

Yorke Peninsula Council



Draft Coastal Management Strategy

Corny Point to Council Border (The Gap) 2020



Acknowledgements

The Coastal Management Strategy (Strategy) acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land, the Narungga (traditionally spelled Nharangga) people. The Strategy values the important contribution Narungga people make to coastal management.

The Strategy was prepared by Yorke Peninsula Council (Council).

It is recognised that a Northern and Yorke Coastal Management Action Plan is currently being developed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW), which will also have relevance to managing and enhancing the coast within the Council area.

The Coastal Management Strategy Working Party (Working Party) has worked towards developing the Strategy. This resulted in the formation of the Project Management Steering Committee (Steering Committee), and staff assigned the responsibility of Project Manager and Coastal Project Officer.

The Coastal Project Officer has written the Strategy with support and guidance from the aforementioned staff members, Committee and Working Party.

A consultative approach was adopted during the project with valuable contributions from:

- Council elected members;
- Council staff members;
- community groups;
- community members; and
- key stakeholders.

1.0 Introduction

Our coastal environment is extremely valued by our community. As such Council's **'Strategic Plan 2016-2020'** consists of *Goal 3 – Valued and Restored Environment*, with a particular focus on coast:

"Council will be an investor, activator and custodian of our spectacular coastline and pristine environment".

As a result coastal management was included in the Strategic Plan under:

Strategy 3.7 Develop and Implement a Coastal Management Strategy.

The coastal environment is a major feature of the Council area, with 485 kilometres of coastline encompassing stunning cliffs, surf beaches, estuaries, rocky reefs, long low-energy beaches, mangroves and samphire flats, to name a few. It supports a very diverse range of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna, some of which are nationally and internationally significant.

Council's coastline is considered its biggest asset by some – it is a tourism drawcard, attracting visitors that boost the local economy. A large percentage of ratepayers occupy their dwellings as holiday homes. Visitors, holiday home owners and residents are all attracted to the coastal environment, which provides a haven for many including families, anglers, surfers, divers, boat users, kayakers, bushwalkers, cyclists and campers. Yorke Peninsula offers a pinnacle in nature-based tourism.

However, the coastline of Yorke Peninsula is a sensitive system and there are increasing pressures from development, agriculture, tourism, fishing and recreation. There are many management issues that Council are required and wish to address. A Coastal Management Strategy (Strategy) will provide direction to Council and other land managers/stakeholders, by developing a framework for the future management of coastal Council land.

The Strategy is to be used as a basis for assigning and applying for funding to undertake priority works over Council land and infrastructure, so as to address coastal management issues.

1.1 Mission Statement

The Coastal Management Strategy provides community-supported directions and actions for coastal open space (either owned by or under the care, control and management of Council), providing guidance on the most appropriate ways to enhance opportunities for coastal access and recreation, in balance with landscape, heritage and biodiversity protection.

1.2 Objectives and outcomes

The objective of the Strategy is to provide Council with the ability to undertake a considered and coordinated approach to managing coastal issues. Council wishes to maintain the natural beauty of the coast whilst allowing people to enjoy and value this landscape. The coastline is a key attribute of the Yorke Peninsula identity and thoughtful development and use of the coast, that does not lead to degradation but rather sustains ecosystem functioning, is of utmost importance.

As an outcome, it is expected the Strategy will deliver the following desired outcomes:

- review the state of the natural coastal asset;
- draw together the findings and recommendations of previous key studies;
- identify issues to be addressed and management options, including prioritisation of works;
- provide recommendations that have broad community support/endorsement (see **3.0 Consultation**); and
- determine monitoring and evaluation strategies for each general management issue.

The Strategy has been designed to complement other Council plans and strategies, and particular issues that Council can address but do not fall under the scope of the Strategy will be included in these documents (see **4.2 Issues excluded from the Strategy**).

1.3 Study Area

Coastal land is often considered to include land above the low water mark, including the offshore islands. This includes land that is held in a range of tenures such as:

- Crown land under custodianship or perpetual lease to Council (Council care and control);
- unalienated Crown land (usually a coastal strip not allocated for agriculture or other purposes but also not being actively managed for conservation purposes);
- Crown land protected as Conservation or other Park;
- freehold agricultural land;
- perpetual lease;
- residences and shacks on freehold titles; and
- private properties managed under Heritage Agreements.

Whilst all of this land should be considered for coastal management, the focus of the Strategy is all open space land either owned by, or under the care control and management of, Council (Council land), within the coastal zone. The coastal zone is any open space Council land parcel that is either fully contained within, or is partly within, 100 metres of the high tide mark or contains coastal features and/or is subject to coastal hazards. Within defined towns, some of this land is addressed under pre-existing plans or other documents, and is noted as this.

The indicative areas for coastal Council land are illustrated in Figures 1 - 5.

In some areas the foreshore Council land forms the only boundary between private property and the waters of the coastline of the Peninsula. In other areas the foreshore Council land is easily accessible and subject to intense recreational use.

To enable ease of delivery in preparing a Strategy for such an expansive geographical area (the coastline within the Council area is over 485 kilometres long), the Council land has been distinguished into three sections:

- Council border (Federation Park) to Hickeys Point;
- Hickeys Point to Corny Point (Lighthouse); and
- Corny Point to Council border (The Gap).

The Strategy is prepared in stages, with one section addressed per financial year, consecutively until all sections have been completed. Within each section, Council land parcels are grouped to form cells. Once all sections have been completed, all documents will be combined into the Final Strategy.

The Section addressed in this chapter is Corny Point (Lighthouse) to Council border (The Gap).

Figures 1 – 5 Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green)

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Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 1

