



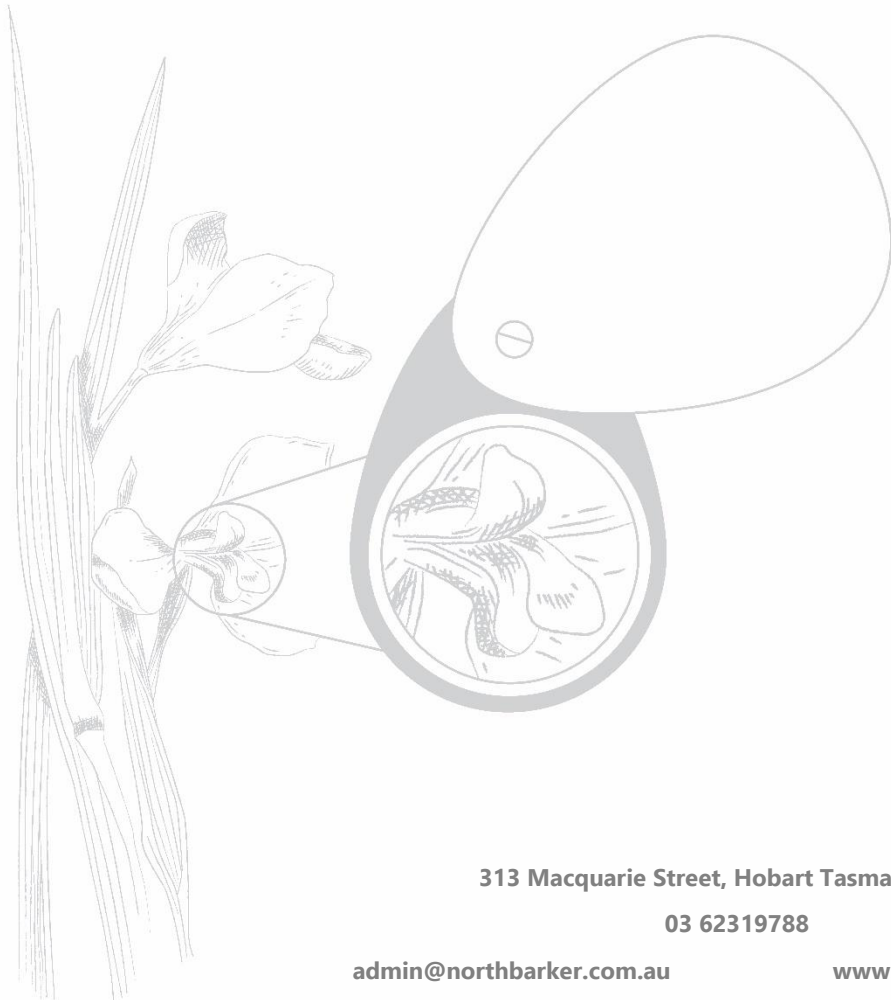
Payeena

## Reserve Management Plan

9<sup>th</sup> August 2024

For Sorell Council

SOR007



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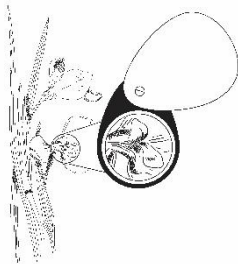
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

<b>Project name</b>	Payeena Reserve Management Plan
<b>Location</b>	71A and 136A Carlton Beach Road, Dodges Ferry
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Version 1.1	18/04/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	update with council comments
Version 1.2	9/08/2024	Kelly Simpson	Senior Ecologist	Final report following community consultation



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## SUMMARY – PAYEENA RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Reserve Name	Location	Size
Payeena Reserve	71A and 136A Carlton Beach Road, Dodges Ferry	0.47 ha
Zone	Natural Asset Code (C7.0) Provision/s	Other TPS Code Overlays
Northern area: Environmental Management (Zone 23) Southern area: Open Space (Zone 29)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bushfire-prone (adjacent residence at 71 Carlton Beach Rd and vegetation along foreshore, not mapped in reserve)</li> </ul>
Reserve Description		
<p>The Reserve includes areas of council owned land on the northern and southern side of Carlton Beach Road and is bound by Payeena Street, Riaweena Road, Park Beach Road and residential properties along the eastern edges. The Reserve joins native vegetation along the foreshore of Carlton Beach and the broader coastal corridor. Several informal tracks extend through the northern part of the reserve and one track with stairs leads through the southern part to the beach.</p>		
Council Infrastructure and Assets		
Reserve name boards, bench seat, walking tracks and stairs, wooden archway. Parking and fencing along Payeena Street.		
Hazard Management Areas		
<p>4m wide x 20m long HMA adjacent to 138 Carlton Beach Road and 4m wide x 32m long HMA adjacent to 71 Carlton Beach Road. The HMAs should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintained in low fuel condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove fallen limbs, sticks, leaf litter and bark litter.</li> <li>Remove pine bark and other flammable mulch.</li> <li>Prune low-hanging tree branches (&lt;2m from the ground) to provide vertical separation between fuel layers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Cleared of vegetation leaving only grasses and succulent ground covers and maintained at less than 100mm height.</li> </ul>		
Natural Values		
Vegetation	<p>The northern part of the reserve comprises <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> – <i>Eucalyptus globulus coastal</i> forest and woodland (TASVEG 4.0-unit DVC). The southern part of the reserve comprises Coastal scrub (SSC). A small open grassy area has been mapped as regenerating land (FRG). <b>DVC is a listed Threatened community under NC Act</b></p>	
Threatened flora, fauna and/or fauna habitat	No records of threatened flora or fauna from the reserve. Mature white gums provide potential habitat for the swift parrot.	
Orchids	Non-threatened orchids present. Refer to species list.	
Weeds (Declared, WoNS & Environmental)	Boneseed seedlings in scattered locations. Other invasive environmental weeds present include mirror bush, gazania, ivy, sweet pittosporum, pride of madeira, agapanthus, golden wattle as well as exotic grasses cocksfoot, panic veldtgrass and <i>Bromus</i> sp.	
Community values		Cultural values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passive recreation</li> <li>Access to foreshore</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High profile site</li> <li>Appreciation and connection to nature</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No known cultural values (no published data and/or lack of previous surveys in reserve)</li> </ul>

