	Close 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	In consultation with the community, assess and prioritise the need for shade structure across all Seven Mile Beach park locations (including the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade, Lewis Park and Day Use Areas 1 and 2).
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.
R29a	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.
R29b	Install signage to direct people to toilets at beach access locations that are in proximity to the toilet block.
R30	Review the infrastructure requirements of the Reserve in 2023.
Other management issues	
R31a	Update the Seven Mile Beach Bushfire Management Plan 2017 to include recent extensions to the Reserve.
R31b	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	
R33a	Create a permanent triathlon transition and recovery/post event area near Day Use Area 2.
R33b	Develop a Master Plan for the upgrade of Lewis Park involving extensive community consultation.
R33c	Develop a landscape plan for the upgrade of the recreational facilities at the junction of Lewis Avenue and Esplanade.
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.