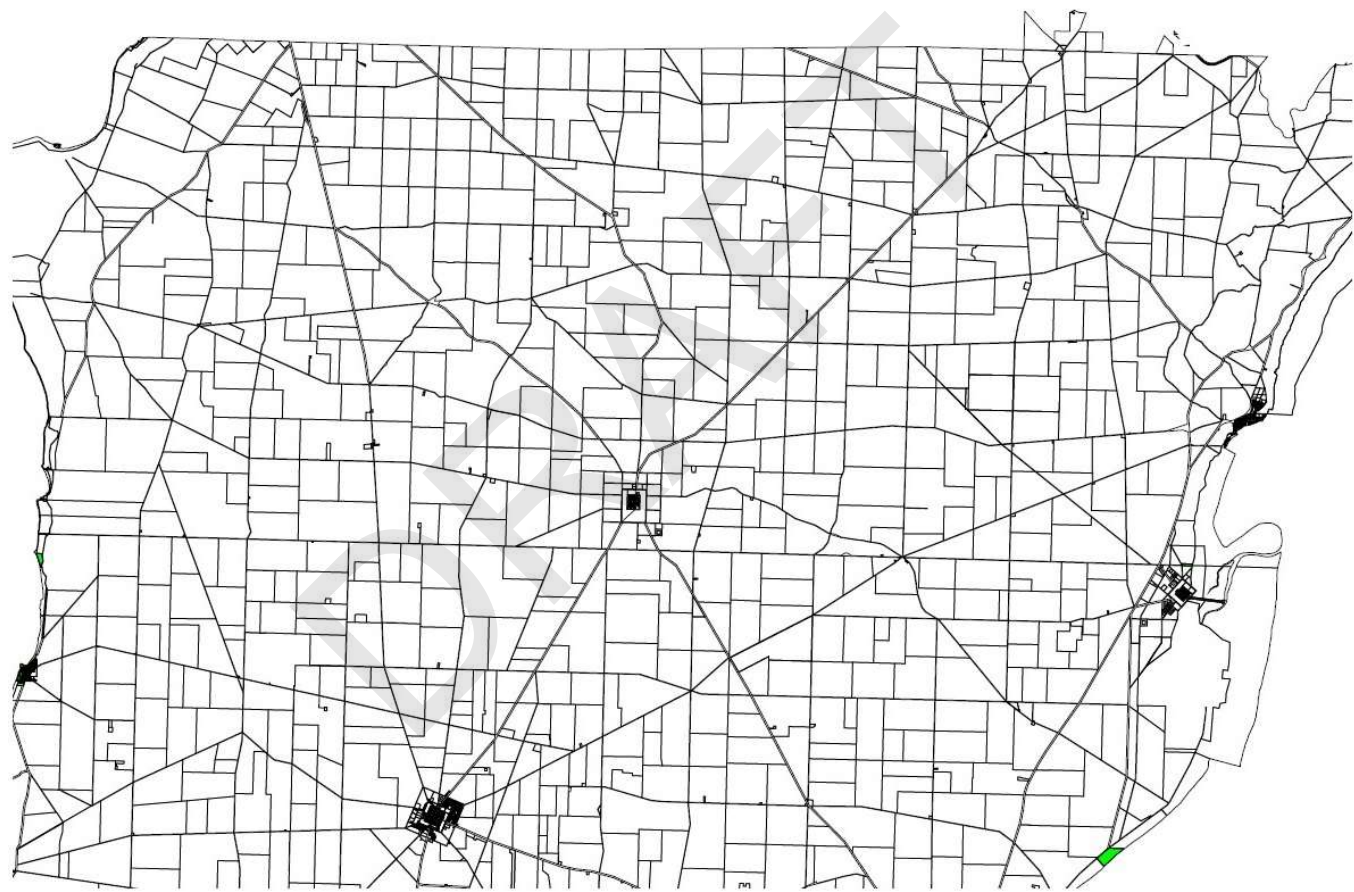


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 2

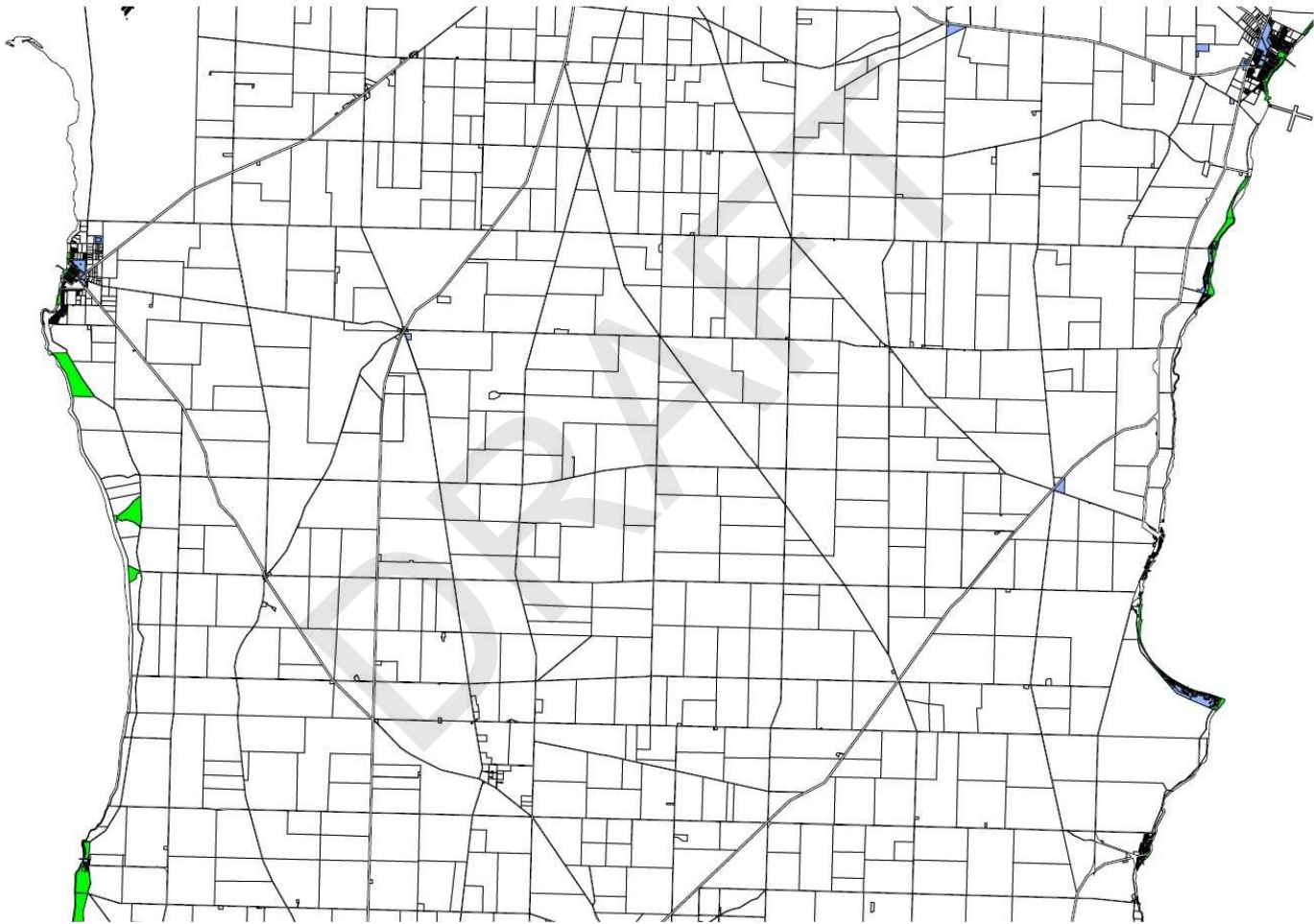


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 3

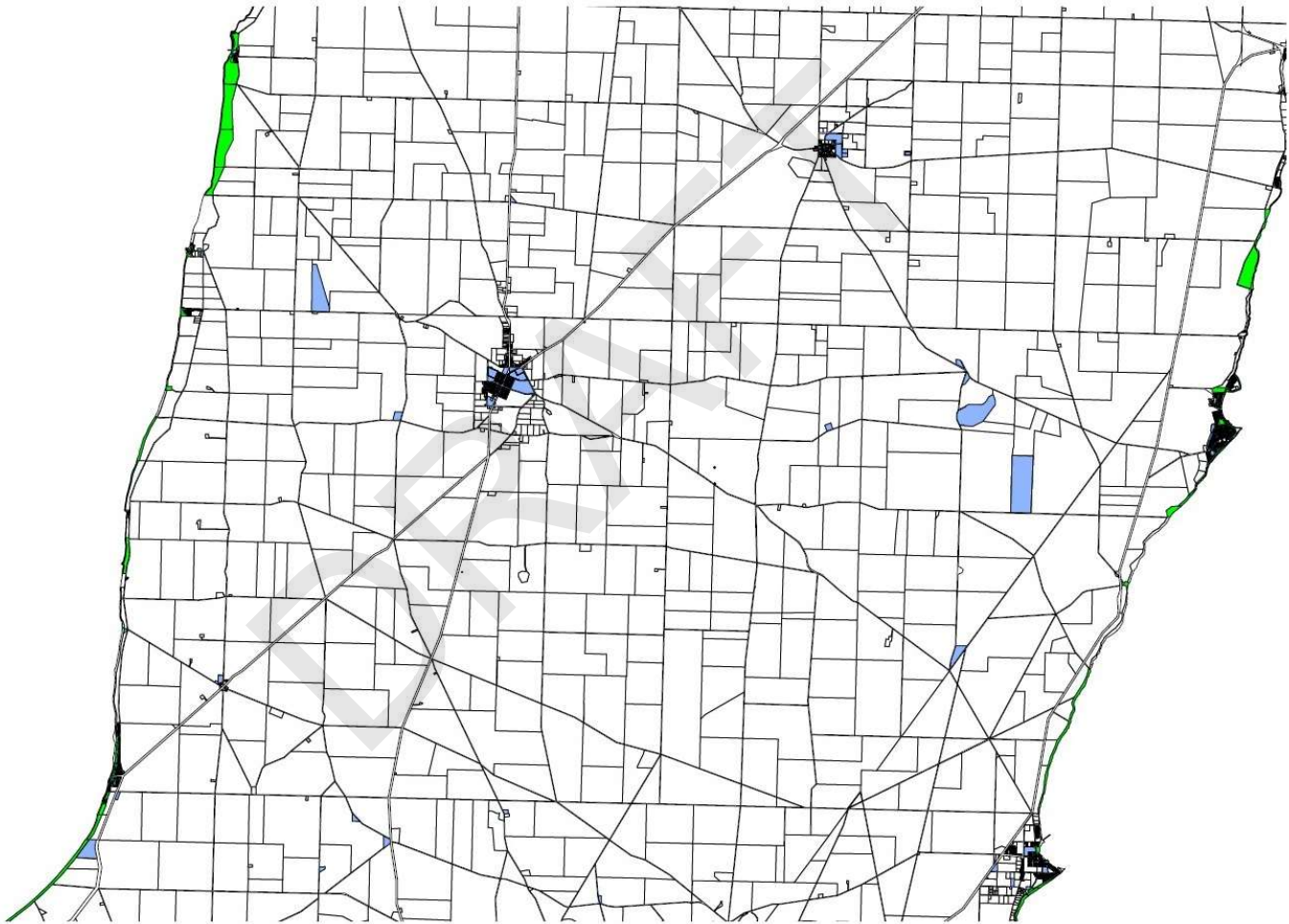


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 4

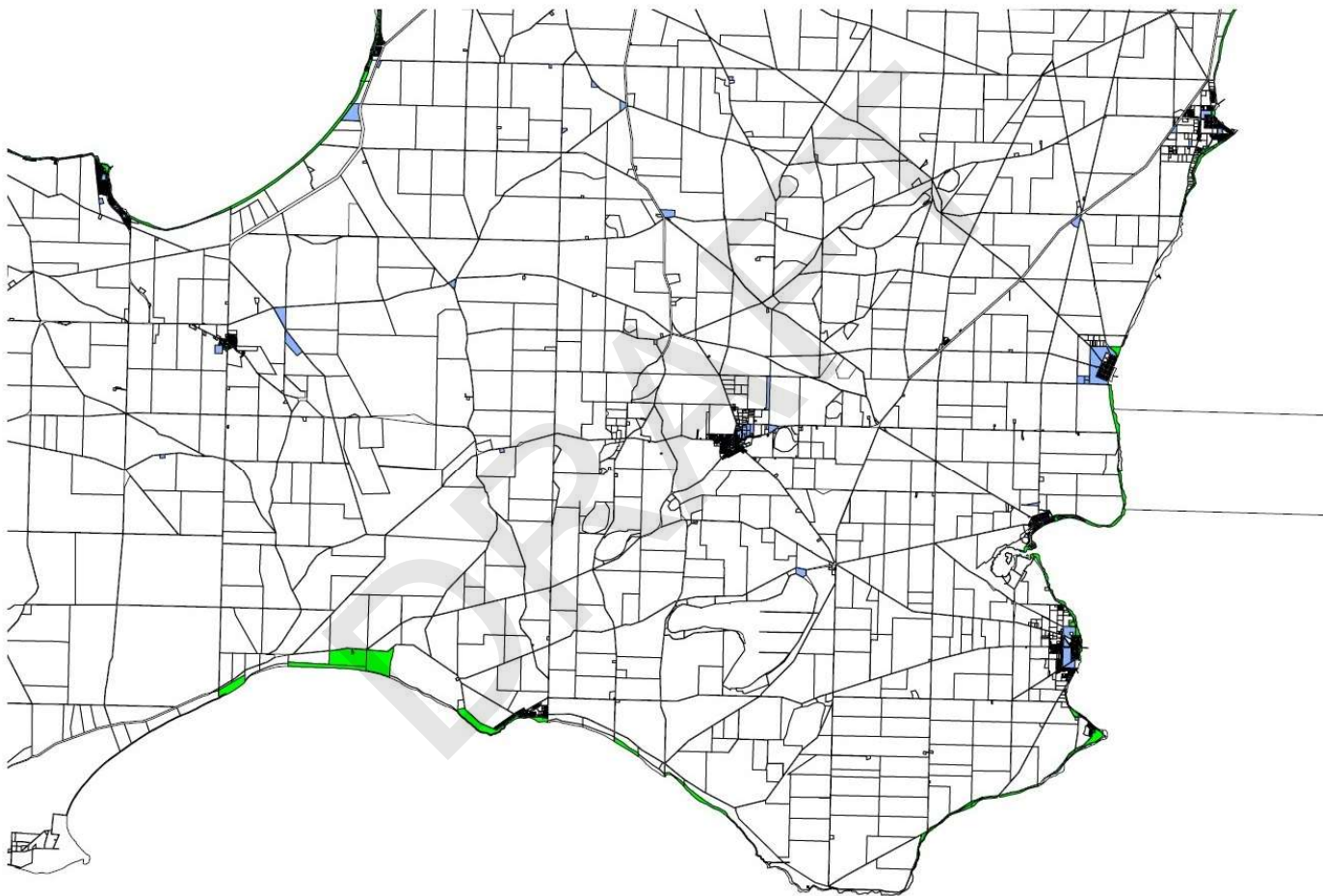
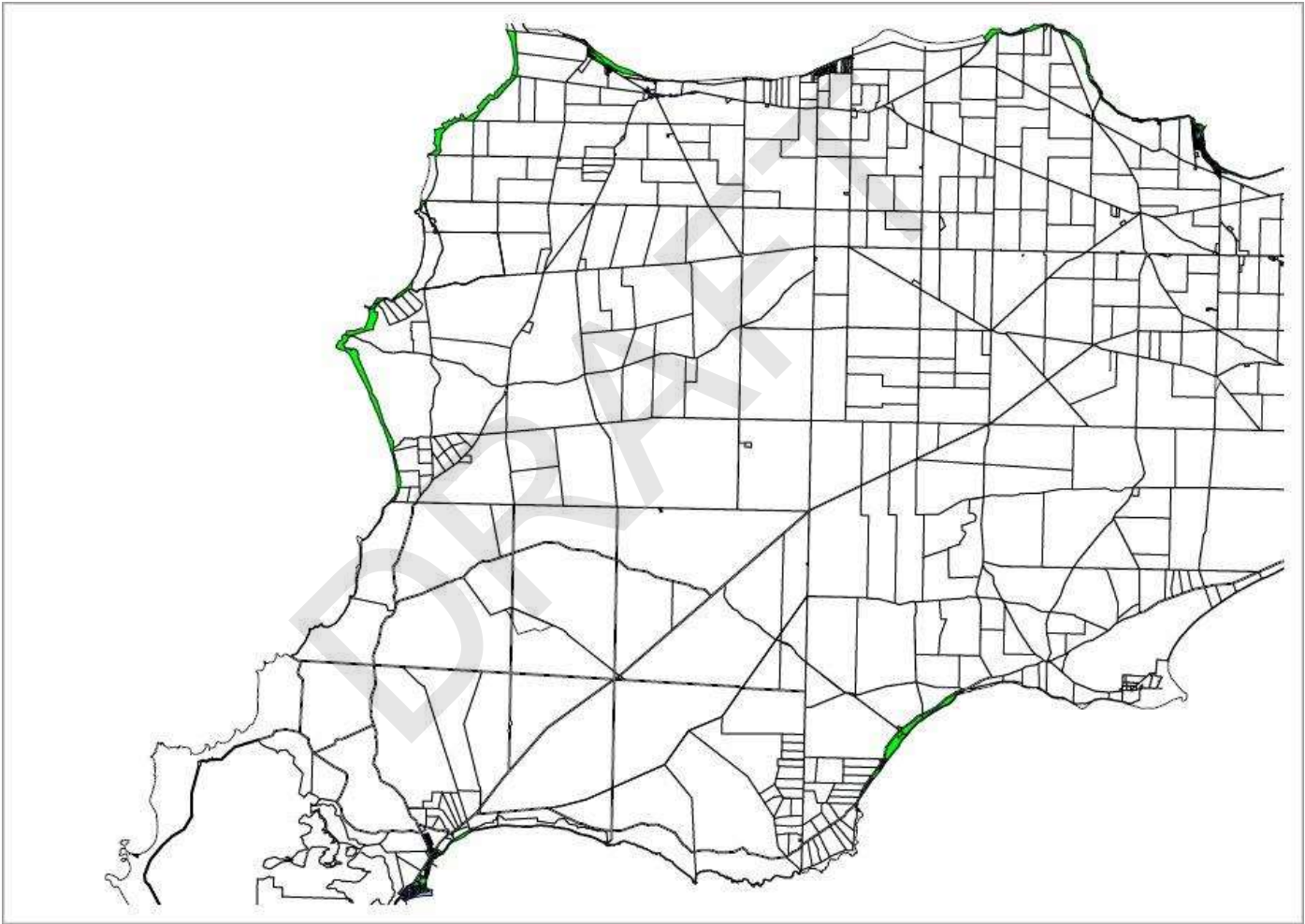


Figure 1: Indicative areas of coastal Council land (shaded green) Map 5



2.0 How the Strategy was developed

The following process was undertaken to develop the Strategy:

- review of coastal Council land and their vested purposes (as per Community Land Management Plan classifications);
- review of existing policies and legislation that apply to the coastal zone;
- review of the state of the natural coastal asset on Council land, via:
 - a desktop literature review, including review of the '*Conservation Assessment of the Northern and Yorke Coast*';
 - review of aerial photography to identify new issues and confirm the outcomes of the step above; and
 - gathering and collating of community knowledge of coastal assets and issues via community groups such as Progress Associations and environmental groups, supported by site visits for ground truthing when needed. Please note, ground truthing occurred for previously unidentified or debatable issues;
- drawing together the findings and recommendations of previous key studies not formally endorsed, which were reviewed and updated as necessary before incorporation into the Strategy. The key studies were:
 - Coastal Motor Vehicle Access Management Strategy for the Coastal Councils, Northern and Yorke NRM Region (2008);
 - Draft Coastal Assessment Report (2009);
 - Coastal Pest Plant Incursion Survey of the Yorke Peninsula (2010); and
 - Coastal Reserves Management Strategy (bush camping management) (2012);
- identification of the issues to be addressed with recommendations for each cell made. The following issues and management requirements were considered:
 - off-road vehicle management;
 - weed control;
 - camping;
 - dune erosion;
 - impact to threatened species/habitat;
 - vegetation damage/removal;
 - pest animals;
 - litter and waste;
 - cliff instability;
 - foreshore and beach access and use management;
 - community education; and/or
 - coastal viewscape and illegal activities.
- Narungga cultural heritage values were considered;
- preparation for each cell of a site description and mapping;
- provision of recommendations that have broad community support/endorsement (see **3.0 Consultation**); and