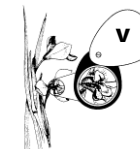


Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more detail)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
Sorell Council	<u>Land use Planning</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council to investigate options to add the reserve to the LGA Reserves layer on LIST Map.</li> <li>Council to investigate planning options to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the reserve.</li> </ul>	High priority	
	<u>Tree/vegetation management:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue monitoring of hazardous trees as part of ongoing program. Any cut branches to be placed in vegetation zones for habitat value.</li> <li>Trim overhanging branches and clear vegetation along carpark fence.</li> </ul>	Annually (August-September)	As recommended by SBLC or neighbouring residents.
	<u>Fire management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and maintain 4m wide x 20m long HMA adjacent to 138 Carlton Beach Rd and a 4m wide x 32m long HMA adjacent to 71 Carlton Beach Rd. The HMAs should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintained in low fuel condition:</li> <li>Remove fallen limbs, sticks, leaf litter and bark litter.</li> <li>Remove pine bark and other flammable mulch.</li> <li>Prune low-hanging tree branches (&lt;2m from the ground) to provide vertical separation between fuel layers.</li> <li>Cleared of vegetation leaving only grasses and succulent ground covers and maintained at less than 100mm height.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Continue fire abatement inspections as required. Council's Asset Management Register to be updated to include the recommended HMAs once installed. This recommendation includes creating awareness internally at Council of HMA locations and maintenance specifications.</li> <li>Undertake letterbox drop regarding bushfire risk and education around fire retardant species which occur in the reserve. The letter should highlight Council's responsibilities with managing the HMAs and emphasise the need to keep these areas free of garden waste/firewood etc. Council to also discuss with adjacent landowners maintaining their entire allotments as HMAs.</li> </ul>	Council to establish HMAs (medium priority 2024-2025 financial year). Annually (Sept-Dec) Letterbox drop to occur on an annual basis and prior to the bushfire season.	Council to keep record of the fire abatement date and time and share with stakeholders Opportunity to improve fire risk understanding through social media posts. Fire retardant species within the HMAs will reduce fire risk and help retain soil moisture levels rather than having bare ground in the HMAs.



Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more detail)			
Responsibility	Key Actions	Timing	Comment
	<p><u>Infrastructure management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Council infrastructure and assets as required.</li> <li>• Reinstate suitable fencing along carpark and upgrade in consultation with SBLC and residents.</li> <li>• Respond to reports of vandalism.</li> <li>• Check and update contact details on the reserve nameboard as required.</li> </ul>	<p>Annually (Sept-Dec)</p> <p>Inspection of assets to be undertaken in conjunction with fire abatement inspection or as reported by SBLC/community.</p> <p>Fencing to be upgraded as part of the parking extension works.</p>	<p>Council to consult with SBLC and local residents once parking plans are finalised.</p>
SBLC (with support from Council)	<p><u>Vegetation management and weed control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create defined zones where vigorous natives will be retained and remove/control these species in open areas where graminoids dominate.</li> <li>• Thin out shrubs to restore structure. Consider retaining some silver wattle in open area to assist with weed control and establishment of successional native species.</li> <li>• Ongoing weed control, prioritise declared weeds and other invasive environmental weeds.</li> <li>• Encourage regeneration and undertake supplementary planting of low shrubs/graminoids/herbs in open grassy area. Establish buffer along carpark edge once fence has been upgraded and parking extension works completed.</li> <li>• Trim overhanging branches along paths as required.</li> <li>• Continue replacement planting of banksia and similar species in the southern section to replace dying canopy trees.</li> <li>• SBLC, with support from Sorell Council, to encourage local residents to look after the reserve and get involve with volunteers works in their local patch.</li> <li>• Add additional flora species (including orchids) to the flora species list in Appendix B.</li> </ul>	<p>Biannual working bee (Feb/March and Aug/Sept) or more frequently if resources are available.</p> <p>Council to post working bee dates on social media.</p>	<p>Notify Council of any maintenance works required.</p> <p>Seek assistance from Council for the removal of woody weed debris if required. Council to assist with treatment of mature golden wattles.</p>

<b>Summary of Management Actions (refer to Section 4 for more detail)</b>			
<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Timing</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Opportunities</b>			
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install educational sign about threatened vegetation and wildlife habitat.</li> <li>Declare reserve a cat-free zone and install signage.</li> </ul>	As resources become available.	Consult with SBLC.
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate option for new seating/picnic table.</li> </ul>		
Collaboration	<p>Opportunity for Council depot staff to dedicate time on a regular basis to join SBLC during their working bees so as to gain a comprehensive understanding of the reserve with the long-term aim of assuming responsibility for the maintenance and upkeep of the reserve. This arrangement would foster and strengthen relationships between council and SBLC and allow SBLC to slowly expand their activities within other reserves once Payeena Reserve is at a stage/condition where it can be managed and maintained by council staff with minimal resources required.</p> <p>Council to work on an engagement strategy which assists with managing relationships between SBLC and residents.</p>		
<b>Note</b>			
While every effort will be made to consult with SBLC regarding the management of the reserve, as the owner and manager Council may undertake works independently as required if SBLC cannot be contacted and/or an agreement cannot be reached.			





