

EDEN FORESHORE RESERVES



Plan of
management



Bega Valley Shire Council

2007

Version 1/07

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**Eden Foreshore Reserve
Plan of Management**

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PART A: Introduction

1. Why a plan of management?

This plan of management is for the Eden Foreshore Reserves extending from the Reserves adjacent Eden Cove Estate north of Lake Curalo to Nullica River in the South.

This Plan of Management will guide the future use and development of the reserve. It outlines how Council, in consultation with the Department of Lands and the community, intends to use, develop and manage the land, and determine the scale and intensity of development for today and the future.

As a planning tool it provides Council, the community and the Department of Lands goals to work towards in achieving agreed outcomes for the management of the land. A Plan of Management can be used to identify projects that could be achieved through community working groups as well as providing supporting documentation when applying for grants.

1.1. The process

The preparation and ratification of this plan of management has four sequential steps:

1. Collection of Information and Definition of Issues
2. Development of the Preferred Management Approach and the Preparation of the Plan
3. Exhibition and Making of the Plan
4. Implementation and Performance Monitoring

This Draft Plan of Management is now presented for public exhibition and comment. After the public exhibition, Council will consider all submissions and make any changes it considers necessary in preparing the final draft plan. Concurrence with the plan will then be sought from the Department of Lands.

1.2. Management objectives for the Eden Foreshore Reserve system

The objectives and desired outcomes of this plan in relation to the identified values of the planning area are:

Natural values

- Maintain the existing diversity of the indigenous vegetation complexes.
- Rehabilitate degraded systems and vegetation communities where appropriate.
- Protect native fauna (aquatic and terrestrial) by protecting breeding sites and managing habitat features critical to their lifecycle.
- Improve water quality of lagoons and lakes located within the reserve system.

- Suppress noxious weeds and protect ecosystems at threat from weed species.

Visual values

- Maintain and enhance the existing diversity of scenic opportunities and maintain visual interest.
- Encourage the use of locally indigenous species within the reserve system.
- Minimise visual impacts (as viewed from land and water) along the foreshore and surrounding areas from development and management activities.

Heritage/cultural values

- Protect heritage features from damage by users and by natural processes.
- Increase community awareness of the area's cultural heritage.
- Ensure that planning and development in the Eden foreshore is sensitive to Aboriginal and European cultural values.

Recreational values

- Provide for activities that take advantage of the natural, scenic and cultural values of the Eden foreshore reserves without adversely impacting on their values.
- Provide for a range of activities consistent with the character and function of each area.
- Ensure visitor facilities and infrastructure on the foreshore are constructed and maintained to a high standard to meet community expectations and public safety requirements.

Tourism/commercial values

- Ensure a sustainable tourism industry by careful planning to maintain and enhance those natural qualities that attract visitors to the area without disadvantaging the permanent residents of Eden.
- Allow for commercial enterprise on foreshore land where such enterprise is appropriate to its environmental and social settings, does not negatively impact on the areas aesthetics and where a clear net gain to the community can be demonstrated.

2. The planning area

2.1. Site Location

The area of land subject to this draft plan of management is located in the seaside town of Eden on the Far South Coast of New South Wales, approximately 500km south of Sydney and 650 km East of Melbourne. (Figure 1)

This Plan of Management incorporates those reserves from the recently dedicated reserves on the northern side of Lake Curalo to Nullica River. (Figure 2)

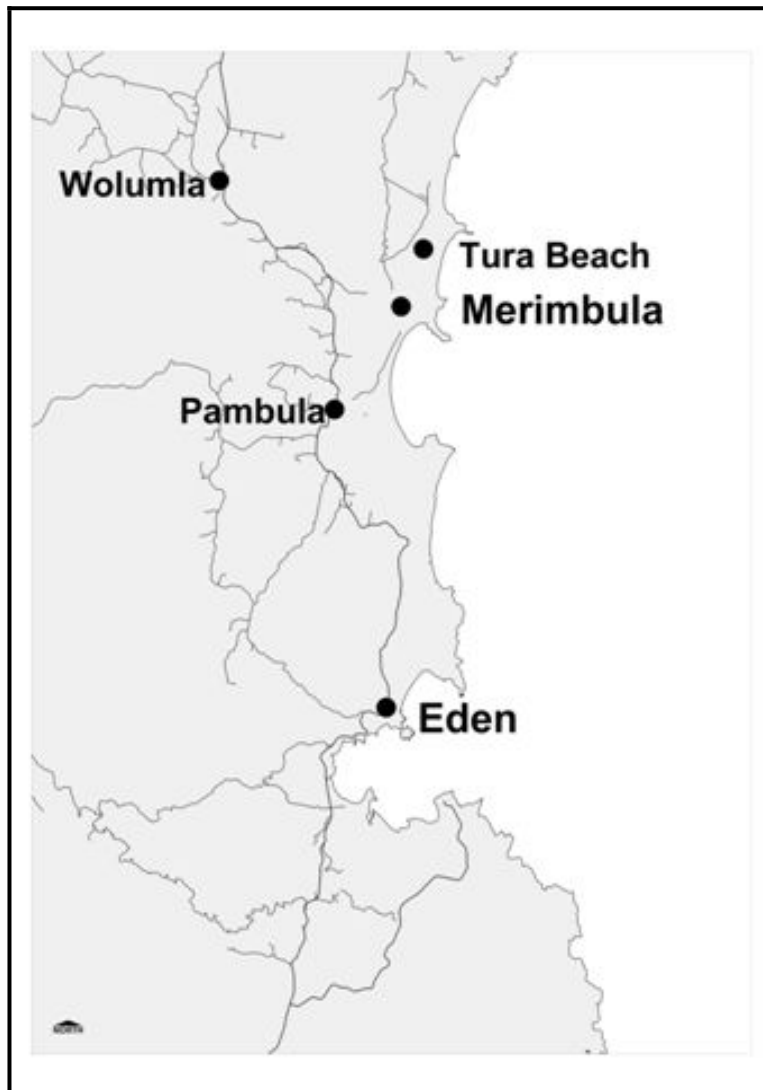


Figure 1 Eden locality map

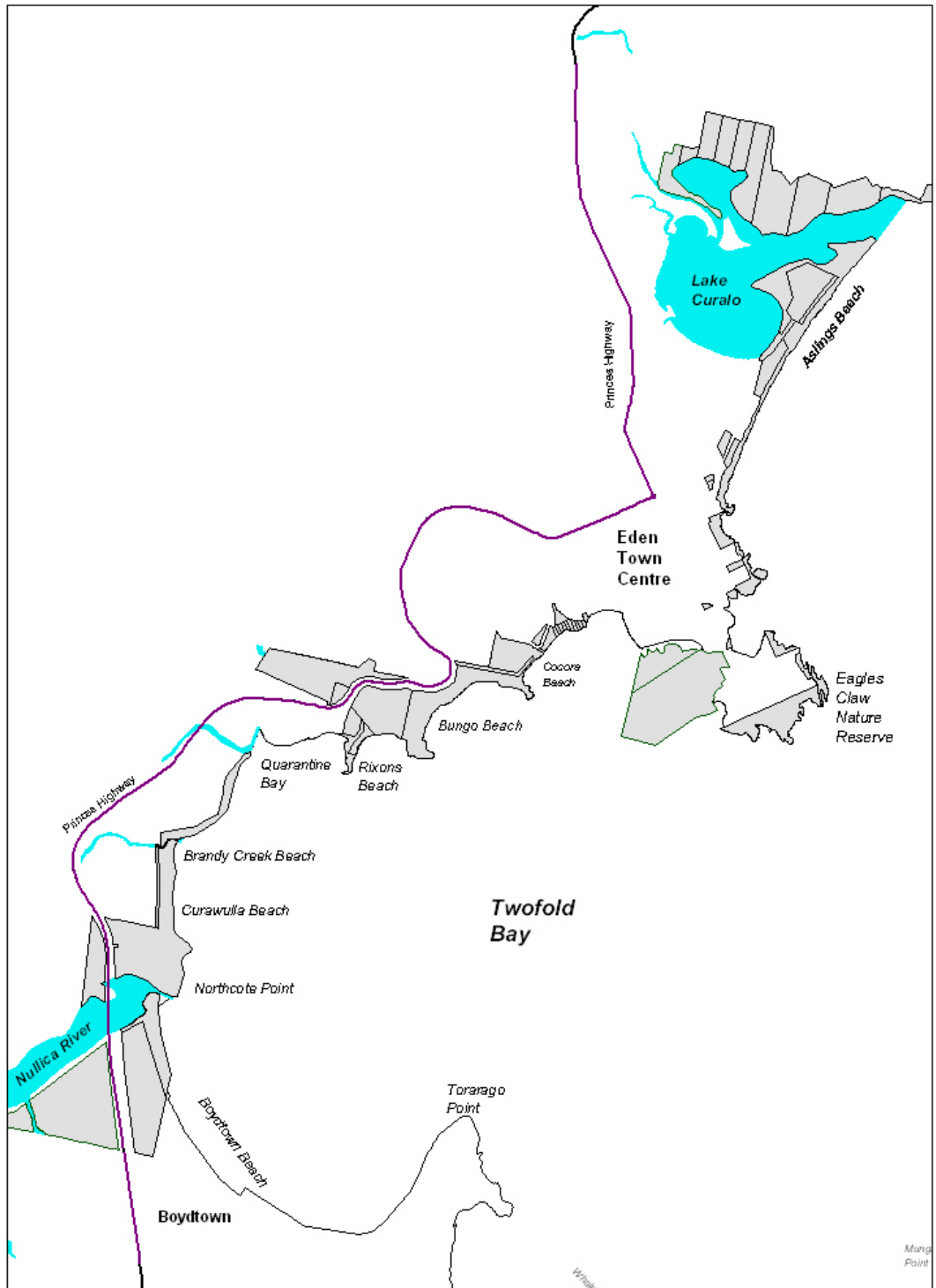


Figure 2 Eden foreshore reserves planning area

2.2. Reserve management, status and zoning

Status and zoning

All land included in this plan (and the Apex Park Community Land Plan of Management Appendix A) is Crown land or Council owned land reserved for public purposes. Bega Valley Shire Council and Department of Lands are the principal stakeholders with statutory responsibility for the area. Description and status details are provided below:

Town and parish: Bimmil
 Part town of Eden
 County: Auckland
 LGA: Bega Valley Shire
 Area: Approx.