- determination of monitoring and evaluation strategies for each general management issue applicable to all cells.

The site descriptions have been prepared to be proactive and focus on the site-specific recommendations, as the impacts of the issues listed above (detailed further in **4.0 Threats and issues management**), when applicable, are the same regardless of the site location.

2.1 Legislation

The following pieces of legislation have reference to the Strategy:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991* (SA);
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* Act (SA);
- *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* (SA);
- *Coast Protection Act 1972* (SA);
- *Local Government Act 1999* (SA);
- *Development Act 1993* and Regulations (2008) (SA);
- *Crown Land Management Act 2009* (SA); and
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988* (SA).

2.2 Vegetation assessment

A desktop review was conducted to gain detail regarding previous vegetation assessments. In addition, the following field assessments were conducted.

The biodiversity value within the project area was assessed using the Bushland Rapid Assessment Technique (BushRAT). This method was developed by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) in conjunction with the Nature Conservation Society of South Australia (NCSSA). It scores a variety of bushland attributes, including the native species diversity, regeneration, weed threat, vegetation cover and evidence of disturbance.

Sonia Croft was engaged to conduct twenty-eight BushRAT field surveys throughout the project area and provide a report. This information was then reviewed by the Coastal Project Officer and incorporated into the site descriptions. The BushRAT reports are available upon request.

The Coastal Project Officer conducted additional site visits to assess weed presence and the quality of vegetation, to prioritise weed control. Weeds that are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS); declared plants that are regulated under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*; weeds that posed a significant threat; and weeds that were easy and cost effective to address were categorised as high priority. Weeds that had little environmental impact were categorised as low priority, with monitoring requirements to ensure appropriate action can be taken if priorities change. Please note, an asterisk (*) adjacent a weed name denotes declared plants.