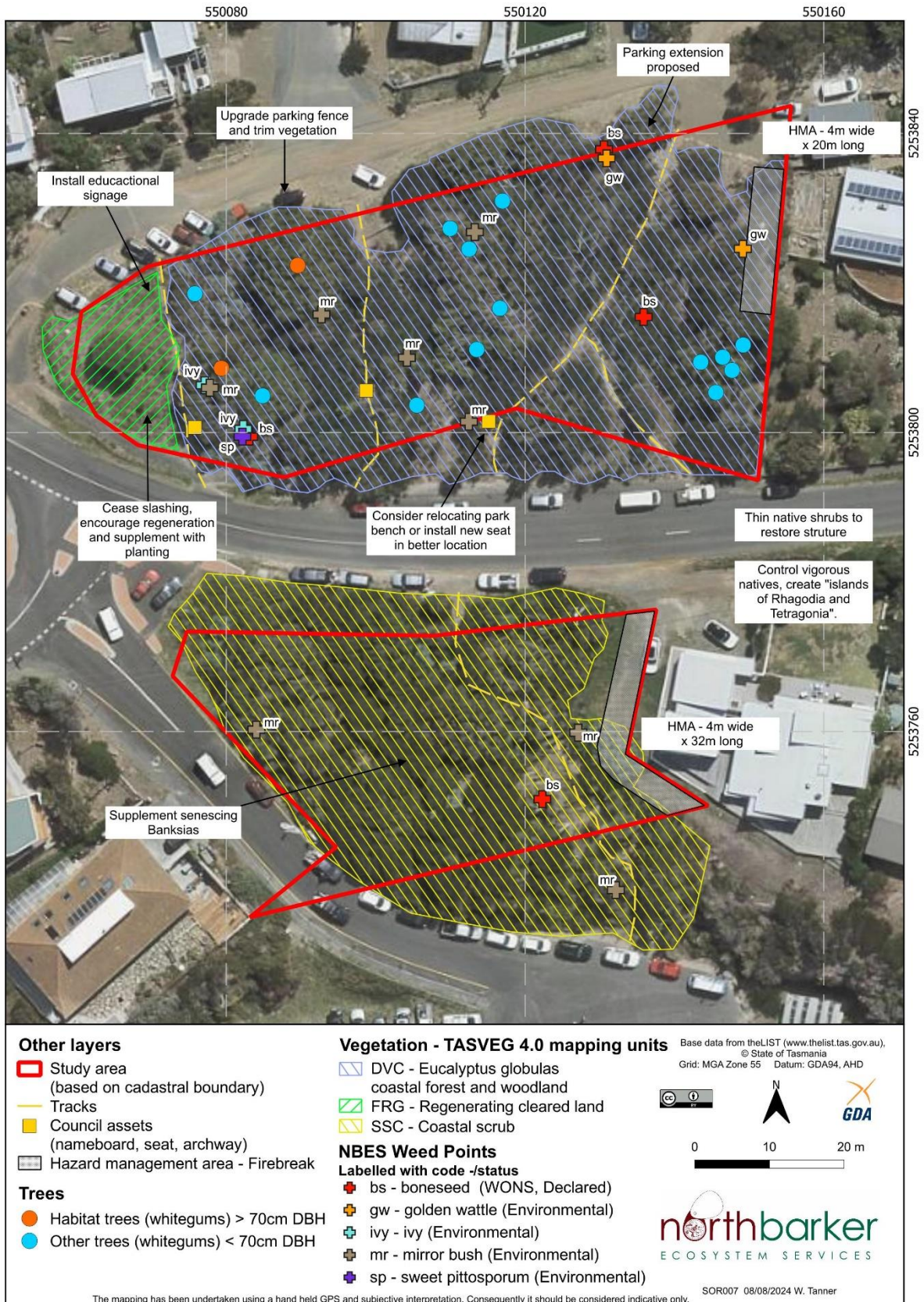


Figure 1: Payeena Reserve Plan



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

North Barker Ecosystem Services (NBES) have been engaged by Sorell Council to prepare Reserve Management Plans for five of their reserves in the Southern Beaches area. These include Dodges Ferry Recreation Reserve, Parnella Reserve, Payeena Reserve, White Gums Reserve and Samuel Thorne Reserve. The plan will outline the goals, objectives and strategies for the effective management and conservation of each specific reserve. The plans have been prepared in consultation with Council as well as relevant stakeholders including Southern Beaches Landcare/Coastcare Inc. (SBLC), community, local residents, government agencies, etc.

This report has been structured to provide a concise summary of the reserve management plan which is supplemented by a more detailed report. The summary at the front of the document provides a tabulated series of management actions along with designated responsibilities and timeframes. This is to be utilised by landcare and council contractors/field staff to easily understand the values within the reserve and provides a concise list of actions with timing as well as a spatial plan attached. More detailed information regarding the reserve history, values and the management actions is provided in the body of the report.

Reserves such as Payeena which are located in an ever-expanding urban area are becoming more important for conservation and community connection to nature. Payeena Reserve comprises a mature example of a threatened vegetation community in good condition and highlights the special importance of small remnants of high biodiversity in landscapes where most habitat has been altered.

## 1.2. RESERVE DETAILS

Payeena Reserve ('Reserve') is approximately 0.47 ha and is located at 71a (southern side) and 136a (northern side) Carlton Beach Road in Dodges Ferry (Figure 2). The Reserve land is owned by Sorell Council. The northern part of the reserve is zoned as Environmental Management (Zone 23) and the southern part is zoned as Open Space (Zone 29) under the Sorell Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS). The Reserve is not subject to any overlays under the Natural Assets Code and is not identified as bushfire-prone land. Residential properties and foreshore vegetation to the east of the southern part is mapped as a bushfire-prone area. It should be noted that native vegetation and natural values have been mapped beyond the cadastral parcel (shown in red in Figure 1). It is the intention of this plan for all vegetation and natural values mapped to be managed as part of the reserve.

The Reserve includes areas of council owned land on the northern and southern side of Carlton Beach Road and is bound by Payeena Street, Riaweena Road, Park Beach Road and residential properties along the eastern edges<sup>1</sup>. The Reserve connects to native vegetation along the foreshore of Carlton Beach and the broader coastal corridor.

A powerline easement extends across the northern edge of the southern reserve. A name board sign is located on the edge of vegetation on the northern side of Carlton Beach Road. The sign has contact details for Southern Beaches Landcare/Coastcare Inc. (SBLC) and land ownership reference to Sorell Council. Several informal tracks extend through the northern part of the reserve from Payeena Street through to Carlton Beach Road. A formalised track and stairway then leads down through the southern section of the reserve to Carlton Beach. A bench seat is located amongst dense vegetation in the northern part and a wooden archway<sup>2</sup> occurs along an existing track. A set of steps have also been recently upgraded on this track.

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<sup>1</sup> 71 and 138 Carlton Beach Road

<sup>2</sup> SBLC have indicated that the archway was constructed as a memorial for a local lady and a number of Australian natives were planted around the archway to commemorate her.



Two cafes are located on the northern side of Payeena Street and parking is provided along the northern edge of the reserve. At times the parking is limited and Council have identified that expansion of the parking area along the northern edge of the reserve may be required at a future time. This consideration has been incorporated into this management plan. The position of the reserve next to popular cafes presents an opportunity to promote natural values within the reserve and the importance of urban bushland remnants.

SBLC Inc. currently undertake a working bee in the reserve at least once a year. This generally focuses on weed management.

### **1.3. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**

A consultation session was undertaken between stakeholders, Council staff and NBES on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The SBLC as well as nearby residents, indigenous groups, government agencies and NGOs were invited to attend and provide information on the reserve. An online feedback form was also set up on Council's website to allow further community input regarding the management of the reserve. Additional community information sessions and online feedback forms were held in July 2024 for comment on the draft report. Information received has been reviewed as part of the development of this plan and is included in Appendix A.