Name and Description	Crown Land Status/ Purpose	Original Notification (Gazette date)	Trust Details	BVSC Zoning
R1002846 Reserves north of Lake Curalo.	Public Recreation and Coastal Environmental Protection	11/2/2000	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 25/2/2000	6(a)
R580070 Lake Curalo Wetlands Reserve, Eden Caravan Park, Aslings Beach & Eden Tennis Courts	Public Recreation	7.10.1899	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 4/12/1936 (dedication)	6(a)
R43525 Aslings Beach South	Public Baths	20.1.1909	Devolved to Council	6(a)
R68304 Paisley Park	Public Recreation	5.5.1939	Devolved to Council	6(a)
R61431 Apex Park Allotments 11 and 12, Sec 23, DP 758379	Revoked 18.6.1976	Vested in BVSC 18.6.1976	Community Land (LGA 1993)	6(a)
R9728 Memorial Park & George Bass Park	Public Recreation	21.9.1899	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 13.2.1998	6(a)
R85447 Albert Terrace	Public Recreation	10.9.1965	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 10.6.1966	6(a)
R79920 Wecoon Reserve	Public Recreation	20.9.1957	Devolved to Council	6(a)
R53370 Rotary Park, Pilots Station & Quarantine Bar Reserve	Public Recreation	11.7.1919	Devolved to Council	6(a)
R83815 Cocora Beach Reserve & Bungo Beach Reserve	Public Recreation	27.4.1962	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 12.10.1962	6(a) 1(a); 7(f1); 2(e)

Name and Description	Crown Land Status/ Purpose	Original Notification (Gazette date)	Trust Details	BVSC Zoning
R78777 Northcote Point & Brandy Creek Reserve	Public Recreation	3.8.1956	Devolved to Council	1(a); 6(a); 7(f1)
R90939 (Nullica River South)	Public Recreation and Access	28.10.1977	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 28.10.1977	6(a)
R4370 Crown road but was closed 26.9.1980 (7034/1045350)	Public Recreation	Added to Reserve 78777 25.11.1983	Devolved to Council	1 (a)
R7034 Crown road but was closed 15.4.2005 (adj. Cosham Close) (7002/1069881)	Public Recreation	Added to Reserve 83815 15.4.2005	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 12.10.1962	2(e)
R78777 (Nth Nullica River)	Public Recreation	3.8.1956	Devolved to Council	6(a)

Within and adjacent to the Reserve system there are a number of licenses, permissive occupancies and reserves managed by a Trust Manager other than the Bega Valley Shire Council. These are:

Name and Description	Crown Land Status/ Purpose	Original Notification (Gazette date)	Trust Details	BVSC Zoning
R97946	Rescue Station	1960	Trust Manager Unknown	Open Space
R 97946	Lighthouse and pilot station	1985	Volunteer Coastal Patrol appointed Trust Manager 1985	Open Space
Twofold Bay Yacht Club	Permissive Occupancy		Dept of Lands	1 (a)
Eden Amateur Fishing Club	Not reserved.		Licence to Eden Amateur Fishing Club.	1 (a)

3. Legislative and policy setting

It is essential in preparing this draft plan that the relevant legislation and Government policies are taken into consideration, of which the *Crown Lands Act 1989*, *Local Government Act 1993* and the *NSW Coastal Policy 1997* are the most significant. These documents stress the conservation of natural resources and their management in an ecologically sustainable manner, while at the same time providing appropriate opportunities for public use.

This plan must also address the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *State Environment Planning Policy 71*. These establish the statutory planning framework that must be followed in the management of foreshore reserves in the planning area. Other important State policies include the *State Rivers and Estuaries Policy* and *NSW Coastline Hazard Policy 1998*.

There are other policies that examine the local environmental conditions and impose restrictions and conditions on the type of development that is possible on the Eden Foreshore Reserves. These include the *Bega Valley Shire Local Environment Plan*, the *Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan*, *Eden Boydtown Structure Plan* and *Snug Cove Master Plan*.

3.1. Crown Land, the Reserve System and Trust Management

The *Crown Lands Act 1989* governs the planning, management and use of Crown land, and includes provisions to reserve or dedicate lands for prescribed public purposes and for leasing and licensing. The collection of Crown land for which has been set-aside for a public purpose is called the Crown Reserve System.

Reserve management

The Department of Lands, together with reserve trusts appointed by the Minister is responsible for the administration and management of the NSW Crown Reserve System.

The Bega Valley Shire Council has been appointed Trust Manager for seven reserves in the Eden Foreshore Reserve system under Part 5 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. Council also manages seven reserves in the Reserve System by devolvement by the provisions of section 48 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Management by devolvement does not give Council the powers to lease/ licence and collect income for the use of the reserve for the purpose it has been reserved.

There are also some Reserves adjacent to the planning areas that are managed directly by the Department of Lands.

Council has, under Section 355 of the *Local Government Act 1993* appointed the Eden Foreshore Committee for the care, control and management of the Eden Foreshore. The area of jurisdiction extends from Aslings Beach above high water mark to the rock pool and adjacent reserves and the Lake Curalo foreshore reserves, but may be extended by vote at ordinary meeting.

The Committee operates under Guidelines prepared by Council.¹

How the Crown reserves and dedications can be used

Uses and activities in land reserved for public purposes are broadly defined by the public purpose of the reservation or dedication, in conjunction with any conditions and provisions within the specific zoning in the Councils local environmental plan.

In addition, case law judgments influence the policy and practice of the Department of Lands and the Trust Managers. The body of case law which helps define acceptable uses and activities on public recreation reserves provides the following guidance:

- Use of the reserve must be consistent with the public purposes for which the land is dedicated or reserved and ancillary to or supportive of the purpose.
- Improvements and developments to land which is reserved or dedicated are confined to those which support, or are ancillary to, the public purpose of the reservation or dedication;
- Land reserved or dedicated for public recreation must be open to the public generally as a right. The public may only be restricted from access to parts of the reserve and buildings thereon, if it is necessary for the public's enjoyment of the reserve to be excluded, e.g. a workshop, equipment storage or operational facilities;

3.2. NSW Crown Lands Act 1989

As the Eden Foreshore Reserves are Crown reserves, the Plan of Management is to be prepared strictly in accordance with Division 6 of the *Crown Lands Act 1989* and the principles for Crown land management as set out in Section 11 of the Act. These principles are that:

- Environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land.
- The natural resources of the Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible.
- Public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged.
- Where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity.
- Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent with the above principles.

The Act sets out specific requirements in relation to the referral, display and adoption of a plan. The Act requires that the draft Plan be placed on public display for not less than 28 days and that the Minister for Lands must consider timely comment before adopting the Plan.

¹ Bega Valley Shire Council Eden Foreshore Committee Guidelines.

The Minister must also refer a copy of the draft Plan to the Trustee (Bega Valley Shire Council) for consideration. The Minister may adopt a Plan of management without alteration or with such alteration as the Minister thinks fit. Once a Plan is adopted, it must be carried out and no works may be undertaken in respect of the reserve unless they are in accordance with the Plan.

3.3. Reserves managed under the Local Government Act 1993

The Eden Foreshore Reserve system includes one reserve (Apex Park) the management of which is vested in Council under the Local Government Act and classified as “Community Land”

Plans of management must be prepared for all community land.

The minimum requirements under the Act are that a plan of management must:

- Categorise the land in accordance with s36 (4) and (5).
- Contain objectives for the management of the land.
- Contain performance targets.
- Specify the means of achieving the objectives and performance targets.
- Specify how achievement of the objectives and performance targets is to be assessed (s36 (3)).
- A Community Lands Plan of Management for Apex Park can be found in Appendix A of this (Eden Foreshore Reserves) plan of management.

3.4. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* forms the framework for land use planning in NSW. Works proposed on the reserve may require development consent under Part 4 of this Act.

The EP&A Act sets up environmental planning instruments which provide a basis for development control at state-wide (State Environmental Planning Policy-SEPP), regional (Regional Environmental Plans-REP) and local levels (Local Environmental Plans-LEP and Development Control Plans-DCP). Consent granted by Council must be in accordance with the planning instruments gazetted for the area.

The State Environmental Planning Policy No 71: Coastal Protection

The State Environmental Planning Policy No 71- Coastal Protection (SEPP 71) commenced in November 2002. SEPP 71 has been made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and aims to ensure that the coastal zone is protected in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.

This policy aims to:

- Protect and manage the natural, cultural, recreational and economic attributes of the New South Wales coast.

- Protect and improve existing public access to and along coastal foreshores to the extent that this is compatible with the natural attributes of the coastal foreshore.
- Ensure that new opportunities for public access to and along coastal foreshores are identified and realised to the extent that this is compatible with the natural attributes of the coastal foreshore.
- Protect and preserve Aboriginal cultural heritage, and Aboriginal places, values, customs, beliefs and traditional knowledge.
- Ensure that the visual amenity of the coast is protected.
- Protect and preserve beach environments and beach amenity.
- Protect and preserve native coastal vegetation.
- Protect and preserve the marine environment of New South Wales.
- Protect and preserve rock platforms.
- Manage the coastal zone in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development (within the meaning of section 6 (2) of the *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*).
- Ensure that the type, bulk, scale and size of development is appropriate for the location and protects and improves the natural scenic quality of the surrounding area.
- Encourage a strategic approach to coastal management.

SEPP 71 provides for the Minister for Natural Resources to have over-riding consent authority for developments up to 100m above the mean high water mark of the sea, a bay or an estuary.

3.5. Bega Valley Shire Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2002

The Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan (2002) divides the land within the Bega Valley Shire into different land use zones. Council is the consent authority for activities and developments that are undertaken in areas zoned under the LEP. The provision for each zone includes objectives, activities allowed within and without development consent from Council and the activities prohibited, these are outlined in the LEP.

3.6. NSW Coastal Policy 1997

The NSW Coastal Policy was adopted in November 1997 and provides a policy framework through which effective, balanced and coordinated management of the N.S.W. Coastal Zone can occur. The central focus of the policy is the Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) of the Coastline. The Coastal Council of NSW is a body set up by the NSW Government which is responsible for ensuring all parties involved in the implementation of the Coastal Policy (State agencies, local councils, other public authorities and non-governmental organisations) perform their tasks effectively.

Objectives from the Coastal Policy of particular relevance to this plan are:

Objective 1.1

To identify coastal lands and aquatic environments with conservation values and devise and implement acquisition policies, management strategies and controls to ensure that those values are protected.

Objective 1.2

To conserve the diversity of all native plant and animal species and to protect and assist the recovery of threatened and endangered species.

Objective 1.4

To manage the coastline and estuarine environments in the public interest to ensure their health and vitality.