2.3 Threatened species

Threatened species were identified in the process of developing management strategies for each site. Data on national, state and regionally listed species was sourced from the South Australian DEW's Biological Database of South Australia. Greening Australia were engaged to review the data and identify threatened species within the project area. Additional data was sourced from BirdLife Australia's 2016 Beach-nesting Bird Biennial Count and reviewed by the Coastal Project Officer. The Yorke Peninsula coast provides important breeding habitat for the Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*) and Sooty Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*), which are both listed species.

2.4 Aboriginal cultural significance

The Narungga people have a deep and significant connection to Country, with cultural obligations, affiliations and responsibilities for all lands and waters. It is important that Narungga people have every opportunity to lead and be involved in coastal management. There are requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (SA)* (in particular not to damage, disturb or interfere with Aboriginal sites, objects or remains), the *Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)*, and formal agreements such as the Narungga Area Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) (which sets certain processes when Council proposes to undertake a notifiable act on sensitive land [defined to include the coastal environment]). However, Council and its staff have the opportunity to proactively communicate and engage with Narungga people and their representative organisations and agencies, to ensure the Strategy is both culturally appropriate and compliant with relevant legislation

The Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects has been referred to for preparation of this Strategy, though will require continuing review anytime works are planned to ensure information is current.

Once again it is important to emphasise that all sites addressed under the Strategy are on sensitive lands, and are culturally significant to the Narungga people.

3.0 Consultation

It was a requirement to engage affected stakeholders and the local community in meaningful consultations during the preparation of the Strategy.

The drafting of the Strategy for each Section included meetings and discussions with known community groups and members who proactively undertake works at the sites. This engagement process guided the development of recommendations.

The Steering Committee reviewed the Draft Strategy prior to consultation with the Working Party. Once feedback was collated from the Working Party, the Draft Strategy was presented to Council elected members at an Elected Member Workshop and edited as appropriate based on the feedback received. The Community Engagement Plan, prepared as per Council's PO057 Community Engagement Policy and associated Strategy, was presented to Council for endorsement prior to a public round of consultation of the Draft Strategy. Continuous review by the Steering Committee, Working Party, and elected members, post-public consultation, resulted in the development of a Final Strategy, reported to Council and endorsed on xx-xx-xxxx (date).

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4.0 Threats and issues management

With such a large coastline used for a multiple purposes, there are inherently threats to the local environment that may, or are, becoming issues that require management. These issues generally apply to all coastal environments and are summarised below:

Threat	Impact
Loss of Narungga cultural heritage	Use of the coastal landscape poses a risk to Aboriginal sites, objects and possibly even remains, whereby activity can lead to unintentional discovery and degradation. The way people interact with the environment requires some management to minimise the risk of damage, interference or disturbance to Aboriginal sites, objects and remains.
Vehicle use	<p>Vehicle use on unauthorised tracks or access points results in the loss of vegetation. This loss of vegetation exposes the substrate, in particular sand, to the elements such as wind and rain, resulting in erosion. Often this sand drift smothers adjacent vegetation, resulting in further loss of cover. This results in a significant dune blow-out, which is costly and difficult to manage and restore. Loss of vegetation reduces habitat for, and causes disturbance to, fauna. Often multiple tracks and/or access points are formed that are not required, increasing the amount of degradation. Vehicles can also introduce weed species to an area, and pose a fire risk when conditions are suitable.</p> <p>Vehicles on beaches disturb fauna such as beach-nesting birds and the invertebrate fauna within the sand. Vehicles are at risk of becoming bogged, and pose potential risks to other users (pedestrian and vehicle conflicts, etc.). If vehicles access the beach via unauthorised tracks or access points, the issues outlined above occur.</p> <p>Vehicles driven on rocky areas or clifftops can decrease the stability of the area, if the area is already suffering the impacts of erosion (which may be caused from natural processes i.e. storm events). The weight of the vehicle and/or its use can contribute to crumbling. Vehicle drivers are also exposed to a greater risk of rock and/or cliff falls.</p> <p>Any access or activity (regardless of its purpose) causes disturbance to native fauna. For some species (i.e. White-bellied Sea Eagles, Hooded Plovers) this disturbance can impact upon their regular habits and lead to species decline, especially if the impacts are to their breeding success.</p>
Non-vehicle access, including for recreational activities	Accessing coastal environments via non-vehicle methods (i.e. walking, cycling, horse riding, etc.), regardless of the purpose (sight-seeing, wild life watching, vegetation surveys, sand-boarding, surfing, fishing, etc.), also impacts ecosystem functioning, though the degradation generally occurs at a slower rate than if caused by vehicle access. As above, this access can result in a loss of vegetation cover causing erosion and loss of biodiversity. In sand dunes this may result in dune blow-outs. Of particular concern is when areas of particular significance or sensitivity are accessed or multiple tracks and/or access points are formed, all contributing to degradation, when only a few or one are needed. In rocky areas and clifftops it may increase instability (generally begun by natural processes) and expose the visitor to a greater risk of rock and/or cliff falls.

	Any access or activity (regardless of its purpose) causes disturbance to native fauna. For some species (i.e. White-bellied Sea Eagles, Hooded Plovers) this disturbance can impact upon their regular habits and lead to species decline, especially if the impacts are to their breeding success.
Weeds	Weeds are plants that are not indigenous to the area. They compete with indigenous plants for nutrients, water, sunlight and space. They can form dense areas that shade and even smother the indigenous plants. Weeds reduce the abundance and diversity of the indigenous species, changing the balance of the natural ecosystem as the habitat changes and impacts upon fauna.
Pest and/or introduced animals	Pest and/or introduced animals compete with indigenous animals for resources, often leading to a decline in indigenous animal population. They may prey on indigenous animals, and can introduce disease. The loss of diversity of indigenous animal species can also impact on vegetation, particular if the declining species provides an ecosystem service for vegetation, such as pollinators. Pest and/or introduced animals can contribute to degrading vegetation by feeding, especially if their abundance begins to result in a reduction in density and diversity of plant species. They may also have negative interactions with humans, such as stealing food or being aggressive.
Camping	Camping outside of designated areas results in significant disturbance to coastal vegetation. Camping both outside and in designated areas can result in waste (including toilet waste) impacting both flora and fauna and is aesthetically unpleasant, can introduce weeds, and increases the risk of fire if camp fires are not managed appropriately. Over time the size of the camping space may enlarge and encroach on surrounding vegetation. Vehicle and pedestrian access increases the impacts outside of the camping footprint.
Unauthorised removal of vegetation	Unauthorised removal of vegetation may include the collection of firewood, increasing a camping space, creating access points, or to allow for views, amongst others. Whilst often it involves trimming rather than removal of a whole plant, it can affect plant health leading to a loss of vegetation. The activity of trimming can also disturb fauna and lead to trampling and loss of smaller plants. As stated previously, any loss of vegetation then has further consequences such as erosion and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.
Litter/illegal dumping	Waste is unsightly and aesthetically unpleasing in a coastal environment. Waste can pollute soils and waters, reducing their quality. It can smother vegetation and be ingested by animals, for both resulting in their decline. It can be a fire risk, and harbour pest animals such as mice and rabbits. At times it can be moved by natural processes such as wind and rain, causing degradation at other locations.

The most common impact from activities in a coastal environment is degradation that results in sand drift and it requires special mention. Many activities lead to sand drift, as mentioned above. Vegetation keeps sand in place, and traps the small amounts of sand that naturally move around. Once a dune experiences loss of vegetative cover, the sand is easily moved by wind and rain and even

animals and people, and is moved in larger quantities. The sand can move far, and in the process, smother more vegetation, resulting in larger exposed areas, and the cycle to continue.

Rehabilitating sand dune drift is very costly and difficult, as many resources are needed to try to prevent sand movement. It is therefore better to prevent the loss of vegetation cover, and allow the vegetation to keep the sand in place, than to rehabilitate an exposed dune.

4.1 Threats/considerations excluded from the Strategy

Other threats/risks and considerations, and the reasons why they are excluded from the scope of the Strategy, are as follows:

- vehicle speed – speeding vehicles and other acts non-compliant with the Australian Road Rules are addressed by police, with the setting of speed limits dictated by legislation administered by state government agencies;
- vehicle access via non-Council land (i.e. private properties, Crown Land, etc.) – Council can only undertake works to address vehicle access on land owned or under the care and control of Council;
- water activities – water activities such as boating and fishing are addressed under legislation administered by state government agencies i.e. fish size limits, Marine Parks, etc.;
- dog control – effective dog control by an owner is addressed under legislation administered by Council's compliance team;
- Coastal hazards (eg. flooding and erosion) - assessments have been undertaken for a number of towns to determine the sea flood risk and adaptation options on behalf of Council. Investigations of coastal flooding and erosion hazards and appropriate adaptation measures will need to be undertaken and incorporated into coastal adaptation plans. Where infrastructure is recommended to protect coastal land, impacts of coastal hazards now and in the future will need to be considered. Sea water inundation and coastal erosion impacts on private properties or non-Council land are the responsibility of the land owner.
- jetty management – jetties are not land but are infrastructure. Jetties owned by the state government are administered under relevant legislation;
- boat ramps – Boat ramps are addressed under Council's operational requirements; and
- tourism - Yorke Peninsula Tourism (YPT) is the key organisation assigned the responsibility of communicating the benefits of visiting the region to achieve increased visitation and have associated plans to achieve this. However, the Strategy identifies works that will cater for people and tourism-related activities on Council land.