The community feedback reflects a strong desire to balance ecological conservation with practical considerations such as fire safety and recreational use. Effective communication and collaboration with local groups and volunteers are seen as crucial for successful management. There is a clear emphasis on protecting native vegetation, managing invasive species, and maintaining the natural state of the reserves with minimal infrastructure. The feedback also highlights the importance of public engagement and education to foster a deeper appreciation for the ecological and historical value of the reserves. Additionally, the idea of creating a green network to connect the reserves and using LUPA zoning to protect them for future generations indicates a long-term vision for sustainable management and community involvement.

### **1.4. OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the Payeena Reserve Management Plan are to:

- Ensure the Reserve is sustainably managed to preserve and enhance its natural, cultural and social values.
- Identify areas suitable for HMA installation and include recommended prescriptions to be undertaken as part of the reserve management plan.
- Identify and delegate priority management activities to be undertaken within the Reserve by Council, community groups and/or volunteers as resources become available.
- Protect and maintain habitat for fauna species.
- Ensure the long-term management and enhancement of the threatened vegetation community which occurs in the reserve.
- Identify opportunities for community engagement and collaboration.

### **1.5. REVIEW**

This plan can be reviewed and added to at any time. A full plan review should occur every five years.



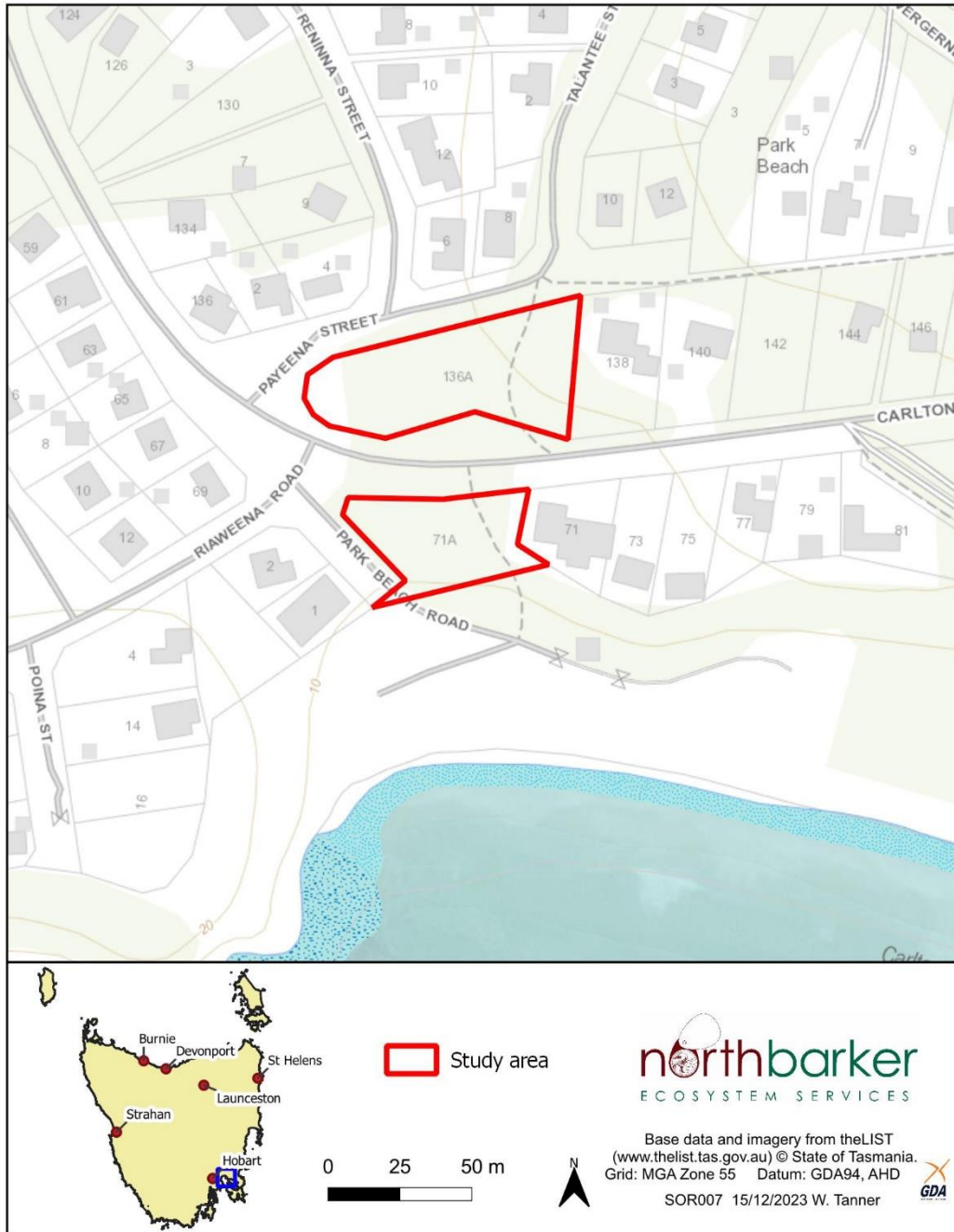


Figure 2. Location of Payeena Reserve

## 2. RESERVE VALUES

This section describes the natural, social and cultural values of the reserve. Information in this section was collected during field investigations in November-December 2023 and through the stakeholder consultation.

### 2.1. NATURAL VALUES

#### 2.1.1. Vegetation

TASVEG 4.0 has mapped vegetation within the Reserve as Modified land: Urban areas (FUR). Given the presence of mature white gums in the northern part of the reserve and the absence of *Eucalyptus amygdalina* (black peppermint) within the Reserve (and more broadly in the surrounding area) as well as the location of the site on Pleistocene deposited sands, vegetation in the northern part of the reserve is more accurately assigned to TASVEG 4.0-unit DVC (*Eucalyptus viminalis*– *Eucalyptus globulus* coastal forest and woodland). This community is generally confined to recently deposited sands (Holocene and Pleistocene) in coastal formations such as back-dunes, sand spits and tombolos. This community is listed as Threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NCA). Because DVC is a threatened vegetation type even small areas such as in Payeena Reserve are valuable contributions to its conservation.