Objective 1.5

To foster new initiatives and facilitate the continued involvement of the community in programs aimed at the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coastal areas.

Objective 2.1

To give the impacts of natural processes and hazards a high priority in the planning and management of coastal areas.

Objective 3.1

To identify and protect areas of high natural or built aesthetic quality.

Objective 4.1

To effectively manage and conserve cultural heritage places, items and landscapes.

Objective 4.2

To recognise the rights and needs of indigenous people and to ensure inputs by Aboriginal communities prior to making decisions affecting indigenous communities.

Objective 5.3

To develop and implement “best practice” approaches to achieving sustainable resource management.

Objective 7.1

To increase public access to foreshores when feasible and environmentally sustainable options are available.

Objective 7.2

To ensure risks to human safety from the use of coastal resources is minimised.

Objective 8.4

To develop adequate formal and informal education and awareness programs addressing coastal management issues.

Objective 9.1

To facilitate consistent and complementary decision making which recognises the three spheres of government.

Objective 9.3

To ensure local government coastal policy and management is integrated and involves community participation and information exchange.

The Plan of Management process is an effective way in which Council and State Government agencies can implement the requirements of the Coastal Policy and enable Council to coordinate the effective management of its extensive and diverse coastal reserve system.

3.7. State Rivers and Estuary Policy

The objective of the State Rivers and Estuary Policy is to manage the rivers, estuaries and adjacent wetlands of NSW in ways which:

- Slow, halt or reverse the overall rate of degradation in their systems;
- Ensure the long-term sustainability of their essential biophysical functions and
- Maintain the beneficial use of these resources.

Recommendations of this Plan of Management and future use and management of the study area will be consistent with this policy.

3.8. Crown Lands Caravan Parks Policy 1990

The Crown Lands Caravan Policy has been prepared to guide the management and administration of caravan parks and camping grounds on Crown lands.

The objectives of the policy in relation to the provision of and management of caravan parks are:

- To develop a caravan park and camping ground system on Crown land which meets the needs of the community and provides a range of facilities for short term use, long term use and camping.
- To manage the caravan parks in an environmentally acceptable manner, to provide for the protection of important scenic, natural and cultural resources consistent with the principles of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*.
- To ensure that caravan parks and camping grounds on Crown land are managed in a way that provides appropriately for the recreational and social needs of the community.
- To encourage the entrepreneurial management of caravan parks on Crown land in order to provide the community with an appropriate standard of facility and the Government with an optimum financial return for the land it provides.

3.9. Other planning strategies for Eden/Boydton/Twofold Bay

The Eden Foreshore Reserves Plan of Management has given consideration to and is in accord with local land use plans and strategies including the *Draft Eden Boydton Structure Plan*, *Draft Master Plan for Snug Cove and Environs*, and the *Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan*. These plans will also guide Council's preparation of its Comprehensive Local Environment Plan- to steer land use for the next 20 years.

Eden Boydton Structure Plan

The following land use elements and actions are identified in *Eden Boydton Structure Plan* :

- Increased accessibility needed for seniors and persons of restricted mobility in both public and private infrastructure.
- Finalise master plan of Eden Cove and negotiate developer agreement to improve foreshore recreation and conservation opportunities in this area.
- Increase public access to foreshore, bay and hinterland particularly pedestrian and cyclists. Attempt to provide a network of public access around as much of the foreshore (including Lake Curalo) as is practical.
- Implement the findings of the Lake Curalo Estuary Management Plan.
- Ensure usability of reserves and parks for all user groups.
- Protect foreshore environments by maximising the conservation of all coastal vegetation and enhancing degraded area throughout the public lands.
- Improve interpretation of facilities and services available (directional signage).
- View corridors to be identified, preserved and enhanced where possible.
- Enhance reserve connectivity to improve pedestrian access opportunities and where practical, strengthen wildlife corridors.
- Improve fire hazard identification and management, including strategically located Asset Protection Zones around perimeter of natural resources and urban development.
- Identify future open space and recreation facility requirements.
- That part Reserve R78777 between Brandy Ck and Nullica River be rezoned as 7(d)
- Curalo Lagoon and surrounding estuary is proposed to be part of a new zoning category of 7(e) Environment Protection Coastal Estuaries to provide specific protection to this sensitive coastal lake.

Snug Cove and Environs Master Plan, Eden

(Urban Advisory Service, NSW Department of Planning August 2004)

The following elements and actions of the Draft Snug Cove Master Plan have been given consideration in this Plan of Management:

Future Character

- Vegetation and steep cliffs surrounding Ross Bay, Snug Cove and Cattle Bay will continue to form strong and clear boundaries around the town- particularly between the town and the ocean but also between natural and urban areas.
- A well defined and, wherever possible, continuous network of foreshore open space will provide an important and safe recreational amenity for Eden residents and has potential to become an attraction for future visitors and tourists.
- Cattle Bay: When the site is developed, a new public park adjacent to Cattle Bay beach should be established to allow enjoyment of and access to the foreshores. Informal pathways between beach and streets may be developed but only where they do not require significant vegetation clearance of land, otherwise pathways should be located adjacent to existing streets. A new pathway between Inlay Street and Cattle Bay will provide easy access to the site and foreshore park.

Principles

- Maintain and protect foreshore areas in their natural state except those areas allocated for foreshore parks.
- Protect the natural and 'wild' character of all foreshore open space,
- Maintain and enhance the existing foreshore park on Eagles Claw (Rotary Park) and the end of Inlay Street.
- Enhance the useability, access to and enjoyment of the foreshore by creating new public parks on:
 - Victoria Terrace at the end of Flinders Street.
 - Adjacent to Cattle Bay Beach
 - On the eastern end of Weecoon Street.
- Ross Bay future character:
 - A new foreshore reserve bounded by a public street will best make the reserve safe, useable and accessible for the public.
 - Reveal the visual qualities and protect significant views of the site by enhancing views from water to water and water to vegetation.
- Maintain and enhance Eagles Claw as a vegetated promontory when viewed from the north along Albert Terrace including protecting and restoring remnant coastal foreshore vegetation around the Eagles Claw.

Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan

Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan was prepared in 2002 in accordance with the *NSW State Rivers and Estuary Policy*.

Lake Curalo Estuary management Study and Plan recommended the following goals of particular relevance to this Plan of Management:

- Improve water quality within Lake Curalo and its tributaries
- Protect and conserve aquatic habitat, fauna and foreshore vegetation;
- Increase opportunities for low-impact recreational use of the lake and foreshores
- Ensure future developments do not impact on the values of Lake Curalo.

The Plan recommended the construction of a path/boardwalk around Lake Curalo. A less formal walking track consisting of natural or cement-stabilized surface is recommended on the northern side of Lake Curalo, 'consistent with the existing and proposed bush character'.

The following policies/practices to minimize the input of nutrients to the lake and minimize weed invasion of bushland were recommended:

- Rehabilitation of native bushland – weed control, removal of non-indigenous species, bush regeneration, supplementary planting with species indigenous to the area.
- Landscaping/re-establishment of vegetated corridors to utilize plants grown from local seed stock to preserve genetic variability.
- Native vegetation to be retained and a buffer strip maintained between mown lawn and vegetated foreshores and creek/drainage lines.
- Native grasses to be used in passive recreation areas.
- Control burning to be in mosaic form and have regard to fire regimes which encourage regeneration of native plants.
- Exotic vegetative material containing seed heads or capable of re-sprouting to be removed from site and not used for mulch.

A Visual Amenity Study undertaken as part of the Estuary Management Study and Plan identified the northern foreshores of the lake and the slopes and ridges leading to the lake as being of high visual amenity. The Visual Amenity Study recommended that:

- Ridgeline vegetation should be protected and maintained where possible.
- Creek line and foreshore vegetation should be protected and maintained where possible.
- Existing mature trees should be retained where possible.
- The use of indigenous canopy trees to soften new and existing development should be encouraged.

- Programs to regenerate existing and preserved bushland in the vicinity of Lake Curalo should be continued and expanded.
- A landscape buffer area was required at the junction of developed areas and the foreshore open space in many instances to soften visual impact.

The development of a walkway around sections of the Lake’s foreshore be encouraged, as this would provide low impact access to an important scenic and educational resource.

3.10. NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983)

The following reserve areas encompassed by this plan of management are subject to Land Claims, under the NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act (1983).

Bega Valley Shire will consult the claimants of these reserve areas with regard this plan and the management strategies proposed for these areas.

Name and Description	Crown Land Status/ Purpose	Original Notification (Gazette date)	Trust Details	BVSC Zoning
R90470 Quondong Point, Legges Beach Reserve & Brandy Creek	Public Recreation	28.6.1974	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 18.10.1974	6(a); 7(f1)
R78777 Northcote Point & Brandy Creek Reserve	Public Recreation	3.8.1956	Devolved to Council	1(a); 6(a); 7(f1)
R90939 (Nullica River South)	Public Recreation and Access	28.10.1977	BVSC appointed Trust Manager 28.10.1977	6(a)

3.11. Bega Valley Shire Companion Animals Policy

The following is a brief description of the Bega Valley Shire Council Companion Animals Policy as it relates to the Eden Foreshore Reserves. The Policy describes locations and times when dogs are permitted with and without leash and where dogs are prohibited.

In the Eden area there are two areas where dogs may be exercised off leash at all times:

- Aslings Beach: from the Curalo Lagoon entrance south to the skate park and
- Keith’s Pinch (Bungo Beach) between the rocky headlands.

These areas are signposted.

Dogs are prohibited between 8am to 6pm from December 1 to April 30 each year at Cocora Beach.

Dogs are also prohibited at all times when lifeguards are in attendance at Aslings Beach within 100 metres of the patrolled zone. This area varies according to sea conditions.

Council provides waste disposal bins adjacent to all leash free areas and may also supply dog faeces disposal bags in some locations. When bins or disposal bags are not supplied by Council then dog owners are required to provide and use their own disposal bags and to remove the waste and dispose of it properly.

Council also provides dog faeces disposal bags in dispensers at a number of locations throughout the Shire where dog walkers use walking paths and the like in larger numbers. Waste bins are also provided at most of these locations and dog owners need to be aware of their responsibilities for waste disposal.

When using these popular walking locations dog owners are required to ensure that dogs remain on leash and under effective control.

3.12. Other relevant legislation and policies

Lower South Coast Regional Environmental Plan No1 and No2.

NSW Coastline Hazard Policy 1998

Coastal Crown Lands Policy 1991

Native Titles Act 1993 (Commonwealth)

Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

Native Species Conservation Act, 1997.