4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of common issues

Threat	Strategies/control measures	How will progress be measured
Loss of Narungga cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure for protection purposes • Use of revegetation for protection purposes • Installation of educational signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring of cultural sites to ensure protection strategies are being maintained • Ongoing monitoring of cultural sites to ensure protection strategies are effective
Vehicle use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access • Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas • Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas • Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points • Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures • Setting of speed limits on Council land • Installation of signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective • Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing • Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective • Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread • Number of compliance activities
Non-vehicle access, including for recreational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access • Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas • Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas • Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points • Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures • Installation of signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective • Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing • Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective • Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread • Number of compliance activities

Threat	Strategies/control measures	How will progress be measured
Weeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake weed eradication and control measures (physical, mechanical and/or chemical) • Replace areas of weed infestation with indigenous species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits to assess weed existence and if present record density and coverage • Field visits to assess density and coverage of revegetation
Pest and/or introduced animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake control and eradication measures • Installation of educational signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits to assess presence and indicators of population
Camping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas and promote designated access • Use of revegetation to restrict public access to sensitive and hazardous areas • Use of stabilising techniques, including revegetation and infrastructure to rehabilitate degraded areas • Consolidate number of tracks and/or access points • Monitor for weed introduction and undertake eradication measures • Installation of signage • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to manage waste • Conditions of camping listed on camping permits • Camping inspector undertakes regular patrols of the coast to monitor and educate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are being maintained • Ongoing monitoring to ensure protection measures are effective • Ongoing monitoring to ensure track and/or access points are not increasing • Ongoing monitoring to ensure stabilisation techniques are effective • Weed assessments to determine weed presence and spread • Number of compliance activities • Ongoing monitoring to ensure effectiveness of waste management
Unauthorised removal of vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of compliance activities
Litter/illegal dumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install/maintain/upgrade infrastructure to manage waste • Installation of signage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring to ensure effectiveness of waste management • Number of compliance activities

5.0 Site Descriptions

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Site Description- Corny Point	Corny Point is a coastal town situated on the northwestern section of the foot on southern Yorke Peninsula. This plan covers the coastal area from the western end of Seaview Road to Dairy Road.
Recreational activities	Swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating, bird watching, beach activities.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Dunn Point (Crown Land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staircase to beach • Bench x 3 • Picnic tables x 2 • Shelter with BBQ and picnic table • 'Camping prohibited' sign • WTY 'Corny Point to Gleeson's Landing' sign • WTY 'Beach Walk' sign • 'Recreational Fishing Lower Spencer Gulf' sign • 'Snapper Closure' and 'Help protect SA's oyster industry' corflute signs • 'Caution tractors and 4 wheel drives only' sign • 'Clean marine' sign • 'Emergency telephone numbers' sign • Concrete boat ramp • Formal gravel car park with pine post railing <p>Seaview Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel paths for beach access 2, 3 • Wooden post vehicle barriers at beach access 2 • Boulder vehicle barriers at beach access 3 • NRM 'Bridal Veil' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign <p>Stirling Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sand car park • Gravel walking path with wooden post vehicle barriers • Shelter with picnic table and BBQ area • '4 wheel drive only' sign • 'Coastal patrol Corny Point' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign • 'Recreational Fishing Lower Spencer Gulf' sign • 'KG Whiting Closure' and 'Help protect SA's oyster industry' corflute signs • 'Rock Lobster sanctuary' sign • 'Emergency telephone numbers' sign • 'Clean Marine' sign <p>Dairy Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign • 'KG Whiting Closure' corflute sign • 'Coastal patrol Corny Point' sign • Gravel vehicle/ boat launch access to beach
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Low dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 49.7 (medium)

Dominant flora	Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>), Bower Spinach (<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>), Ruby Saltbush (<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Coastal Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>)
Weeds	<p>High priority weeds</p> <p>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>) Present throughout township. Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread. Start at Seaview Road where vegetation is in best condition.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Small number present in the Dairy Road carpark, Dunn Point carpark and on Seaview Road off access track 2 and 3. Less than one day required to survey and remove.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Present along Seaview Road. Check if Bridal Creeper rust fungus is present and introduce if required.</p> <p>*Bridal Veil (<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>) Widespread throughout the town. Any works should be in coordination with NRM and the Corny Point community.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) A large amount in the vegetation on Seaview Road. Requires approximately 2- 3 days to survey and cut then ongoing follow-up. It is recommended that most of the cut plants are removed off site to prevent an increased fire risk.</p> <p>Marguerite Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>) Present at Dunn Point, Seaview Road and Dairy Road. Hand-pull small plants and spot spray larger plants.</p> <p>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) Present along Seaview Road and Dunn Point. Hand pull or spot spray.</p> <p>Low priority weeds (monitor)</p> <p>Sour Sob, Common Stock, Sea Rocket, Sea Spurge, annual grass, Clover sp., Capeweed, Ice Plant, Tree Aeonium, Potato Weed, Golden Wreath Wattle</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 77. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007) The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Australian Raven (YP:VU), Western Bowerbird (SA:R), Pacific Reef Egret (SA:R), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Fairy Tern (AUS:VU, SA:V, YP:EN), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:V), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA) No flora of conservation significance has been recorded Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	Corny Point Progress Association have established a native plant nursery for revegetation in the local area.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to work with adjacent landowners and the Progress Association to investigate the feasibility of drift fencing in front of the sand dune in northwest corner (in front of 40 Seaview Road). Plant out 12 -24 months later, once sand has built with a mix of any of the following species: <i>Ficinia nodosa</i>, <i>Atriplex cinerea</i>, <i>Nitraria billardierei</i>, <i>Olearia axillaris</i>, <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>, <i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>, <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i> Liaise with the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to implement a standardised speed limit of 40 kilometres per hour on vehicle accessible beaches on Yorke Peninsula Council has undertaken preliminary investigations into coastal inundation (as a result of sea level rise) and are aware of some potentially vulnerable points along the coast. Residents with concerns should form a working group and contact council so a landscape scale strategy can be developed for private asset protection. Distribute Coastal Gardens Handbook to residents. Many invasive species growing on properties along the coast of Corny Point

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair and paint railing at Dunn Point car park |
|--|---|

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Corny Point West

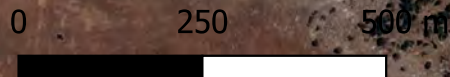


Corny Point East



Legend

-  Flood Risk Area
-  Dairy Road Carpark



Site Description - The Pines and Couch Beach	The Pines is a small coastal town on the north coast of the foot, on southern Yorke Peninsula, situated 25 kilometres northwest of Warooka. Couch Beach is a small coastal settlement located 300 metres east of The Pines.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Sheoak Road walking trail</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staircase to beach x 5 • Gravel access path to beach with wooden post vehicle barriers x 5 • Fenced paths and vegetation • Gravel walking track adjacent to coast • Wooden bench seat x 5 • Shelter with water tank at access 3 • Shelter with picnic table at access 1 and 2 • Dog tidy bag dispenser x 2 • WTY information bollard x 2 • 'Clean up after your dog' sign x 2 • Coast Protection 'Entry prohibited' sign x 2 • 'Restricted area' sign • 'Our coastal dune animals' sign • 'Our changing shoreline' sign • 'Our coastal dune vegetation' sign • Coastcare 'Community conservation project' sign • Birdlife 'Hooded Plover' sign • DCYP 'No Camping' sign • WTY 'Beach walk' sign <p>Boat ramp Sheoak Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete boat ramp • Asphalt formal carpark • Wooden bench seat x 3 • Small wooden jetty • 'Recreational Fishing Lower Spencer Gulf' sign • 'Coastal Patrol' sign • 'No cleaning of fish' sign • 'Help protect SA's oyster industry' and 'KG Whiting Closure' corflute sign • 'Clean Marine' sign • 'No swimming/ boat launch area' sign • Birdlife 'Hooded Plover' sign <p>Couch Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal vehicle access track to beach
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Low dune
Native vegetation type	Low Woodland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: The Pines 53.2 (medium) Couches Beach 33.1 (low- medium)
Dominant flora	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Coast Daisy Bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Quandong (<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Sticky Goodenia (<i>Goodenia varia</i>), Coastal Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>)

Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>) Scattered throughout the Pines. Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Couches Beach requires 2-3 days of Boxthorn removal with half a day follow-up work required at The Pines.</p> <p>Pyp Grass (<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>) Removing this from The Pines is a high priority due to its ability to spread.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Present at The Pines and Couch Beach; check in October for the presence of Bridal creeper fungus rust and introduce if required.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Scattered throughout The Pines and Couch Beach. 2-3 days of removal required.</p> <p>Marguerite Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>) Small number of scattered plants. Remove with other woody weeds.</p> <p>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) Hand pull or spray.</p> <p>Broad leaved Aloe (<i>Aloe saponaria</i>) Small patch at The Pines.</p> <p>Golden Wreath Wattle (<i>Acacia saligna</i>) Small number located at The Pines. Remove with other woody weeds.</p> <p>Blue Eyed Daisy (<i>Osteospermum fruticosom</i>) Highly invasive. Located predominately down the eastern end of The Pines.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u> Sour Sob, red flowering bulb, annual grasses, Carnation Weed, Capeweed, Sow Thistle, Common Stock, Pincushion, Sea Spurge, Capeweed, Sea Rocket, Fumitory, Platypus Gum (to be replaced with local natives when they die)</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 78. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). No listed species of conservation significance have been recorded at this site.
Active community groups and projects	<p>The Pines Community Association undertake weed control in the conservation area and are currently working with council and Natural Resources on a redesign of the car park area.</p>
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>The Pines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove old faded 'restricted area' signs and replace with standard corflute 'sand dune restoration' signs Keep area between the fence and the road maintained as a fire break. No revegetation to occur in this area Fencing requires minor repairs along eastern end of Sheoak Road (see map) A design has been developed with the Progress Association to upgrade the car park and boat ramp facilities and is currently awaiting funding <p>Couch Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilise vehicle track/ boat launch with gravel and revegetate edges to prevent erosion Place a sign on the track 'Boat launch only. Driving on beach discouraged. SOFT SAND' Formalise path at western end boundary to discourage goat tracks Revegetate under Drooping Sheoaks at the western end (see map) with low bushes including foredune and hind dune species. Leave two narrow informal walking tracks (30 tubestock per year)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In area opposite number 11 -13, begin planting native salt tolerant tree and tall shrub species and replace Platypus Gums with native species as they die (10 tubestock per year)• Plant native shrub species along the foredune in front of 11-13 (10 tubestock per year)
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Couches Beach



Legend



Sign: Boat launch only



Revegetate: low shrubs



Revegetate: trees



Formalise walking path



Stabilise boat launch track



Informal path

0

25

50 m

The Pines

Legend

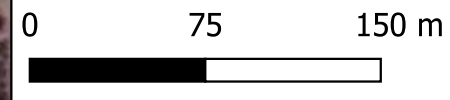


Carpark



Boat Ramp

Minor fence repairs



Site Description - Burners Beach campground and reserve	Burners Beach is located 21 kilometres northwest of Warooka. It includes a popular beachfront campground which reaches capacity during the holiday season.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Western campsites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost toilet with water tank • Drop toilet • Bin bank x 2 • Formalised camp sites separated with pine railing • Cable fencing along foreshore • 'Environmentally sensitive area keep out' sign x 3 • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign • WTY 'Beach Walk' sign • 'Please stick to defined tracks revegetation area' sign • Boat launch area on reef <p>Point Souttar campsites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter with rainwater tank and picnic table • Bench seat • Formalised campsites with pine railing • WTY 'Saving our beach-nesting birds' sign • WTY 'Ever wondered what this is?' sign • WTY 'Saving our rocky reefs' sign • 'Environmentally sensitive area keep out' sign x 2 • Old wooden 'permit required' and 'camping reserve' sign <p>Reserve on clifftop and entrance to campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • 'No camping beyond this point' sign
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Crown Licence
Landform	1. Low dune/ Cliff Slope 2. Clifftop
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	<p>BushRAT score:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreshore 43.2 (medium) 2. Clifftop 66.4 (high)
Dominant flora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Coast Twinleaf (<i>Zygophyllum billarierei</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardiarei</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaltii</i>) 2. Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaltii</i>), Spiny Wattle (<i>Acacia spinescens</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma</i> sp.)

Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Recent control work has been undertaken. Monitor and undertake follow up as required (<i>Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area</i>).</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Check to see if Bridal Creeper rust fungus is present in October. If not, introduce to plants.</p> <p>Margueritte Daisy (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>) Hand pull small plants and spot spray larger plants.</p> <p>*False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) Hand pull or spot spray.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Sour Sob, annual grasses, Sea Spurge, Onion Weed, Horehound (one plant next to track), Wild Sage, Ice Plant, Sea Rocket, Capeweed</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 79. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007) The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Common Tern (SA:R), Fairy Tern (AU:VU, SA:E), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Cape Barren Goose (SA:R), Common Sandpiper (SA:R), Pacific Reef Heron (SA:R), Peregrine Falcon (SA:R), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), White-bellied Sea Eagle (SA:E), Elegant Parrot (SA:R), Rock Parrot (SA:R, YP:RA), Far Eastern Curlew (AU:CR, SA:V), Fairy Martin (YP:RA), Mulga Parrot (YP:VU) No flora of conservation significance have been recorded
Active community groups and projects	<p>No current projects.</p>
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Reserve on clifftop and entrance to campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install signs with arrows at the bottom of the entry track directing campers to appropriate camping areas. 'Camping area with toilets' to the east and 'Self-contained camping' to the west. Quarry area at top of campground to be filled and rehabilitated once North Coast Road works are complete. Allow space for a large sheltered campsite then revegetate the remaining area with 100 tubestock Revegetate degraded areas on clifftop with 300 tubestock 'Shared zone, walking pace only' sign installed at entrance Install 'firewood collection prohibited' sign Install a 'Bush Camping Services' sign with information of the nearest dump points and what day the bins are emptied Install a 'Drive on designated track only' sign Rip and close excess vehicle tracks on clifftop, leaving the track around the perimeter and the two main tracks in the centre (see map) Revegetate closed tracks (150 tubestock) Install an educational sign along the WTY trail on sand dune conservation <p>Western campsites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Shared zone, walking pace only' sign installed before first campsite Level campsites at the southwestern end Install 'firewood collection prohibited' sign Plant tubestock on the goat tracks on cliff face to deter pedestrian access (50 tubestock) Replace the damaged pine railings <p>Point Souttar campsites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Shared zone, walking pace only' sign installed before first campsite Install a 'No vehicles beyond this point' sign and place two large boulders at the far eastern end of the campground at the last campsite, deterring vehicle access to Point Souttar beach

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the damaged pine railings • Revegetate cliff face with <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>, <i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>, <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>, <i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>, <i>Adriana quadripartita</i>, <i>Acacia sp. Winged</i> (100 tubestock) • Remove Marguerite Daisy and Sea Spurge from foredune. Revegetate with <i>Atriplex cinerea</i>, <i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>, <i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>, <i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i> and <i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i> (50 tubestock) • Provide three defined access paths to the beach, one from each foreshore campsite • Level the campsites in this section
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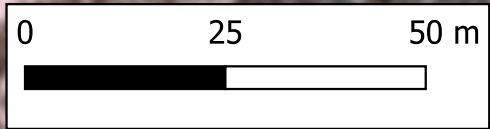
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Burners Beach: Western Campsite



Legend

- Level camp sites
- Revegetation



Burners Beach: Clifftop and Western Campsite

Legend

- Level camp sites
- Keep Tracks Open
- Revegetation
- Close Tracks
- Boulder



Point Souttar Camp Sites - Burners Beach



Legend



Signs to camp sites



Beach access paths



Cliff face revegetation



Sign: no vehicles
beyond this point



Boulder

0 25 50 m

Site Description - Point Souttar	Point Souttar is a small clifftop settlement 19 kilometres northwest of Warooka. This plan covers the area between Burners Beach and the reserve north of Len Barker campground.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Galway Crescent - Day visit area (500 metres east of Galway Crescent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staircase to beach (Galway Crescent) • WTY 'Have you seen a goanna?' sign • WTY 'Bushfoods and Medicines' sign • Bench seat • 'Parking area no vehicles past this point' sign • Informal paths to beach • Boulder vehicle barriers <p>Open area east of Diagonal Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY 'Weeds and biodiversity' sign • Bench seat
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Crown Licence
Landform	Sand dune and clifftop
Native vegetation type	1. Low Heath 2. Sheoak Woodland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: Low Heath 59.4 (medium-high), Sheoak Woodland 60.4 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Yorrell (<i>Eucalyptus gracillis</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Black Grass saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>Tree Aeonium (<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>) Large infestation of this plant and other succulents in front of houses and at eastern corner of Galway Crescent and North Coast Road.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) A small number present between Len Barker and Galway crescent. 3-4 days to survey and control along with Western Coastal Wattle.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Fungus rust present in this area with plants stunted.</p> <p>Golden Pallensis (<i>Asteriscus spinosus</i>) Infestations present in cleared areas. This plant is highly invasive and has naturalised in many parts of South Australia.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Currently in small numbers. Remove before seed source establishes.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u> Red Hot Pokers, Soursob, annual grasses, Common Sow-thistle, Pincushion</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan cell 79. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • No flora or fauna of conservation significance has been recorded.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.

Summary of Site Recommendations

- Revegetate the blowout east of Burners Beach Campground located after the fourth shack (no. 1096)
- Engage property owners of Galway Crescent to raise awareness of garden escapes and develop a succulent control plan, either eradication or containment
- Clearly define walking track to the beach at the day visit area (approximately 500 metres east of Galway Crescent) to reduce foot traffic and erosion
- Close track running adjacent to road between Galway Crescent and day visit area to vehicles with boulders. Trim vegetation to allow for walkers only
- Monitor revegetation at day visit area and replant where required
- Plant approximately 250 tubestock of low growing coastal species at degraded area approximately 800 metres east of Galway Crescent (opposite no. 925 and 913 North Coast Road)
- After removing woody weeds and Golden Pallenis, direct seed large open area located 450 metres east of Diagonal Road with low growing coastal species, leaving two small car parking areas



Mixed succulents Galway Crescent



Close track parallel to road at day visit area.