The northern part of the Reserve contains a number of mature *Eucalyptus viminalis* (white gum) trees, most of which are of a low open stature and slanted to the north as a result of prevailing winds. *Dodonaea viscosa* is prevalent throughout the reserve with other common tree species noted including *Banksia marginata*, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, *Allocasuarina verticillata*, *Acacia longifolia* and *A. dealbata*. The understorey varies through the reserve with some parts dominated by *Rhagodia candolleana* and *Tetragonia implexicoma*. Other parts of the site are more open with a prevalence of monocots in the groundlayer including *Lepidosperma concavum*, *Lomandra longifolia* and *Poa labillardieri*, as well as *Pteridium esculentum* and *Carpobrotus rossii*. Exotic grasses including panic veldt grass and cocksfoot are also common in open areas and along tracks and edges, along with gazania.

The southern part of the reserve is better assigned to Coastal scrub (TASVEG 4.0-unit SSC) due to the absence of white gums and structure/floristics of this patch. This community is noted listed under the NCA or the EPBCA.

The southern part of the reserve is more characteristic of coastal scrub and comprises a wind sheared canopy dominated by *Acacia longifolia*, *Banksia marginata*, *Rhagodia candolleana*, *Dodonaea viscosa* and *Leucopogon parviflorus*. *Tetragonia implexicola* is common throughout and smothering a number of the *Banksia* trees, several of which are also showing signs of dieback, particularly larger ones. Introduced species are generally confined to edges and open areas within the central part of the patch. Species noted include panic veldt grass, mirror bush, gazania, cocksfoot, scotch thistle and boneseed.

A small open grassy area at the western end is mapped as regenerating cleared land (FRG). This area was cleared/slashed in the past, presumably for road visibility, but now comprises a mix of low exotic species with regenerating natives, primarily *Acacia dealbata* but also *Allocasuarina verticillata*. Other natives recorded in this open area (which are lacking in denser vegetated areas of the reserve) include *Xerochrysum bracteatum*, *Rubus parvifolius*, *Pimelea humilis* and *Pelargonium australe*.

A full species listed is provided in Appendix B.





**Plate 1: View of vegetation within the northern part of Payeena Reserve showing dense mid-storey of coast banksia and hop bush with grassy/sedgy understory.**



**Plate 2: Open grassy area at western end with mix of exotic and native species and regenerating silver wattle.**





**Plate 3: Coastal scrub within the southern part of Payeena Reserve.**



**Plate 4: A number of mature banksia trees in the southern section are dying or being smothered by climbing saltbush.**



### 2.1.2. Threatened flora

No threatened flora species listed under either the TSPA or EPBCA were observed during the survey, and no previous records are known from the Reserve. It is not known whether any detailed orchid surveys have been undertaken. The majority of the reserve does not provide optimal orchid habitat due to the density of midstory and groundcover vegetation. Non-threatened orchid species recorded by the SBLC include *Diuris sulphurea* (tiger orchid) and a *Thelymitra* species possibly identified as *T. ixioides* (spotted sun orchid).

### 2.1.3. Fauna habitat

The Reserve is likely to offer habitat for more generalist fauna species which are common within urban bushland. Dense groundcover vegetation and fallen timber are likely to support more localised and sedentary species of reptile and macroinvertebrates. Dense shrubs provide habitat for small birds and flowering banksias and gums are likely to be used seasonally by larger avifauna. No visible hollows were noted in white gums on the site, although two trees are of suitable size (~70cm DBH) to support potential hollows (refer to Figure 1). The threatened Eastern barred bandicoot may utilise the site and is known to occur in peri-urban environments and has been recorded approximately 1km east of the site. The SBLC have noted conical diggings which may be attributed to this species or the more common southern brown bandicoot.



**Plate 5: Large mature white gum (~70cm DBH) may offer potential nesting habitat.**





**Plate 6: Patches of dense understory vegetation provide good cover and nesting opportunities for bandicoots.**

#### 2.1.4. Threatened fauna habitat

The site provides potential foraging habitat for the forty-spotted pardalote although this species is not known from the region. Larger white gums  $\geq 70\text{cm}$  DBH also offer potential nesting habitat the critically endangered swift parrot. As mentioned above, the eastern barred bandicoot may also utilise the site for foraging and nesting as part of a larger home range and is common in peri-urban environments.

#### 2.1.5. Introduced flora

A total of 21 exotic species were recorded within the Reserve. Weeds are common around disturbed edges and throughout more open parts of the understorey and along informal tracks. Common exotics noted include Gazania, Plantain and grasses cocksfoot, panic veldt grass and greater quaking-grass. A small number of seedlings of one declared weed, Boneseed, was noted at several locations (refer to Figure 1).

In addition, a number of invasive environmental weeds were recorded including mirror bush, ivy, agapanthus, sweet pittosporum, golden wattle and pride of madeira. Locations are shown on the Figure 1. A large mirror bush base which is suckering was observed in the southern part of the reserve and gives an indication as to the scale of mirror bush infestation that was present and the tremendous work the SBLC have undertaken to restore this reserve to its current condition.

Gazania, mirror bush, ivy and sweet pittosporum are listed as priority environmental weeds in the Sorell Weed Strategy.





**Plate 7: Gazania is common through open areas and along tracks and edges**



**Plate 8: Ivy was noted in the ground layer in a small area of the northern part of the reserve. This weed should be treated as a high priority given its localised occurrence and highly invasive nature.**





**Plate 9: Mirror bush suckering from large base showing the size of plants which once occurred in the reserve.**

## 2.2. OTHER VALUES

### 2.2.1. Community values

The reserve offers opportunities for passive recreation and general nature enjoyment. This is particularly important given the increased population growth and subsequent urban expansion. A series of informal walking tracks extend through the northern part of the reserve and a formalised track/stairway links Carlton Beach Road to the beach carpark.

The reserve is located in a highly visible spot and adjacent to a popular cafe which provides opportunities to raise the profile of the reserve within the community and the importance of small reserves for biodiversity conservation.

### 2.2.2. Cultural values

No known indigenous or non-indigenous values within the reserve due to a lack of previous surveys and unpublished data relating to sensitive cultural sites. Middens are likely to be widespread in near coastal land systems and may occur in the reserve. In the event that an Aboriginal artefact is inadvertently uncovered, an Unanticipated Discovery Plan<sup>3</sup> should be implemented immediately and the items reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania for advice.

## 2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE

It is understood that Council turned Payeena Street into a one-way road off Carlton Beach Road to accommodate parking for the cafes along the northern edge of the reserve. The fence along the edge of this parking area is in disrepair and community feedback has indicated that this is an ongoing issue. There are plans to extend the existing parking further along the edge of Payeena Street. This will require the removal of some vegetation along the northern edge of the reserve (refer to Plate 10 below),

<sup>3</sup> [UDP.pdf \(aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au\)](https://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/udp.pdf)

although detailed plans are not yet available. Council have indicated that the parking area surface would be gravel and not bitumen.