Native Vegetation Act, 2003

Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act 1948

The Local Government Act 1993

4. Land description and analysis

4.1. Visual amenity

In terms of landscape character the planning area can be divided into different physical areas that have inherently different scenic and visual qualities. The different landscape character of these areas should be recognised and differentiated as appropriate. These areas and their desirable landscape and scenic characteristics are:

- The natural coastal edge, rocky foreshore and beaches.
- The marine infrastructure/ waterfront areas of Snug Cove, Ross Bay, Cattle Bay and Quarantine Bay.
- The lakes and lagoons.
- The urban parks.
- The exposed headland from Eagles Claw to Snug Cove (incorporating the light house, pilot station and Rotary Park).

Scenic quality and landscape value are considered to be very high given location of the reserve system in the immediate coastal zone.

The Foreshore Reserves are visible from adjoining residential areas, from many vantage points along the coastal zone, from within Eden Urban area and from Twofold Bay.

4.2. The physical environment

Environmental protection, nature conservation and public recreation have been identified by the Department of Lands Draft Crown Land Assessment- Eden Township as suitable uses for the foreshore reserve system from Lake Curalo to Oman Point (the limit of their study area). An environmental use suitability was assigned in recognition of the need to protect the sensitive coastal complex vegetation, dune, beach, lagoon environment and associated items or features of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance. Nature conservation was considered a suitable use given the presence of under target ecosystems (in parts) and the specialised fauna habitat it provides, especially for nectar feeding birds and threatened shorebird species such as the Pied Oystercatcher and the Sanderling.

Topography

Landform from Nullica River to Cattle Bay is a mix of estuary, dunes, beaches, cliffs, gullies vegetated side slopes and low headlands. The landform between Snug Cove and the southern part of Aslings Beach consists mainly of headland and cliff.

Aslings beach area consists of dunes and beach. The Reserve adjacent to Lake Curalo is principally wetland and estuarine landscape backed by sparsely vegetated side slopes between Lake Curalo and Eden Cove estate.

Vegetation

Because the Eden Foreshore Reserve system is located along a narrow strip of land bordering Twofold Bay and adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, it contains a variety of vegetation communities that are typical of the coastal area.

The southern part of the reserve system, from Cocora Beach to the picnic area on the southern banks of the Nullica River forms part of a large contiguous tract of forest that includes Nullica State Forest.

In the area to the south of Nullica River, the plant species differs from the northern parts of the reserve system, as the reserves are situated on a sand dune and swale system. The vegetation of the strandline comprises mainly *Spinifex sericeus* (Beach Spinifex) and *Poa poiformis* (Beach Poa). *Lomandra longifolia* (Swordgrass) occurs across much of the foredune and throughout the Nullica River picnic area. *Acacia longifolia var sophorea* and *Banksia integrifolia* are the dominant species behind the dunes, however, further away from the foredune the vegetation grades into a *Eucalypt woodland* dominated by *E. Viminalis* (Manna Gum) in the overstorey, *A. mearnsii* in the understorey, and a dense ground cover of *Pteridium esculentum* (Bracken).

Between Nullica River and Quarantine Bay along the top of the cliff line, the vegetation comprises an overstorey of eucalypt species, predominantly *E. siberi* (Silvertop Ash), *E. longifolia* (Woollybutt) and *E. bosistoana* (Coast Grey Box), Understorey species include *Allocasuarina littoralis* (Black She-oak) *Melaleuca armillaris* (Giant Honey Myrtle) and *Acacia Longifolia* (coast Wattle). Ground cover species are sparsely scattered and include miscellaneous grasses, (*Helichysum abcordarym* (grey Everlasting), *Oxylobium ilicifolium* (Prickly Oxylobium) and *Hakea sericea* (Bushy Needlewood) occurring in some areas

On headland areas the vegetation is typically dominated by *M. armillaris* with scattered *Acacia falciformis* (Hickory) and eucalypts that have a stunted growth form caused by the relatively harsh growing conditions.

Between Quarantine Bay and Lake Curalo the reserves support the following three main floristic assemblages listed and mapped by Keith and Bedward, NPWS in their Vegetation of the South East Forests Region, Eden NSW and the accompanying Cunninghamia Volume 6 1999.

Coastal dry shrub forest occupying the dry ridges and slopes south of the Princes Highway.

- Dominant Overstorey Species: *Eucalyptus sieberi* and *E. agglomerate* c. and *Allocasuarina littoralis*.
- Understorey species: Open sclerophyll and shrub stratum including *Acacia obtusifolia*, *Monotoca scoparia*, *Podolobium ilicifolium*, *Persoonia linearis* and *Platysace lanceolata*, Vines of *Billardiera scandes* twine amongst the shrubs.
- Groundcover species: Sparse, comprising sclerophyll herbs *Stylidium granifolium*, *Dianella caerulea* and *Lepidosperma laterale*.

Warm temperate rainforest occupying the steep sheltered gullies.

- Dominant Overstorey Species- *Acmena smithii* and *Pittosporum undulatum*. Less frequent trees include *Doryphora sassafras*, *Polyscias murrayi*, *Acronychia oblongifolia* and others. The dense canopy exceeds 15m in height with emergent eucalypts over 20m tall. There are numerous lianas such as *Marsdenia rostrate*, *Morinda jasminoides* and *Pandorea pandorana*, and sporadic epiphytes.
- Understorey species- *Euphomatia laurina*, *Cyathea spp.* and *Dicksonia antarctica* make up the prominent substratum.
- Groundcover: patchy with the prostrate succulent herb *Carpobrotus glaucescens*, the sedge *isolepsis nodosa* and the herb *Oxalis perennans*.

Coastal scrub/ beach strand grassland occupying the foredune, headlands and beaches.

- Dominant overstorey species: *Acacia sophorae* (Coastal Wattle), *Banksia integrifolia* (Coast Banksia) and *Leptospermum Laevigatum* (Coast Tea Tree) and *Leucopogon parviflorus* (Coastal Bearded Heath). *Melaleuca armillaris* (Giant Honey Myrtle) tends to be more dominant on the headlands and cliffs.
- Groundcover: Patchy with the prostrate succulent herb *Carpobrotus glaucescens*, the sedge *Isolepsis nodosa* and the herb *Oxalis perennans*.
- Behind the cliff line immediately adjacent to Rixons and Bungo Beaches the forest comprises even age *E Sieberi*, *E longifolia* and *E. bosistoana*. This area has also been identified as Old Growth Forest in the Lands Department's *Draft Crown Land Assessment- Eden Township*. It must be noted that the Crown Lands Assessment states that this old growth is not defined as an 'under target ecosystem' and as such it has no specific policy or legislative protection requirements.

Eden Resort Hotel & Residential Development; Statement of Environmental Effects² identified five species of conservation significance that had the potential to occur in the proposed development site. These were *Acacia subtilinervis*, *Caladenia tessellata*, *Cryptostylis hunteriana*, *Phebalium ralstonii* and *Pultanea villifera*. It is considered that these species are therefore also likely to occur in the adjacent foreshore reserve system.

² Aargus Pty Ltd (2002) *Eden Resort Hotel & Residential Development; Statement of Environmental Effects*

Lake Curalo

The foreshore vegetation on the south eastern bank of Lake Curalo south of the Caravan Park, consists of saltmarsh containing creeping brookweed, rushes, samphirea and common reed backed by she-oak and paperbark.

The western edge of the lake contains a narrow band of saltmarsh with a single line of paperbarks and predominantly grassed reserve with numerous large eucalypts.

The northern shore of Lake Curalo consists of Melaleuca/ Casuarina backed by stands of large eucalypts and grassland

Lake Curalo contains a number of SEPP 14 Wetlands. These are located in the Palestine Ck estuary and adjacent to the south and eastern shores of the lake.

The *Eden Crown Lands Assessment* undertaken by the Lands Department identifies a large area of under target ecosystems located on the north side of Curalo Lake.

The Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan noted that members of the Estuary Management Committee had observed a decline in the extent of foreshore vegetation over the six years up to April 2002. Control burning for fire hazard reduction, mowing to maintain grass areas, clearing of informal tracks to the lake edge, trimming/removal of trees for views, replacement of foreshore vegetation with other plants species and tea-tree die-back were suggested as reasons for the reduction.

Threatened and regionally significant flora species and endangered ecological communities

Twenty threatened and regionally significant flora species and four endangered ecological communities have been recorded in the locality (of Cattle Bay)³.

³ Aargus Pty Ltd (2002), *Eden Resort Hotel and Residential Development; Statement of Environmental Effects*

Weeds

Bega Valley Shire Council, in co-operation with the local community actively controls and manages weeds in the Eden Foreshore Reserve System.

Weeds most commonly identified as occurring in the foreshore reserves include:

Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (most evident at Aslings Beach and Cocora Lagoon)
Kikuyu	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Other weeds identified as occurring in the foreshore reserves include;	
African lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
Beach daisy	<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monolifera</i>
Brome ssp	
Crofton weed	
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
Fleabane	<i>Conyza albida</i>
Ivy ssp	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Pines	<i>Various wildings from species planted on headland south of Bramble St</i>
Sea spurge	<i>Euopgorbia paralias</i>

It should be noted that many of the above are not eradicated but considered to be under control.

Fauna

The diversity of plant species found across the reserve system will most likely reflect the diversity of fauna species.

The reserves south of Cocora Beach, with their proximity to Nullica State Forest, form a relatively large tract of bushland providing a range of foraging and nesting habitat for fauna. Species are likely to range from tree hollow dependent arboreal fauna and birds including possums, gliders, owls, parrots and cockatoos to marine birds and waders that utilise the coastal cliffs, beaches and rivers.

The *Eden Resort Hotel and Residential Development, Statement of Environmental Effects* (Aargus Pty Ltd (2002) recorded five mammal species on the development site.

These were Common Brushtail Possum, Long-nosed Bandicoot, both native and common in the locality, House Mouse, Black Rat and Dog. These are also likely to occur in the Foreshore Reserve system.

The above Statement of Environmental Effects also stated that there was potential habitat in their planning area for Giant Burrowing Frog, Green and Golden Bell Frog, Little Whip Snake, Glossy Black-Cockatoo, Turquoise Parrot, Barking Owl, Powerful Owl, Masked Owl, Sooty Owl, Olive Whistler, Spotted-tailed Quoll, White-fronted Dunnart, Southern Brown Bandicoot, Koala, Yellow-bellied Glider, Eastern False Pipistrelle, Little Bent-wing Bat and Large-footed Myotis.

The masked Owl and Large Myotis were recorded with certainty at the site.