Point Souttar - Central








Day Visit Area

250 tubestock

Northcoast Road

Legend

-  Define walking track to beach
-  Revegetation
-  Burners Beach Campground
-  Boulder
-  Close track to vehicle use



0 75 150 m



Point Souttar - East



Legend

-  Weed and direct seed
-  Vehicle pull-off

0 100 200 m



Point Souttar - West



Burners Beach
Campground

Northcoast Road

Galway Crescent

Legend



Succulent Control



Tubestock for Blowout



Burners Beach Campground



Succulent Awareness

0 75 150 m

Site Description - Len Barker Campground and Reserve.	Len Barker campground is located 15 kilometres northwest of Warooka. This site plan includes the entire parcels CT 5744/697 and 698 with West Cowie Road as the southern border, and includes approximately one kilometre of reserve to the northwest of the campground.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • Informal dirt track • 'Bush camping services' sign x 2
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes) , unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Crown Licence
Landform	Cliff-top / Limestone flat
Native vegetation type	Exotic planted Eucalyptus woodland over regenerating native understorey
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 30.1 (low)
Dominant flora	Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Thyme Riceflower (<i>Pimelea serpyllifolia</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Ruby Saltbush (<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Plants are scattered throughout.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Present in campground. Check that Bridal Creeper rust fungus is present and introduce in October if required.</p> <p>African *Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) A small number of plants present. Boxthorn control was undertaken.</p> <p>Aloe (<i>Aloe aborescens</i>) One plant only. Remove before it produces pups.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Coral Gum, Coastal Moort, Coastal Tea-tree - planted introduced species (to be replaced when they die)</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan cell 79. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • No flora or fauna of conservation significance has been recorded.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a wheelchair accessible shelter and picnic table and a wheelchair accessible compost toilet (as marked on map) • Install hard gravel paths to three campsites, the toilet and picnic shelter and along the foreshore (as marked on map) • Remove the introduced Leptospermum Tea-trees along the foreshore at the southern end of the campground (in front of area designated for the shelter) • 'Shared zone, walking pace' sign to be installed at both entrances • Install 'firewood collection prohibited' sign in campground • Close the track immediately north of the campground with boulders and revegetate • Close with boulders and revegetate either side of the track 85 metres northwest of the campground • Direct seed degraded areas in the reserve northwest of the campground



Track north of campground

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Len Barker: Accessible Campground



Legend

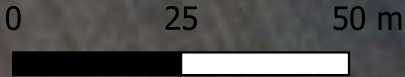
 Sign: "Firewood Collection Prohibited"

 Gravel Path

 Camp site

 Toilet






 Shelter



Len Barker Reserve: North



Legend

-  Direct Seed
-  Tubestock Revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Gravel Path
-  Close Tracks

North Coast Road

0 100 200 m



Site Description - Point Turton	Point Turton is a small township located on the north-facing coast of southern Yorke Peninsula, 7.5 kilometres northwest of Warooka. This site plan covers from West Cowie Road to Point Turton Road.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, snorkelling, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>North Coast Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'No Illegal dumping fines apply' sign • Bench seat x 2 <p>Swimming Centre car park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'No spear fishing' sign • 'No dogs' sign • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • 'AED location' sign • 'If bins are full please don't put rubbish around area' sign • Rubbish bin x 2 • Concrete staircase • Beach shelter • Public Toilets <p>Magazine Bay car park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'No camping or sleeping overnight' sign x 2 • 'Caution crumbling cliffs' sign • WTY 'An explosive history' sign • Pine barriers • Bench seat • Gravel walking path • Wooden staircase to beach <p>Point Turton township</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY 'Life in Point Turton in 1914' sign • WTY 'Yulta and shipping close calls' sign • Birdlife 'Hooded Plover' sign x 2 • Wooden boardwalk • Bitumen walking trail • 'Walking trail no vehicles' signage x 3 • Dog bag dispenser • Bench seat x 3 • Outdoor gym equipment x 3 • Picnic table • Shelter with picnic table • Formal carparks x 4
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Crown Licence
Landform	Cliff-top / Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: N/A for this area as it is highly modified with small sections of vegetation.
Dominant flora	Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardiarei</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>)

Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Scattered from West Cowie Road to the Point Turton Caravan Park. 1-2 days to survey and remove along with African Boxthorn.</p> <p>*Gazanias (<i>Gazania</i> sp.) Present throughout area.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) A small number along township cliff face and at Magazine Bay.</p> <p>*Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>) Present throughout area.</p> <p>*Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) One located in the swimming centre car park. It does not appear to be spreading but should be monitored and removed if it starts to self-seed.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Annual grasses, False Sowthistle, Ice Plant, Sea Spurge, Common Stock, Golden Wreath Wattle</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 79. Considered lowest conservation priority with highest threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Sanderling (SA:R), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R, YP:RA), Banded Stilt (SA:V, YP:VU), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Far Eastern Curlew (AU:CR, SA:V, YP:VU), Pacific Golden Plover (SA:R, YP:RA), Mulga Parrot (YP:VU), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA) The following listed flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Round-leaf Wilsonia (<i>Wilsonia rotundifolia</i>), Coast Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana maritima</i>) Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	<p>Point Turton Progress Association</p>
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>North Coast Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove <i>Acacia cyclops</i> and other woody weeds while in manageable numbers Direct seed open area 600 metres southeast of West Cowie Road and reduce the width of car track to walking trail. Leave a small area for car parking Plant approximately 150 tubestock (three areas of 50) of low growing coastal species, as marked on map Install a small staircase to the beach between 130 and 142 North Coast Road <p>Swimming Centre car park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review signage and remove or replace old signs Install educational signs about responsible dog ownership (temporary corflute signs recommended so they can be moved to new locations as required) Assess concrete stairs for safety. May require second handrail Assess beach shelter for safety and stability Remove Gazanias <p>Magazine Bay car park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install new stairs that adhere to required standards (just before Caravan Park) Trim vegetation back from Hooded Plover sign

Point Turton Township

- Install small wooden staircase to beach from cliff top at northern end of The Esplanade near boardwalk







Point Turton: North Coast Road



Point Turton 2



Legend

-  Gazania control
-  Weed and revegetation
-  Tubestock revegetation
-  Small staircase

0 100 200 m



Point Turton 3



North Coast Road



Legend



Assess stairs



Assess Shelter



Tubestock Revegetation



Woody Weed Control



Carpark



Staircase



Gazania control

0 50 100 m



Point Turton: Township



Legend



Staircase to beach

0 50 100 m

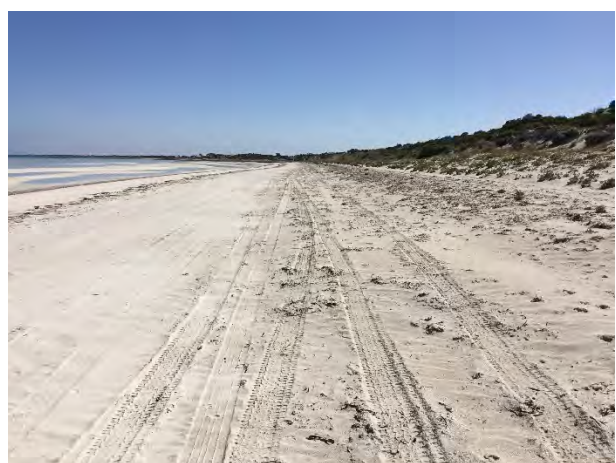


Site Description - Flaherty's Beach	Flaherty's Beach is located 5 kilometres north of Warooka and stretches for 10 kilometres between Point Turton and Hardwicke Bay.
Recreational activities	Swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating, horse riding.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Longbottoms Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • 'Fire Restrictions apply' sign • WTY 'Can you spot the difference?' sign • Damaged fencing • Informal car park area • Informal paths through dunes <p>Flaherty's Beach entrance Point Turton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prince Alfred College 'Restoring the balance' sign • Prince Alfred College 'Students make a difference' sign • 'No camping or sleeping overnight' sign • '4 wheel drive only' sign • '25 kilometre per hour' sign • Gravel walking path • Informal vehicle track to beach <p>Flaherty's Beach car park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal gravel car park • '4 wheel drive only' sign • 'No camping or sleeping overnight' sign • Walking track to beach with Dutchman's ladder • Vehicle track to beach with Dutchman's ladder • Pine railing • '25 kilometre per hour' sign • WTY "Round of gold on a sandbar?" sign
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 60.7 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Knobby Club-rush (<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>), Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Cup Wattle (<i>Acacia cupularis</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Scattered throughout.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Widespread.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) recorded at E 723753 N 6133720.</p> <p>Pyp Grass (<i>Ehrhata villosa</i>) Dense infestation at Longbottoms Beach and in the dunes at the northern end of Flaherty's.</p> <p>*Lincoln Weed (<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>) Scattered throughout.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, Wild Turnip, Sea Spurge, Sea Rocket, annual grasses, Soursob, Common Sow-thistle</p>

Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 80. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Red-capped Plover (YP:R), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R) No flora of conservation significance have been recorded Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Longbottoms Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install 'To the beach, pedestrian access only' sign on walking track that goes directly to beach Close track to southwestern edge of car park, running south, with boulders then repair fence Level carpark and track to main road Install no camping sign <p>Flaherty's Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place signs at the three entrance points (Hardwicke Bay, Flaherty's Beach car park and Point Turton) listing the beach rules. Include no camping, slow speed, road rules apply, vehicles to stay below the high tide mark, no driving in the dunes, respect other beach users and be aware of changing conditions and tides Investigate a seasonal closure of the beach to vehicles from Point Turton to Flaherty's car park from August 1 until December 15 each year, to allow for one breeding cycle of Hooded Plovers before the peak holiday season Liaise with the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to implement a standardised speed limit of 40 kilometres per hour on vehicle accessible beaches on Yorke Peninsula Council staff to survey and record locations of dune degradation along full length of Flaherty's beach, identify relevant landholders and advocate for a joint strategy to address vegetation loss and sand drift Engage local schools to assist with planting days