**Plate 10: Extent of proposed carparking extension along the edge of Payeena Road (source: Sorell Council)**

There is limited council owned/managed infrastructure in this reserve. There is a reserve name board, bench seat and timber archway along one of the tracks. A formalised track with timber stairs extends through the southern part of the reserve. Timber steps have also recently been upgraded on the northern side of Carlton Beach Rd, while a second set of steps further along are likely to require upgrading in the near future.

A powerline easement extends along the top of the southern part of the reserve. This is located high above the naturally wind sheared existing vegetation canopy and is unlikely to require significant maintenance of the vegetation. A Telstra pit is located at the top of the bank on the northern side of Carlton Beach Road.





**Plate 11: Fence along edge of parking area is in disrepair and overgrown with vegetation.**



**Plate 12: Vegetation around the bench seat is well established providing good shade but limited views.**



### 3. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND THREATS

The following management issues have been identified through the site inspection and stakeholder consultation process:

- Vegetation:
  - Structural loss: sections of the reserve (northern part) require thinning out particularly where native hop bush is prevalent.
  - Grassy weeds around perimeter with limited natural native regeneration in these areas
  - Limited regeneration and replacement of mature white gums. Some dieback noted in some trees. Currently 17 white gums within the northern part of the reserve. One planted white gum noted where dieback has affected a canopy tree.
  - Competitive natives: climbing saltbush and Tetragonia smothering native shrubs/trees and limiting regenerative potential of native groundcover species in some areas.
  - Dieback of mature banksia trees in the southern part of the reserve.
  - Previously cleared/slashed open area at the western end comprises a high number of weeds and limited tree/shrub regeneration. This area is highly visible. Possible tree vandalism highlighted by local community, possibly to improve views from cafe.
- Infrastructure and carparking:
  - Vegetation overhanging parking spaces and encroaching upon fenceline.
  - Additional parking required. Will require the removal of vegetation along the northern edge of the reserve to extend parking along Payeena Street. This area comprises mostly native cherry and hop bush with saltbush and Tetragonia understory. No white gums are located in this area<sup>4</sup>.
  - Existing fence is in constant disrepair. It is possibly too low to be visible by drivers which are reversing into parking spaces.
  - Local resident undertaking slashing of carpark edge and fixing fence. Limited response by Council and possible resources lacking to address issues.
  - Existing bench seat is concealed by vegetation. Opportunity to install new seating to capture views.
  - Lack of interpretative signage regarding the conservation values of the reserve.
  - Lack of signage around dogs/cats in the reserve.
  - Lack of bins provided.
  - SBLC contact details on the reserve name board are not current.
- Fire management:
  - Lack of education and understanding around fire management and risk including which native species are fire resistant (climbing saltbush, Tetragonia and pigface prevalent throughout some parts of the site). Conflict over establishing and managing fire breaks and controlling dense understory vegetation.
- Council procedures:
  - Greater communication required between council, SBLC and local residents.
  - Poor equipment hygiene by Council, noted by SBLC.
- Litter management.
- Unknown cultural values within reserve.
- Conflict between local residents and landcare groups.

<sup>4</sup> This is based on a informal inspection of vegetation along the edge of Payeena Street. No detailed plans have been made available to accurately determine impacts associated with the works.

## 4. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### Vegetation management

- Control vigorous natives. Create defined zones where saltbush and *Tetragonia implexicoma* will be retained. These areas will provide valuable habitat and cover for native ground-dwelling fauna species. Control these species in other open areas where graminoids/grasses/herbs dominate.
- Thin out areas of the midstory where native hop bush is very dense. Evidence of previous thinning of silver wattle in open area. It may be worthwhile retaining some of these trees in the short-term to provide shelter/shade and reduce weeds, particularly on the northern side which is very exposed<sup>5</sup>. These trees could later be removed once secondary native species become established. Any shrubs/trees should be cut at ground level to avoid creating trip hazards.
- Vigorous natives which are smothering native tree saplings should be pulled back to reduce competition on these trees, particularly in areas where native canopy cover is lacking.
- Council to manage overhanging branches and other vegetation encroaching on the fence along the carpark perimeter. Works should be undertaken in consultation with SBLC.
- Encourage regeneration and undertake supplementary planting of low shrubs/graminoids/herbs within the western area mapped as FRG. Focus plantings on creating a buffer along carpark edge.
- Trim overhanging vegetation along paths as required.

### Tree management:

- Council to continue general hazard assessment of mature trees as part of Council's ongoing maintenance program. Tree trimming to be undertaken in accordance with Australian Standards. Opportunity to utilise cut branches as habitat in the reserve rather than mulching.
- Undertake additional supplementary plantings of *Banksia marginata* and *Acacia longifolia* in the southern part to replace older mature trees which are dying.

### Weed management:

- SBLC to continue ongoing weed control focusing on the eradication of declared weeds and controlling invasive environmental weeds. Weed works should expand from areas of good native groundcover vegetation and work outwards.
- Priority should be given to target areas of ivy identified in the reserve plan. This species is fast-growing and highly invasive and currently only occurs in a small area.
- Recommended control techniques for declared and priority weeds are outlined in Appendix C.
- SBLC tasks should focus on hand removal and cut and paste techniques. Any spraying required should be undertaken by trained contractors with plant identification skills.
- Council to assist SBLC with the removal of mature golden wattles located onsite.

### Bushfire management:

The following recommendations are from the Fire Risk Consultants report:

- Council establishes and maintains perpetually a 4m wide hazard management area within the reserve adjacent to 138 Carlton Beach Road so that fuels are reduced sufficiently, and other hazards are removed such that the fuels and other hazards do not significantly contribute to bushfire attack. The hazard management area should be:
  - 4m wide x 20m long (refer to Figure 1 for location);
  - Maintained in low fuel condition:
    - Remove fallen limbs, sticks, leaf litter and bark litter.

<sup>5</sup> Groundcover vegetation on the southern side of the mature she oak, which is more protected, is in good condition with limited exotics and a diversity of native species.