The Lake Curalo Estuary Processes Study notes that the following fauna have been identified in previous studies of Lake Curalo: common death adder, Long nosed bandicoot, Bandicoot, Sugar glider, Common ringtail Possum, Red necked Wallaby and flying fox. Residents have also reported tiger and black snakes along the foreshore of the Lake.

The Lake Curalo Estuary Process Study describes a list of birds recorded in studies of Lake Curalo. A total of 33 species have been recorded for the estuary, but none are listed as endangered or vulnerable under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.

Four birds were listed as protected under international agreements to which Australia is signatory: Japanese-Australia Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA) and the Agreement between Australia and the Peoples Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA) The birds include short-tailed shearwater, white-throated needletail, white-bellied sea eagle and bar-tailed godwit.

The coastal vegetation complex provides specialized habitat for a number of species, especially nectar feeding bird species. The immediate beach/ dune/ rock platform environment is especially important for some threatened species including the Pied Oystercatcher and the Sanderling and potentially the Little Tern, Hooded Plover and Sooty Oystercatcher.

The Cocora Lagoon Catchment area provides a diverse range of contiguous habitat types, including warm temperate rainforest and is therefore considered to be highly significant for fauna, including threatened fauna. It has also been identified by the Department of Lands as having important connectivity value with adjoining forested lands to the west and south.

W.S.Rooney & Associates (SKM, 1988) identified populations of pelican, black swan, cormorant, sandpiper and seagull roosting on sand flats and saltmarsh with duck, ibis, grey heron and plover common.

4.3. Hazards

Coastal hazards

It is now widely accepted within the international scientific community that the global climate is changing and will continue to change within future planning horizons. One of the primary effects of this is likely to be sea level change and the frequency of coastal flooding events.

The principal hazards relevant to a coastal hazard risk assessment include:

- Short-term coastal erosion including that resulting from severe storms, the behaviour of estuary entrances and slope instability.
- Long term coastline recession including that resulting from any imbalance in the sediment budget.
- Oceanic inundation of low-lying areas.

These hazard types were reflected in the Lands Department's Draft *Crown Land Assessment of Eden Township (2003)*. The Assessment identified coastal zone attack and potential flash flooding as risks in the lower lying lands in the vicinity of Cocora Lagoon and Lake Curalo. The risk was identified as "high"- greater than a one in 20 year risk.

Aslings Beach suffered severe erosion during the major storm ocean events of in the 1950's and late 1970's. The erosion scarp is still clearly evident and the relatively small amount of accretion that has occurred over the last 30 years indicates that Aslings Beach and adjacent bay area has a low sediment budget.

It is likely that Aslings Beach and public infrastructure located along the dunes will be subject to future storm events and will be at risk of significant erosion.

Fire management

The majority of the reserve system west of Snug Cove is mapped as High Fire Risk in the Rural Fire Service bushfire hazard mapping. The management of this land must comply with provisions of the Rural Fires Act 1997, the *Rural Fires and Environmental Assessment Amendment Act 2002* and *Planning for Bushfire Protection 2001*.

The Lands Department *Draft Land Assessment of Eden Township (2003)* also identified sections of Reserve 83815 (Council Managed) and R4370 (Lands Department managed) as being subject to high bush fire threat and suggests a 20-metre fuel reduced zone for Crown Land areas adjoining Cosham Close (now implemented) and Bay Street. A management track at the rear Ida Rodd Drive and Bay Street properties extends from Ida Rodd Drive to Cattle Bay.

Erosion

There is some erosion potential within the reserve system particularly in the areas of more erosive soils on headlands and gullies. Areas of concern include:

- The dunes, which are susceptible to erosion from pedestrian and vehicle access if not adequately controlled.
- The dunes at the southern end of Aslings Beach. Council's Engineering Department is currently preparing a stormwater management plan to reduce the volume of stormwater flowing across the dunes at that point.
- The headlands, cliff tops and steeper gullies between Nullica River and Cocora Beach and between Rotary Park and Aslings Beach are susceptible to soil erosion if vegetation is disturbed.

Some evidence of erosion can be found in the reserve adjacent to Eagles Claw at the Eastern end of Bramble St and at the Quarantine Bay car park adjacent to the Twofold Bay Amateur Fishing Club. There are two sediment traps at Quarantine Bay, which according to neighbouring property owners regularly fill during heavy rain events spilling sediment into Quarantine Bay.

Acid Sulphate soils

Acid sulphate soils may be present in the planning area. The Lands Department, in its *Draft Crown Land Assessment of Eden Township* identified that Acid Sulphate soils could be located in the vicinity of the Caravan Park east of Lake Curalo. The probability was identified as low.

4.4. Heritage

Aboriginal Heritage

The Department of Lands "*Draft Crown Land Assessment of all Crown Lands within Eden Township*" (2003) noted a high archaeological potential of Crown Lands in the Eden township, which includes a major portion of the Eden-Boydton foreshore Reserve system. The above Assessment also identified coastal crown reserves as being suited for environmental protection based on the likely presence of items or features of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

The Bega Valley Shire Eden Area DCP (No 34) notes that the Eden urban area contains a significant number of archaeological sites, particularly in sections that are undisturbed and close to water bodies.

Bell and Edwards (1980) noted several well-preserved open midden sites in the Lake Curalo area.

A site comprising middens, campsites and axe grinding groves has been recorded between the north end of Aslings Beach and Worang Point. (Robert Paton Archaeological Studies Pty Ltd, 1994).

European Heritage

The history of European settlement in Eden's, Twofold Bay area is quite unique. Its rich heritage is the oldest of not only the Bega Valley Shire, but also the entire State. Whaling and basic aquaculture endeavours predate almost all-pioneering activities of the region.

Within the reserve system, Eden Port and Cattle Bay feature prominently in the history of Eden, especially in relation to the whaling, fishing and transport industries. The Lighthouse and Pilot Station on Lookout Point have links with navigational history and these areas and structures are considered to have cultural value. European heritage is associated with the Cemetery at Aslings Beach and the headland buildings adjacent to Rotary Park.

4.5. Recreation Facilities and use

Public recreation has been recognised as a suitable use for a large part of the reserve system (by the Lands Department *Draft Crown Land Assessment – Eden Township*) given its location in the immediate coastal zone, the high demand for this use in the area, the range of facilities already established, and the capability of the land to sustain an appropriate level of recreational use with appropriate management.

Public Open Space

The Eden Foreshore Reserves provide a diversity of recreational settings ranging from highly urbanised to remote and natural experiences. They are used for a wide range of informal recreation activities such as swimming, picnicking, walking, cycling, fishing and prawning, boating, bird watching and sightseeing.

Picnic facilities with toilets, seating, tables and water are provided at Quarantine Bay, Cocora Beach, Nullica River, Memorial Park, and George Bass Park and at Rotary Park.

Playgrounds are located throughout the reserve system. Major playgrounds are found at Rotary Park, Cocora Beach and Aslings Beach.

The Eden Skate Park is located in the reserve at Aslings Beach, adjacent to the Tennis Courts. The courts are run by the Eden Tennis Club and public access is available.

Walking is well provided for with a shared walkway being developed around the shores of Curalo Lake and an informal track linking Cocora Beach to Quarantine Bay.

Boat Launching and Mooring Facilities

Quarantine Bay is the major regional recreational boating and fishing facility in Eden and the region as it provides safe ocean access along with swing moorings, concrete boat ramp, car and trailer parking, picnic facilities, toilets and clubhouses for the Eden Amateur Fishing Club and the Twofold Bay Yacht Club. Each club conducts Major State level events annually.

Small boats may also be launched from beaches around Lake Curalo, at Cocora Beach and from Victoria Terrace at Snug Cove.

Access

The majority of the Eden foreshore reserve system is easily accessible. Vehicular access is provided to all visitor nodes between Aslings Beach and Cocora Beach. Informal vehicle tracks have been formed into Bungo Beach and Brandy Creek Beach. Public vehicular access between Northcote Point and Brandy Creek Beach and north to Legges Beach is not possible. Public access to Legges Beach is limited as the nearest vehicular public access is at Quarantine Bay or the rough dry-weather track into Brandy Creek Beach.

A rough formed gravel vehicular track links quarantine Bay to Bungo Beach.

Eden Tourist Park

The Eden Tourist Park is located between Lake Curalo and Aslings Beach in Crown Reserve (R. 80070). It has been a popular holiday destination for local residents and holidaymakers from outside the region for many years because of its proximity to the beach and the range of affordable accommodation provided.

Accommodation offered consists of 17 Cabins, 106 powered sites and 61 un-powered sites.

Facilities include 3 BBQs, 2 amenity blocks and children's playgrounds.

The Bega Valley Shire Council operates the Park with Council staff providing planning and day-to-day on-site management services.

A number of capital works are proposed for the Park. Priority works include the construction of a new camp kitchen and six new cabins. Other improvements include sealing of all roads in the Park, a tree replacement program and a swimming pool.

The Eden Tourist Park will generate a valuable income stream for improvements and maintenance of the Eden Foreshore Reserve System. However, as significant capital expenditure is currently planned for the Tourist Park, a number of years of income consolidation may be required before a consistent income stream becomes available for use in the rest of the reserve system.

PART B: The Plan of Management

5. Values of the Reserve

The Eden Foreshore Reserve system to which this plan applies is seen as having values of local and regional significance. The natural settings and cultural features are valuable in their own right, and combined with their proximity to the ocean, they offer local residents, visitors and tourists a diverse range of recreational opportunities.

The following values of the Eden Foreshore Reserves have been identified:

Natural values

- The foreshore reserves contain large stands of remnant native vegetation communities that are examples of the area's indigenous vegetation.
- The coastal vegetation complex, the lagoon environment and the beach/dune system provide specialised habitat for a number of species, especially nectar feeding bird species and some threatened shorebird species.
- The dune system is the primary protection of community assets against encroachment by the sea.

Visual values

- The vegetation and landscape of the foreshore reserve system contributes to the informal and natural character of the Eden landscape.
- The coastal views from the reserve system are of an extremely high quality.

Recreational/social values

- The Eden Foreshore Reserve System is an important recreational resource for the Eden community. The ocean and bay beaches provide a popular meeting place for people of all ages and origins.
- The Eden Foreshore Reserve System offers opportunities for family recreation and social activities in range recreational settings. Its un-developed and informal landscape is highly valued by residents and visitors alike.
- Visitors and residents value the access the reserve system provide to the beach and water for recreational activities.

Tourism/commercial values

- The Eden Caravan Park is a valuable source of income for reserve maintenance and improvement.
- The Eden Foreshore reserve system offers access to the beach and boat access to the ocean, both being important drawcards for tourists visiting the area.

Cultural heritage

- The Eden Foreshore Reserve system has a strong association with Eden's maritime history.
- The study area has a long history of Aboriginal occupation and its Aboriginal heritage has the potential to enrich the Reserves values

6. Framework for development of the Plan of Management

This Plan of Management complies with relevant legislative requirements and policy objectives relating to Crown Reserve Plans of Management, ecologically sustainable development principles and community expectations of access and use of the Eden Foreshore Reserves.

There is a significant body of legislative requirements and policy objectives that Council is required to consider in preparing Plans of Management for Crown Reserves for which it is Trustee. As discussed in Chapter 3 “*Legislative and Policy Setting*”, these policies, acts and studies create the framework for the direction of reserve development, use and management.

This Draft Plan of Management incorporates many of the ideas put forward by Eden residents during the course of preparing this draft plan.

The following draft management strategies and actions are presented for public discussion. They have been prepared by Council staff for public discussion purposes. At this stage of the process, the draft does not necessarily indicate any preferred position of the Council. Councillors will only resolve a position on this strategy after careful consideration of all public submissions received and after amendments may have been affected to address concerns raised in submissions that Council feels are justified.

7. Operational Plan

The Operational Plan identifies the principal land management issues. A set of management strategies and actions accompany each issue providing an ongoing framework for the management of the foreshore reserve system. These management issues relate to the values of the reserve and are reflected in the Landscape Master plan. Each action is given a priority for implementation.

The following terminology is used in the Operational Plan.

Management Issue	The issue that requires a detailed approach to future management
Strategy	The broad management strategies required to address management issue.
Action	Specific actions that address the strategies.
Implementation Priority	<p>Category 1 actions are those that can be implemented immediately or very soon after the adoption of the Plan. They are policy or procedural matters and require minimal or no funding.</p> <p>Category 2 actions are those that require some funding and are principally concerned with protecting or conserving the values of the reserve, improving public safety or are minor maintenance and improvement matters.</p> <p>Category 3 actions are capital improvement items or items requiring a significant injection of funds. The timing of their implementation would be dependent the availability of funds from Council or external sources such as government grants</p>

» **NOTE:** The scheme does not propose one action to be more important than the next, but presents categories of timing for implementation.

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
NATURE CONSERVATION	Council, in managing the Foreshore Reserve System will protect and enhance the biodiversity of the foreshore reserve system.	1. Rehabilitate degraded foreshore Reserve areas with local native vegetation wherever possible.	2
		2. Re-zone Reserve 78777 as 7(d) Environmental Protection General as recommended by the Eden/Boydton Structure Plan.	1
		3. Reduce the number of informal walking tracks on the headland south of Bramble St and between Eagles Claw and Aslings Beach to limit erosion and public risk. Identify need for formal tracks in these areas	2
		4. Reduce illegal vegetation clearing of foreshore Reserves to improve private residential views by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly monitor the foreshore vegetation where illegal clearing has been observed Implementing a public information campaign to discourage illegal clearing and voluntary reporting of such activity. 	2
	Manage the foreshore Reserve system to protect the estuaries and lagoons within or adjacent to the reserve system.	5. Implement the recommendations of the Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan.	1,2 and 3
		6. Re-zone Lake Curalo and surrounding estuary as 7(e) Environmental Protection Coastal Estuaries as recommended by the Eden/Boydton Structure Plan and the Lake Curalo Estuary Management Study and Plan.	1
		7. The purpose of Cocora Lagoon, when reserved and incorporated into the Foreshore reserve system will be "Public Recreation and Coastal Environmental Protection".	1
	Protect the dune system of Aslings Beach and Twofold Bay.	8. At Aslings Beach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use indigenous species as described by Tynan and Meek (2003) Restoration of Aslings Beach Dunes to revegetate the dune system in accordance with the Department of Infrastructure Planning & Natural Resources (2001) Coastal Dune Management: A Manual of Coastal Management and Rehabilitation Techniques. Control pedestrian traffic to the beaches by providing well-maintained beach access ways and by installing, replacing and re-locating fences as required. Council has recently rationalised and repaired beach access ways and no new provision is proposed. Provide an emergency vehicular access point to Aslings Beach Prepare a stormwater management plan to control stormwater flow across the dunes at the southern end of Aslings Beach. 	2
			1
			3
2			
9. At reserves with Twofold Bay access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminate the vehicle access track to Bungo Beach at the southern end of the beach and install vehicle barriers. Place bollards and gate on Brandy Creek access track to prevent vehicles getting onto the dunes. Gate will be provided by Country energy to access power easements. 			

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
SOIL EROSION	Control recreational use and minimise development on soils susceptible to erosion.	10. Close and rehabilitate informal walking tracks that have developed where soil erosion potential is high, Priority will be given to reserve areas adjacent to Eagles Claw.	1
		11. Restrict public access to tracks on headlands and cliff tops constructed by Council or Eden Foreshore Cttee.	1
VISUAL AMENITY	Protect and Enhance the scenic qualities of the Eden foreshore reserve system.	12. Future developments are to be designed and sited to minimise visual impact. The landscape features and the natural values of the reserves should be dominant over built form, roads and car parking.	1
		13. Manage the headland cliff edges of the reserve system as natural landscapes while maintaining coastal views.	1
		14. Incorporate viewing platforms and interpretive information wherever appropriate, as part of new day use areas and walking trails.	3
		15. When planning for the replacement of the pine trees in Reserve 53370 (Rotary Park- Eagles Claw precinct) consideration will be given to view lines from residential areas, from the water and from within the reserve system.	3
WEED MANAGEMENT	Control and management of noxious and environmental weeds and pest animals in the Eden Foreshore Reserve System.	16. Develop a local integrated noxious weed management plan for the Eden Foreshore Reserve System. Funding will be sought to implement the plan, which will include the following components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the extent of weed infestation and rates of spread. • Management of existing infestations. • Minimise further spread. • Monitoring. 	2
		17. Treat all noxious weed infestations in accordance with the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 and Action #8.	2
		18. In the short term, priority will be given to the management of bridal creeper between Aslings Beach and Eagles Claw, Cocora Lagoon and blackberry throughout the reserve (with priority to the reserve immediately to the north of Lake Curalo).	2
		19. Discourage the use in private gardens, of plants identified by Bega Valley Shire Council as “native weeds” and “environmental weeds”	1
	Reduce the spread of plants identified as noxious and environmental weeds, from private gardens into the reserve.		

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Minimise the risk of damage to public and private assets from fire originating from the foreshore Reserve system.	20. Establish and maintain a fuel free and fuel reduced asset protection zones (APZ) as recommended by RFS. Extent and form of APZ will vary according to site and assets.	2
		21. Asset protection zones will be planned and constructed in collaboration with the NSW rural Fire Service and in accordance with the NSW Rural Fire Service "Planning for Bushfire Protection".	1
		22. The Eden Amateur Fishing Club and Twofold Bay Yacht Club will be encouraged to maintain asset protection zones around their properties.	1
		23. Ensure fuel is not unnecessarily built up in asset protection zones by removing illegal structures and dumped material from the APZ.	2
		24. Implement a community education program about the adverse impact of storing equipment and dumping garden and building waste in the reserve system.	2
		25. Where practicable, provide and maintain vehicle access to asset protection zones for management purposes.	n/a
		26. For site-specific actions refer to the Eden Foreshore Reserves Master Plan.	
ACID SULFATE SOILS	Ensure inappropriate development is not permitted on acid sulfate soils.	27. Comply with Bega Valley Shire LEP 2002 provisions relating to development on land identified as being on acid sulfate soils.	1
COASTAL HAZARDS	Ensure reserve and asset planning incorporate appropriate setback and design requirements for the impact of coastal hazards associated with climate change and major storm events.	28. Any development in the foreshore reserve system will take into account <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal erosion including that resulting from severe storms, the behaviour of estuary entrances and slope instability; • Long term coastline recession, and • Oceanic inundation of low-lying areas. 	1
		29. Only minor recreational assets will be permitted to be constructed within the 100yr coastal hazard line	1
		30. New major assets such as toilet blocks, caravan park facilities; car parks and playgrounds; will only be permitted outside the 100 year hazard zone	1
		31. New assets around Lake Curalo should be built as high as practical, preferably 3m AHD minimum	1

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
RECREATION AND TOURISM FACILITIES.	Provide facilities that support the enjoyment of the diverse recreational, natural, scenic and cultural values of the foreshore reserve.	32. When planning for recreation areas in the foreshore reserve system, ensure that a diversity of settings is provided. These settings will range from urban developed to remote and undeveloped.	1
		Sites to be managed as natural settings with minimal infrastructure will be:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rixons, Bungo, Legges and Brandy Creek beaches and adjacent reserves. • The reserve adjoining Eden Cove Estate on the northern side of Lake Curalo 	
		Recreation sites managed as urban developed settings with high levels of infrastructure (tables, seats, garbage collection, and signage) will be:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aslings Beach and reserves between Aslings Beach and Cattle Bay (including Cattle Bay and Ross Bay when dedicated as reserves). 	
		Recreation sites managed as town or regional level facilities (sealed car parking, toilets, group picnic facilities, garbage collection, information and interpretation) will be:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocora Beach, Quarantine Bay, Aslings Beach (including the skate park and tennis court precinct), Rotary Park and Snug Cove Reserves. 	1
		33. Council will seek to have foreshore land at Cattle Bay, Ross Bay developments and sections of private lands on the western side of Lake Curalo dedicated as foreshore reserves. Each reserve will extend from the mean high water mark and be of sufficient area to permit public access and allow construction of appropriate public infrastructure. (Ref. Snug Cove and Cattle Bay Masterplans)	
		34. Provide for access that is in keeping with the recreational setting and management objective of each site. This means that some sites may only be provided with pedestrian access (e.g. the northern shores of Curalo Lake, Rixons Beach and the northern section of Bungo Beach on the western shores of Lake Curalo See #72)	1
		Provide infrastructure that is constructed and maintained to current Bega Valley Shire Council and relevant Australian standards	
35. Use Bega Valley Shire standards for foreshore infrastructure to ensure uniformity of style and design, in keeping with the coastal theme of Eden.	1		
36. Prepare a visitor information and signage plan for the foreshore reserve system to incorporate orientation and directional signage and interpretation of cultural and natural values of the area. Signage will also incorporate Council's beach risk management policy of installing signs at beach entry points throughout the Shire, warning visitors of the dangers associated with the beach and ocean.	3		
37. Undertake site specific improvements as described in the Eden Foreshore Reserves Master Plan	Various		
38. All developments will be subject to Bega Valley Shire Council planning approval processes.	1		
	1		