- Remove pine bark and other flammable mulch.
  - Prune low-hanging tree branches (<2m from the ground) to provide vertical separation between fuel layers.
- Cleared of vegetation leaving only grasses and succulent ground covers and maintained at less than 100mm height.
- Council establishes and maintains perpetually a 4m wide hazard management area within the reserve adjacent to 71 Carlton Beach Road so that fuels are reduced sufficiently, and other hazards are removed such that the fuels and other hazards do not significantly contribute to bushfire attack. The hazard management area should be:
  - 4m wide x 32m long (refer to Figure 1 for location);
  - Maintained in low fuel condition:
    - Remove fallen limbs, sticks, leaf litter and bark litter.
    - Remove pine bark and other flammable mulch.
    - Prune low-hanging tree branches (<2m from the ground) to provide vertical separation between fuel layers.
  - Cleared of vegetation leaving only grasses and succulent ground covers and maintained at less than 100mm height.
- Although not a requirement, it is recommended that the property owners of 135 Lewisham Scenic Drive & 143 Lewisham Scenic Drive maintain their entire allotments as hazard management areas.
- Council's Asset Management Register is updated to include the recommended hazard management areas once installed. This recommendation includes creating awareness internally at Council of hazard management area locations and maintenance specifications.

In addition, the following recommendations are made:

- Council to continue fire abatement inspections at the start of the bushfire season in September to December.
- Encourage native grasses and low growing succulents in the HMAs (such as *Myoporum insulare*, *Atriplex cinerea*, *Carpobrotus rossii*, *Rhagodia candolleana*, *Tetragonia implexicoma*).
- Establish low buffer plantings around the edge of the HMAs (eg sagg, Poas, Dianella etc.) to delineate edge of the HMA and help prevent any exotics in the HMA from encroaching into adjacent areas.

#### Wildlife management:

- Any limbs to be removed from trees or from designated firebreaks should be placed in adjacent vegetated areas for habitat.
- Retain islands of dense understorey (saltbush and Tetragonia) for wildlife cover and habitat values.
- Opportunity to install educational sign (in high visibility spot near western most track) to highlight the values of the reserve for flora and fauna. Any signage should be prepared in consultation with SBLC.

#### Infrastructure management:

- Council to continue maintenance of infrastructure and assets within the reserve.
- Council to upgrade parking and associated fencing and maintain as required. An alternative fencing material or design should be considered. Future plans associated with the parking extension and fencing are to be made available to SBLC and local residents for comment. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should be prepared prior to works commencing. The CEMP should outline specific controls to limit indirect impacts to the reserve and include:

- delineation of clearing areas and protection of trees/vegetation adjacent to the work area;
- weed management and hygiene protocols;
- no machinery or stockpiling beyond works areas; and
- erosion and sediment controls during works.
- Opportunities to harvest stormwater runoff to feed the reserve should be investigated as part of the design. Other opportunity to create small islands along the parking area which retain larger native cherries through this section should be considered as part of the planning phase.
- Opportunity to install additional seat/picnic table as well as education signage within the northern part of the reserve, probably in a high-profile location at the western end, in consultation with SBLC.
- Council to avoid slashing of open grassy area at the western end if no longer required for line of sight.
- Any Council equipment used in the reserve is to be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with the standard operation procedure for hygiene protocol to ensure Depot minimize the risk of weed spread between areas.
- Council to check contact details on the reserve nameboard and update as required.

#### Community education and collaboration

- Given the high-profile nature of the site there is an opportunity to install educational signage about the threatened vegetation community and the importance of small reserves for wildlife conservation.
- Prepare a letterbox drop for adjacent residents which provides educational information on fire retardant species (specifically saltbushes, *Tetragonia implexicoma* and pigface) and outlines Council's obligations under the *Fire Services Act 1979*. It should specify Council's responsibilities with maintaining an appropriate firebreak along the edge of the reserve which adjoins their property. It should also highlight the need to keep this area free of garden waste and woody debris and ask that residents do not dump or store firewood in this area.
- Opportunity to declare the reserve a cat free zone and install signage.
- SBLC, with support from Sorell Council, to encourage local residents to look after the reserve and get involve with volunteers works in their local patch.
- Council to work on an engagement strategy which assists with managing relationships between SBLC and residents.

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## APPENDIX A – STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Feedback received at the community meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2023:

- Threatened vegetation community
- High visibility
- Aboriginal heritage
- Orchids
- Fire assessment – in conjunction with reserve management plan
- Engagement with local resident re parking and vegetation removal plans
- Masterplan for the residents/commercial/visitor/natural values
- Co-planning with residents and Council re road reserve
- Information on plant/fauna species in the Reserve – habitat values and species fauna
- What are Councils plans for Payeena Street road works? When will they be shared with neighbours and Landcare?
- Tetragonia islands
- manage some open areas for native grasses, orchids and lillies
- We love wind pruned white gums which have weathered the southerlies for many decades
- Info to residents about EUC's stopping ember attack & down wind = time to evacuate
- Succulent Tetragonia less flammability
- Speed control around cafes
- Café opening hours
- SBLC noted that the reserve overall is in good condition – main issues on perimeter, weedy grasses and gazania. The following was noted:
  - Strengths:
    - High visibility
    - History of Sorell Council and SBLC joint management
    - Floristic diversity (seed production)
    - Not slashed by council
    - Low cover for bandicoots, echidnas etc.
    - Good cover of fallen logs, leaf litter
    - Good recruitment, local pollinators
    - Fairly intact (pathways)
    - Park bench for enjoying shade/views
  - Weaknesses:
    - High grassy weed burden
    - Structure loss (needs thinning)
    - Weedy car park frontage
    - Unsightly fence on last legs
    - Shared management has stalled
  - Opportunities:
    - Raise community profile
    - Buffer planting on street/car park side
    - Interpretative signage? Treasure hunt?
    - Pigface snacks
    - Proximity to cafe – brochures, QR code?
    - Involve interested neighbours
    - Install new seat
  - Threats:
    - Grassy weeds dominating perimeter
    - Car creep
    - Community lack of understanding value



- Perceived fire risk
- Weeds: poor equipment hygiene (council)
- Lack of communication re SC works

Feedback received online regarding Samuel Thorne Reserve

- Continued care, ecological restoration by Southern Beaches Coastcare Landcare and acknowledgement of its Threatened vegetation community status and more formal protection of its reservation status. Also, with installations to encourage public engagement and education about sharing, respecting and valuing the wildlife habitat and threatened Eucalyptus ecosystem floras.
- I am concerned this great little bit of nature will be lost to the pressures of parking. My preference would be to have more parking down by the beach where the old surf club used to be and perhaps a walking trail created to link people with dogs along to the summer dog walking zone on the beach.
- Understory weeds removal.