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
		39. Provide safe walking and cycling paths	
		40. All utilities (water, electricity, gas, sewage) and structures in the foreshore reserves will comply with current statutory and regulatory requirements. Council will undertake periodic inspections in accordance with its Recreation Assets Maintenance Specifications.	1
		41. Routine reserve mowing and maintenance will be of a standard generally similar to that specified in the Bega Valley Shire Recreation Assets Maintenance Specifications.	1
	Landscape Master plans will be prepared for the major recreational sites in the Foreshore Reserve system.	42. A concept plan will be prepared for the Nullica River recreation area. The plan will address parking, picnic/ bbq facilities, shelter, toilets, and beach/ river access. Funding of improvements to this site will be linked to a Section 94 Plan for Boydtown Settlement approval.	3
		43. Prepare a Landscape Master Plan for Quarantine Bay that will address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and future levels of use. Being the main recreational boat-launching ramp in Eden, it is likely that Quarantine Bay will experience significant increases in demand over the next 10 to 20 years. • Erosion and sediment control • Impact on vegetation of unregulated parking in the treed area behind the formal boat ramp and trailer parking areas. • Current and future car parking demand • Provision of picnic facilities • Public safety • Signage and interpretation • Tourism opportunities • Boat launching facilities • Boat repair facilities and the storage of boat repair trailers which are currently stored in the reserve close to the Eden Amateur Fishing Clubhouse. • Boat moorings 	3
		44. In consultation with the Eden Rotary Club and the NPWS, prepare a Landscape Master Plan for the Eden Pilot Station- Eagles Claw that will address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing platforms • Formal and informal walking tracks • Car parking and vehicle access • Signage and interpretation • Fencing to protect fairy penguins if re-introduced • Vegetation management (including assessment of the pine trees and their replacement) • Public safety 	2

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
	Ensure Eden Tourist Park facilities continue to meet the needs and expectations of the Eden visitor market.	<p>45. Improve park facilities through an on-going program of capital works and maintenance as funding allow. Priority will be given to construction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new camp kitchen (Funds allocated) • A new holiday cabins • A swimming pool • Sealing in-park roads • Tree replacement <p>These projects will be funded by income from the Eden Tourist Park operating profits. It is recognised that not all Tourist Park income in any single year may be used for improvements in the Tourist Park, as some funds will be directed to works elsewhere in the Eden Foreshore Reserve.</p>	3
VEHICLE ACCESS	Ensure adequate vehicle access is available to the range of recreational settings in the foreshore Reserve system.	46. Maintain the existing number and standard of formal car parking areas.	2
		47. Monitor demand for parking in the reserve system's most popular sites (Aslings Beach, Quarantine Bay and Rotary Park/ Eagles Claw). If monitoring demonstrates a shortfall in supply at Aslings Beach, additional car parking spaces may be constructed immediately adjacent and to the north of the Eden Cemetery (Subject to a traffic study).	1
		48. Parking in the reserve system- adjacent to Eagles Claw and within the Snug Cove, Cattle Bay and Eden Cove precincts will be considered in masterplans to be prepared for each site.	1
		49. Maintain the northern foreshore of Lake Curalo, the northern section of Bungo Beach and the cliff-top above Rixons Beach as vehicle free areas.	1
		50. Maintain the current standard of vehicle access to Brandy Creek Beach, in keeping with its remote setting and low level of use, however prevent cars from parking on dunes / foreshore.	1
	Ensure the environmental impact of vehicle use is maintained within acceptable limits.	51. Terminate the Bungo Beach (Keefe's Pinch) track where it first meets the beach. This action will protect the northern section of Bungo Beach and the headland between Bungo and Rixons beaches from illegal vehicle access.	2
		52. Close any newly created informal vehicle access tracks and parking sites by installing barriers such as bollards and large boulders as appropriate.	2
		53. See also Action 11: "7.8 Recreation and Tourism "– for management actions for Quarantine Bay	1
		54. Maintain all vehicle barriers in working order.	

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
PEDESTRIAN ACCESS	Provide pedestrian access to a standard that allows all members of community to utilise reserve and prevents degradation of the natural environment	55. Pedestrian paths, lookout platforms, stairs etc will conform to the appropriate Australian Standards including those Standards applicable to disabled access.	1
		56. Where shared pedestrian/ cycle paths are to be constructed, the minimum path width will be 2.5metres wherever possible.	1
		57. Pedestrian/ cycleway tracks to be designed and constructed to minimise future maintenance costs. Boardwalks will only be used where no other suitable alternative is available.	1
		58. Incorporate Seating will be incorporated along pathways at main view points or as needed.	3
		59. Complete rationalisation of existing beach access ways, track stabilisation works and then maintain to safe standard. Determine appropriate location for vehicular access point.	2
		60. Pedestrian/ cycle way planning in the Snug Cove and Cattle Bay precincts will be considered in the master plans for each precinct.	1
		61. Reduce the number of informal walking tracks in the headland south east of Bramble St and between Eagles Claw and Aslings Beach to limit erosion.	2
	As a long-term objective develop a shared walking/ cycling track/ path from Boydtown to Lake Curalo and around Lake Curalo.	62. Complete a shared track around Lake Curalo as funds and opportunities permit.	3
		63. Develop a track between Boydtown and Snug Cove in stages as funds and opportunities arise. Consideration will be given to generating funds from developer contributions from Boydtown and Cattle Bay developments as well as seeking external grant funding.	3
		64. The track beyond Snug Cove will be routed to Ross Bay and then to Aslings Beach as the foreshore reserve terrain south of Snug Cove/ Ross Bay precincts is so rugged that any track linking the two areas would need to be located on the shoulder of urban streets.	3
		65. Pedestrian linkage between Rotary Park and Eagles Claw will be considered as part of the planning for the Pilot Station/ Eagles Claw Precinct Project.	1

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
RESERVE MANAGEMENT	Manage the Eden Foreshore Reserve system in a coordinated manner with respect to budgeting, development and management.	66. The Eden Foreshore Reserves Trust (managed by Council) will be established under the provisions of the Crown Lands Act and be appointed trust manager for all reserves included in this Plan of management (including those Reserves for which management has been devolved to Council). Under the provisions of Section 106 of the Crown Lands Act, the Trust will be permitted to expend funds derived from one reserve in another reserve within the Eden reserve system as long as it is in accordance with this Plan of Management.	1
		67. To encourage a coordinated approach to community participation in the planning and management of the Eden Foreshore Reserve System, the geographic scope of the Eden Foreshore Committee will be expanded to incorporate all reserves included in this Plan of Management.	11
		68. Council will also consult other community groups including Eden Rotary Club, Eden Area Committee, Eden Local Area Lands Council, Eden Amateur Fishing Club and Twofold Bay Yacht Club about future development and management of the reserve system	1
		69. Council will oblige the Memorandum Of Understanding between Bega Valley Shire Council and Eden Local Aboriginal Land Council (2001).	
	Seek additions to the Eden Foreshore Reserve System that improve efficiencies in land management and public access to the coast.	70. Add Cocora Lagoon (Unreserved Crown Land) to the Eden Foreshore Reserve. This addition (and R 55547 and Victoria Terrace) will only be acceptable to Council if the State Government provides Council with additional resources to meet the costs of managing these lands. Council is otherwise unlikely to have sufficient funds in the foreseeable future to manage these reserves to the standards desired by the Lands Department and the community. (Ref. action 12 below.)	1
		71. Add the Vacant Crown Land adjacent to Reserve 83815 and west of Ida Rodd Drive to the Eden Foreshore Reserve system. (Refer Action 12 below)	1
		72. Acquire land that adjoins Lake Curalo for addition to the reserve system as the opportunity arises to create a continuous reserve system around the Lake.	1
		73. Council will seek foreshore land at Cattle Bay and Ross Bay developments to be dedicated as foreshore reserves. Each reserve, to extend from the mean high water mark should be large enough to permit public access and allow construction of appropriate public infrastructure.	1
		74. Incorporate R55547 on the west of the Princes Highway and south of Nullica River into the foreshore reserve system. Refer Action 12 below and Landscape Master Plan.	1
		75. Close the Crown Public Road (Eastern portion beyond Yule St) and incorporate into Reserve 79920.	1

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
	Ensure each component of the foreshore Reserve System is zoned appropriate to its values and function.	76. Re-zone that land currently zoned as 1(a) between Nullica River and Bungo Beach as 7f (1) Coastal Protection.	1
	Implement Council's user pays policy for use of reserve infrastructure.	77. This plan authorizes the Quarantine Bay user groups, in consultation with Council, to introduce launching fees to raise funds for future capital upgrades and replacements of major boating related infrastructure, extra facility maintenance or matching components for grant applications.	1
	Apex Park (which is Council owned) will be managed as part of the Foreshore Reserve system.	78. To enable the effective management of Apex Park (which is categorised as Community Land) as part of the Eden Foreshore Reserve System, it is proposed that this plan of management apply to Apex Park.	1
		79. In addition to #79 above, a separate Plan of Management for Apex Park is attached as Appendix 1.	1
RESERVE MAINTENANCE	The Eden Foreshore reserves will be maintained in accord with Councils Recreation Assets Maintenance Specifications.	80. Maintenance will be carried out by the Eden Town Team. Council's Works Manager will liaise with the Eden Foreshore Committee in regard to annual maintenance budget and schedules.	1
		81. The Eden Foreshore Committee may liaise with Council's Reserves Coordinator in regards to day-to-day minor maintenance issues.	1
		82. Program of facility upgrading and replacement to be governed by Councils' rolling works program and /or as funding becomes available.	3
RISK MANAGEMENT	Provide a safe recreational environment for all reserve users, through pro-active planning and implementation of risk management guidelines	83. Continue the implementation of Bega Valley Shire Council beach signage policy (incorporating Aslings Beach and Cocora Beach.).	3
		84. All utilities, infrastructure and structures in the reserve system will comply with current statutory and regulatory requirements and risk minimization practices. Council will undertake periodic inspections in accordance with its Recreation Assets Maintenance Specifications. Priority will be given to assessment of informal walking track throughout the Reserve.	2
			1
WASTE MANAGEMENT	Provide an environmentally aware waste collection and disposal service to reflect reserve user requirements and Council's desire to provide high quality recreational environments and	85. A range of approaches to litter management in the foreshore reserves may be trialled. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people to take out rubbish they bring with them. • More strategic placement of bins • Use of bins designed to be more attractive and to reduce dumping of household rubbish. 	1

Management issue	Strategy	Action	Category
	facilities		
COMPANION ANIMALS	Allow the foreshore reserves and beaches to be used for exercising companion animals in a manner that does not adversely impact on public amenity and safety, recreational use or environmental values.	<p>86. Apply Councils Companion Animals (Dog) Management Policy to the planning area.</p> <p>87. Install a dog bag dispenser and appropriate signage in accordance with Council's existing Companion Animals Management policy at the Eden Cove access to Aslings Beach.</p>	1
CULTURAL HERITAGE	Identify and protect the reserve's Aboriginal sites from human and natural disturbance	<p>88. Council will follow the Memorandum Of Understanding between Bega Valley Shire Council and Eden Local Aboriginal Land Councils (2001). Council will continue to develop the MOU and its protocols with the Aboriginal Community.</p> <p>89. Where a project is identified as likely to cause direct impact to an area of high potential to contain Aboriginal heritage evidence, implement existing protocol whereby Eden Local Area Land Council assess foreshore reserve sites subject to disturbance from construction or improvement prior to commencement of works.</p> <p>90. Contractors and Council staff will be made aware and be trained that in the event of any heritage evidence being unearthed during construction, works will cease and the BVSC, Eden Local Area Land Council and NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service will be informed of the discovery. Works will not proceed until the material has been inspected and permission given to proceed.</p> <p>91. Council will pursue potential grant funding to allow a more detailed cultural interpretation protection plan for Aboriginal Heritage.</p>	1 1 1
	Identify and protect the reserve's European sites from human and natural disturbance.	92. Activities that may be detrimental to historic sites and features will not be permitted.	1

8. Masterplan

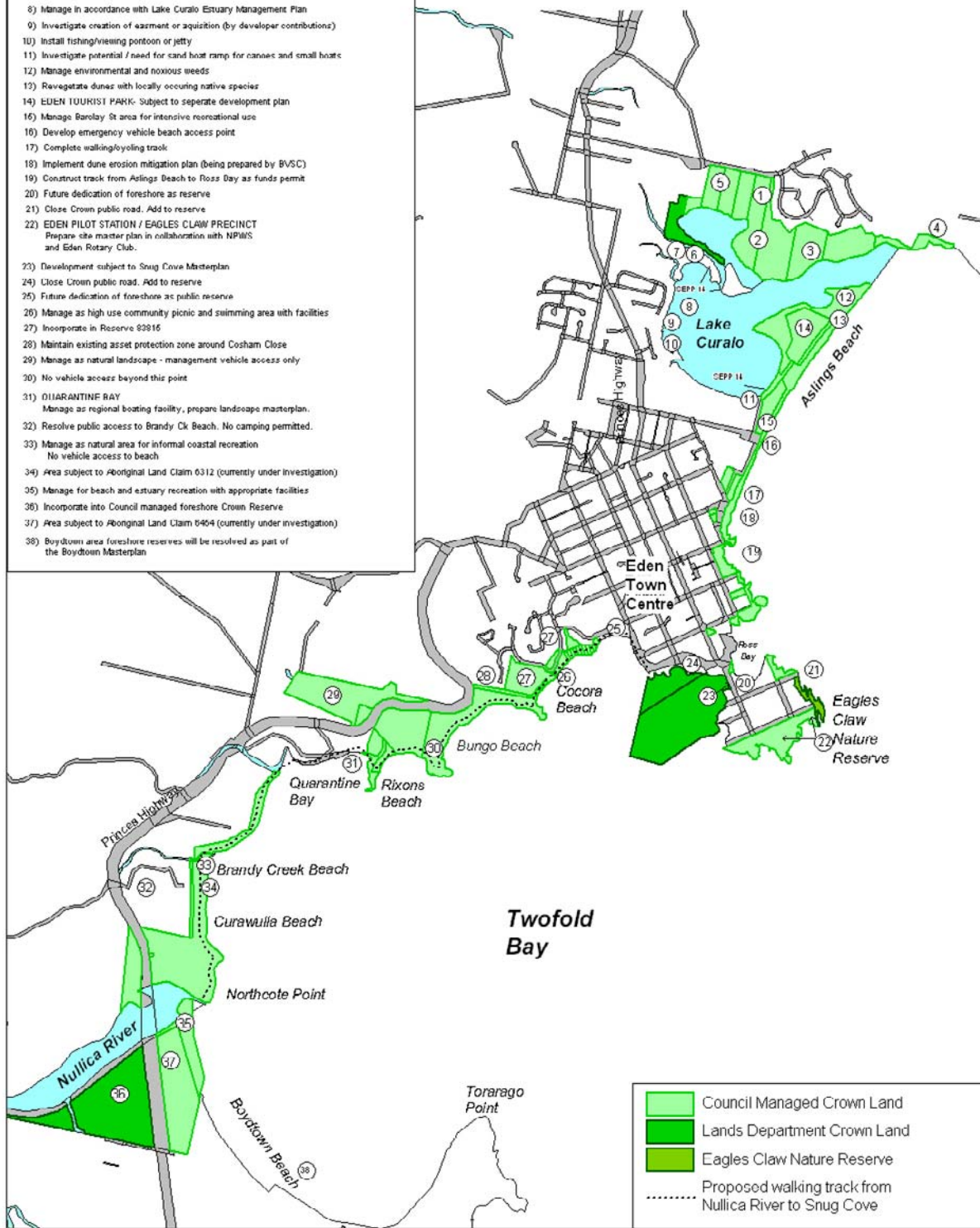
The attached Masterplan provides a summary of the proposed developments, uses and management actions for the reserve. It was developed to reflect the community expectations for the land while complying with Bega Valley Shire Council and State Government policies and guidelines.

The Masterplan presents spatially how the management actions proposed in the previous section are accommodated.

While the Masterplan guides the future improvements and developments in the reserve, some further detailed construction documentation to finalise the designs will be required.

Eden Foreshore Reserves Plan of Management - Action Summary

- 1) Develop Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and maintain management vehicle access to APZ
- 2) Develop pedestrian/cycle track facilities through developer contributions
- 3) Manage area for natural values and informal recreation.
- 4) Provide pedestrian linkage to National Park
- 5) Manage noxious and environmental weeds
- 6) Complete pedestrian/cycle track link from boardwalk to Eden Cove
- 7) Consider acquisition (by developer contributions or easment)
- 8) Manage in accordance with Lake Curalo Estuary Management Plan
- 9) Investigate creation of easment or acquisition (by developer contributions)
- 10) Install fishing/viewing pontoon or jetty
- 11) Investigate potential / need for sand host ramp for canoes and small boats
- 12) Manage environmental and noxious weeds
- 13) Revegetate dunes with locally occurring native species
- 14) EDEN TOUKISI PARK: Subject to separate development plan
- 15) Manage Barolay St area for intensive recreational use
- 16) Develop emergency vehicle beach access point
- 17) Complete walking/cycling track
- 18) Implement dune erosion mitigation plan (being prepared by BVSC)
- 19) Construct track from Aslings Beach to Ross Bay as funds permit
- 20) Future dedication of foreshore as reserve
- 21) Close Crown public road. Add to reserve
- 22) EDEN PILOT STATION / EAGLES CLAW PRECINCT
Prepare site master plan in collaboration with NPWS and Eden Rotary Club.
- 23) Development subject to Snug Cove Masterplan
- 24) Close Crown public road. Add to reserve
- 25) Future dedication of foreshore as public reserve
- 26) Manage as high use community picnic and swimming area with facilities
- 27) Incorporate in Reserve 83816
- 28) Maintain existing asset protection zone around Cosham Close
- 29) Manage as natural landscape - management vehicle access only
- 30) No vehicle access beyond this point
- 31) OILARANTINE BAY
Manage as regional boating facility, prepare landscape masterplan.
- 32) Resolve public access to Brandy Crk Beach. No camping permitted.
- 33) Manage as natural area for informal coastal recreation
No vehicle access to beach
- 34) Area subject to Aboriginal Land Claim 6312 (currently under investigation)
- 35) Manage for beach and estuary recreation with appropriate facilities
- 36) Incorporate into Council managed foreshore Crown Reserve
- 37) Area subject to Aboriginal Land Claim 6464 (currently under investigation)
- 38) Boydown area foreshore reserves will be resolved as part of the Boydown Masterplan



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APPENDIX A Apex Park Community Land Plan of Management

A Background

This Plan of Management applies to the area of Council owned foreshore reserve land (known as Apex Park) bounded by Hosies Rd, Aslings Beach Rd and Mitchell St, Eden. The land is classified as “community land” under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

B Schedule of Land

This plan applies to the following parcel of land:

Apex Park – Allotments 11 and 12, Sec 23, DP 758379

C Categorization

The community land known as Apex Park is categorized as **Park** under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

D Management of the land

The land is managed according to the objectives and methods set out below:

LGA (1993) Requirements	Means of Achieving Requirements
Objectives Section 36(3)(b)	See section 1.2 of this Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management
Means of achievement of objectives Section 36(3)(c):	Council will achieve its performance targets through the effective implementation of the management actions and guidelines as detailed in section 7.8 of this Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management.
Means of performance assessment Section 36(3)(d)	By implementing actions listed in Section 7.12 of the Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management.
Condition of the land Section 36(3A)(a)i	Land has been cleared and is mown regularly by Council's maintenance team. Improvements include picnic tables and a small shelter.
Current use Section 36(3A)(a)ii	Used for informal recreation.
Purposes for which the land, and any such buildings or improvements will be permitted to be used Section 36(3A)(b)i	See section 7.8 of this Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management.
Purposes for which any further development of the land will be permitted, whether under lease, license or otherwise Section 36(3A)(b)ii	See section 7.8 of this Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management.

Scale and intensity of any such permitted use or development. Section 36(3A)(b)iii	See section 7.8 of this Eden Foreshore Reserve Plan of Management.
Core Objectives Section 36E-36N	The objectives and management of the community land to which this plan applies (Apex Park) are consistent with the core objectives for "Park"

E The Granting of Leases, Licenses and Other Estates

Section 46 LGA (1993) specifies that the granting of leases must be:

- expressly authorized by the plan of management;
- be for a prescribed purpose listed under Section 46;
- consistent with the core objectives as detailed in Section 36.

The granting of leases or licences over this parcel of community land is expressly prohibited under this Plan of Management. The land has been acquired specifically to ensure that the park remains in public ownership and the public have access to these areas. As such any leasing or licensing of this area is not seen as appropriate.