Feedback received after the exhibition of the draft report:

- SBLC appreciation for acknowledging the 2 parcels of land that comprise the Reserve
  - Correction as 2 x cafes operate adjacent to Reserve
  - Consideration of road/parking upgrades to embed clever design to enable stormwater run-off to feed Reserve
  - Hazard management encroachment (neighbouring properties)
  - Council to manage engagement and relationships with adjoining property owners (across all reserves and RMP's to include principles of engagement reference)
  - Fire breaks and use of Wallaby Grass (Education and communication of what grasses / succulents are viable – Action: North Barker to provide recommendations)
  - Cool burn options being investigated by Sorell Council
  - Education around garden escapees and council to educate neighbouring properties about garden escaped weeds
  - Re-structure wording/careful consideration to Council's Fire Abatement notices about fire susceptibility of natives vs introduced
  - Working with contractors to have minimum protocol on weeds management and transport from reserves and vehicle hygiene when entering the reserves.
  - Improving education in relation to Hazard Management Area
- 
- Protect the reserve from pressures of urbanization and parking.
  - Consider creating walking trails and enhancing connectivity to the beach.
  - Importance of preserving nature and preventing understory weed proliferation.
  - Suggestion for additional seating for passers-by to enjoy the scenery.

## APPENDIX B - VASCULAR FLORA SPECIES LIST

### Species list - project: SOR007

#### Status codes:

ORIGIN

i - introduced

d - declared weed WM Act

en - endemic to Tasmania

t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas.

NATIONAL SCHEDULE

EPBC Act 1999

CR - critically endangered

EN - endangered

VU - vulnerable

STATE SCHEDULE

TSP Act 1995

e - endangered

v - vulnerable

r - rare

Name	Common name	Status
<b>DICOTYLEDONAE</b>		
<b>AIZOACEAE</b>		
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> subsp. <i>edulis</i>	yellow pigface	i
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	native pigface	
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	bower spinach	
<b>ARALIACEAE</b>		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	i
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>		
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	boneseed	d
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	common everlasting	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	i
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	tufted gazania	i
<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>	jersey cudweed	
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	rough catsear	i
<i>Lagenophora stipitata</i>	blue bottledaisy	
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	jagged fireweed	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	cotton fireweed	
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	golden everlasting	i
<b>BORAGINACEAE</b>		
<i>Echium candicans</i>	pride of madeira	i
<b>CASUARINACEAE</b>		
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	
<b>CHENOPODIACEAE</b>		
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	grey saltbush	
<i>Einadia nutans</i> subsp. <i>nutans</i>	climbing saltbush	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> subsp. <i>candolleana</i>	coastal saltbush	
<b>CONVOLVULACEAE</b>		
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	kidneyweed	
<b>ERICACEAE</b>		
<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>	coast beardheath	
<i>Styphelia humifusa</i>	native cranberry	
<b>FABACEAE</b>		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> subsp. <i>dealbata</i>	silver wattle	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	coast wattle	

<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	i
<i>Acacia verticillata</i>	prickly moses	
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	showy bossiaea	
<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	clover	i
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. sativa</i>	common vetch	i
<b>GENTIANACEAE</b>		
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	common centaury	i
<b>GERANIACEAE</b>		
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	southern storksbill	
<b>MYRTACEAE</b>		
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis subsp. viminalis</i>	white gum	
<b>OXALIDACEAE</b>		
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	grassland woodsorrel	
<b>PITTOSPORACEAE</b>		
<i>Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa</i>	prickly box	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	sweet pittosporum	i
<b>PLANTAGINACEAE</b>		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	i
<i>Veronica calycina</i>	hairy speedwell	
<i>Veronica gracilis</i>	slender speedwell	
<b>PROTEACEAE</b>		
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	silver banksia	
<b>ROSACEAE</b>		
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	common buzzy	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	native raspberry	
<b>RUBIACEAE</b>		
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	mirrorbush	i
<b>SANTALACEAE</b>		
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	common native-cherry	
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b>		
<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatulata</i>	broadleaf hopbush	
<b>SOLANACEAE</b>		
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	kangaroo apple	
<b>THYMELAEACEAE</b>		
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	dwarf riceflower	
<b>VIOLACEAE</b>		
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	ivyleaf violet	

## MONOCOTYLEDONAE

**AGAPANTHACEAE***Agapanthus sp.*

agapanthus

i

**ASPARAGACEAE***Lomandra longifolia*

sagg

**ASPHODELACEAE***Bulbine glauca*

bluish bulbine-lily

**CYPERACEAE***Lepidosperma concavum*

sand swordsgedge

**HEMEROCALLIDACEAE***Dianella brevicaulis*

shortstem flaxlily

*Dianella revoluta*

spreading flaxlily

**POACEAE***Aira sp.*

hair grass

i

*Austrodanthonia carphoides var. angustior*

short wallabygrass

*Austrostipa aphylla*

leafless speargrass

en

*Austrostipa sp.*

speargrass

*Briza maxima*

greater quaking-grass

i

*Bromus sp.*

brome

i

*Dactylis glomerata*

cocksfoot

i

*Ehrharta erecta*

panic veldtgrass

i

*Lagurus ovatus*

harestail grass

i

*Poa labillardierei*

silver tussockgrass

*Rytidosperma caespitosum*

common wallabygrass

*Rytidosperma racemosum var. racemosum*

stiped wallabygrass

*Themeda triandra*



kangaroo grass

## PTERIDOPHYTA

**DENNSTAEDTIACEAE***Pteridium esculentum subsp. esculentum*

bracken

## APPENDIX C – Priority Weed Species and Recommended Control Techniques

Common name	Species	Status	Picture	Recommended control technique
<u>DECLARED WEEDS</u>				
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Declared (Zone B) WONS		Hand pull seedling. Cut and paste larger plants. Fruit should be bagged and disposed of responsibly.
<u>OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS</u>				
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>			Scrape stems and paint with an appropriate herbicide. Smaller seedlings may be able to be removed by hand ensuring all roots are removed. Hang up off ground or bag and remove from site.

Mirror bush

*Coprosma repens*



Hand pull smaller seedlings. Cut and paint larger plants. Reshooting stems should be drilled/frilled and filled with herbicide.

Gazania

*Gazania* sp.

Listed as an environmental weed under Sorell Weed Strategy



Hand pull, dig or spot spray. Work from areas of good native groundcover outwards.

Pride of madeira *Echium candicans*



Cut and paste. Bag any flowers and remove from site.