Fencing and track at Longbottoms Beach





High level of vehicle use on Flaherty's Beach


Flaherty's Beach

Legend

 Carpark

 Beach Signs

 Sign Beach This Way

 Boulders



Site Description - Hardwicke Bay	Hardwicke Bay is a small coastal township located 19 kilometres southwest of Minlaton.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating, kiteboarding.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Boat Ramp to Beach Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalised bitumen car park • Formal bitumen boat ramp • Pine railing • Concrete picnic table • Memorial wall • Sand drift fencing • Informal boat access track • Wooden staircase to beach x 3 • Beach shelter • Foreshore shelter • Toilet block • Bin bank • WTY 'Ways to care for our coast' sign • WTY 'Caring for or environment' sign • 'Clean marine' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plovers' sign • 'Recreational Fishing Lower Spencer Gulf' sign • 'Please keep the boat ramp clear' sign • 'No parking on boat ramp' sign • '4WD vehicles only' sign • 'Snapper and King George Whiting Closure' corflute signs • 'Code of the Coast' sign • 'No camping or sleeping overnight' sign • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign x 2 • 'No cleaning of fish' sign • WTY 'Beach walk' sign • 'Camping prohibited' sign • Coastal display garden and reserve with bitumen path and steel railings <p>Beach Road to Bayview Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple beach access points • 'Environmentally sensitive area please use walkways' sign x 5 • BirdLife 'Beach-nesting Bird' sign • 'No vehicles' sign • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign • Wooden bench seat • Formal gravel carpark Bayview Road
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 56.7 (medium-high)

Dominant flora	Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardiarei</i>), Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>), Coast Beard-heath (<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>Pyp Grass (<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>) – West of main boat ramp, heavy infestation. Manual removal and spot spray required over several years.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Throughout the township. Currently being managed by the Hardwicke Bay Progress Association. Monitor and contribute resources for follow-up if required.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Present throughout the township. 1-2 weeks of contractor work to survey and remove all plants. Ongoing follow up will be required.</p> <p>Tree Aeonium (<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>) Northshore Road.</p> <p>*Aleppo Pine (<i>Pinus halepensis</i>) Northshore Road.</p> <p>*Gazania (<i>Gazania</i> sp) Present throughout township. Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Ice Plant, Sea Spurge, introduced succulents, Sea Lavender, Common Stock, annual grasses, Sea Rocket, Red Hot Poker</p> <p>A large number of garden escapes, predominantly succulents, are present in the dune behind Northshore Road.</p> <p>The northern end of Hardwicke Bay has a number of introduced tree species. As these die, they should be replaced with locally native species.</p> <p>Caltrop has been reported in Hardwicke Bay but has not been identified on these parcels. Monitor.</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 81. Considered low conservation priority with high threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007) The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Rock Parrot (SA:R), Hooded Plover (AUS:VU, SA:R), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Sanderling (SA:R), Cape Barren Goose (SA:R), Red-capped Plover (YP:RA), Banded Stilt (SA:V, YP:VU) No flora of conservation significance has been recorded Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	Hardwicke Bay and District Progress Association
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Boat Ramp to Beach Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trial 'boat launch and shelter access only' sign at the small boat launch track opposite 28 Foreshore Road. If beach traffic does not reduce then close this access point due to safety issues on the beach Place 'No vehicles beyond this point' sign at the beach shelter so that the area between the shelter and main boat ramp is vehicle free Place 'No vehicles beyond this point' sign at the beach end of the main boat ramp on the northern side Repair fence on Foreshore Road Install 'No camping beyond this point' sign on the main boat ramp Investigate a Nitre Bush revegetation program for dune stabilisation Coastal garden area/ reserve undertake minor weed control and rubbish removal then revegetate degraded open areas in the reserve (100 tubestock)

- Revegetate between the small boat launch track and the toilets on Foreshore Road to minimise the opportunity for extra access paths to form. This small strip of dune is susceptible to both human impacts and storm erosion from sea surges. 20 tubestock a year for 2 to 3 years. Community involvement would be beneficial to success of plantings

Beach Road to Bayview Road

- Close track with rocks at the northern end of Northshore Road and place a bollard on the track opposite 50 Esplanade to prevent vehicle access to this area
- Close the informal boat launch track at the northern end of Northshore Road
- Install bollard and revegetate old beach access track opposite 40 Bayview Road with low growing fire resistant shrubs (20 tubestock)
- Slash introduced grasses and revegetate with fire resistant shrubs on either side of the path south of Boundy Court (150 tube stock)
- Assess fencing and vegetation along foreshore. Repair fencing and trim vegetation as required



Reduce grass and revegetate south of Boundy Court



Revegetate degraded areas in the reserve

Hardwicke Bay - Boat Ramp



Legend



Boat Launch Sign



No vehicles



No camping



Southshore Road

The Loop





0 25 50 m



Hardwicke Bay - Foreshore Road



Legend

-  Trial Sign: " Boat launch and shelter access only"
-  Revegetation
-  Shelter
-  No vehicles



Foreshore Road






Cutline Road

0 25 50 m

Hardwicke Bay – Boundy Court




Legend

-  Reduce exotic grasses and revegetate with shrubs
-  Monitor for illegal camping
-  Sign: "Boat Launch Only"
-  Boulder
-  Post Bollard

Boundy Court

Esplanade Road


0 75 150 m




Hardwicke Bay - Bayview Road



Legend



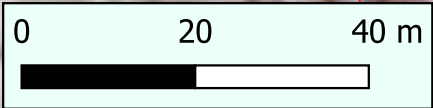
Post Bollard



Revegetate old beach access track



Bayview Road



Site Description - Port Minlacowie Campground and reserve	Port Minlacowie is located 20 kilometres southwest of Minlaton and is accessed via Beegoodye Wells Road. This site description covers from Twartz Road to the northern end of parcel 5757/211 north of the boat ramp.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, snorkelling, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating, bird watching.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Port Minlacowie Campground and day visit area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compost toilet with water tank • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign x 2 • 'Bush camping services' sign • 'Bush camping area / Day use area' sign x 2 • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • WTY 'Saving our rocky reefs' sign • WTY 'Yorke Peninsula Brown Snake' sign • 'Camping prohibited' sign (unauthorised area) • Port Minlacowie Jetty monument <p>Reserve south of campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal track along coastline • Informal access track to beach <p>Reserve north of campground and boat ramp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Camping prohibited' sign x 3 • 'Clean marine' sign • 'Caution slippery surface' sign • 'No cleaning of fish' sign • 'Warning swimmers please keep clear of boat launching area' sign • 'King George Whiting closure' corflute sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign • Concrete boat ramp • Formal gravel car park • Steel stile • WTY shelter with water tank and picnic table
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	Sand dune/ Cliff top
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland (previously a Sheoak Woodland)
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 55.7 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>) Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Main infestations are in the reserve south of the campground, including the narrow coastal strip and north of the boat ramp. 3-5 days of initial control is estimated with ongoing follow up. (Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area.)</p> <p>*Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>) A number of plants have been spotted and hand pulled in the day use area. Monitor this area, particularly after summer rain. Hand pull or spray.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Soursob, Capeweed, Wild Sage, Onion Weed, annual grasses, Wild Turnip</p>

Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan cell 82. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007) The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V) The following listed flora species have been recorded in this area: Small-leaf Sea-heath (<i>Frankenia sessilis</i>) Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	<p>Local residents are active in revegetation and weed control on the council reserves.</p>
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Port Minlacowie Campground and day visit area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an accessible camping area with an accessible shelter, tables a fire pit, concrete paths and a fishing platform (see map) Create four natural looking defined paths in areas marked on map along foreshore and revegetate the dune with low growing salt tolerant plants so foot traffic has minimal impact (50 tubestock) Revegetate sand dune surrounding northern campsite (50 tubestock) Revegetate areas on either side of the track to the northern campsite with care to not block the view of neighbouring houses (50 tubestock) <p>Reserve south of campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extra camp site in mowed area directly north of the Minlacowie Road turnoff. Install signage 'Self-contained camping only. Permit required. https://yorke.sa.gov.au/bush-camping-permit/' Close off and revegetate the track to beach adjacent to mowed area and the motorbike track running along the coast to the north of this area Place boulder at each end of the track that runs south from campground. Revegetate with approximately 100 tubestock and allow rest to self-seed Plant tube stock in open section between Minlacowie Road and the campground (approximately 300 tubestock) and allow rest to self-seed <p>Reserve north of campground and boat ramp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install 'no camping' sign at intersection of Beegoodye Wells Road and the informal track north of the boat ramp area Block beach access on track north of boat ramp with boulders Plant a small amount of tube stock on either side of the track in the blow outs (50 tubestock)

Port Minlacowie Campground



Legend

-  Cement Path
-  Fishing Platform
-  Create walking path
-  Revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Camp site
-  Shelter with Disability Table
-  Close Tracks
-  Disability Table
-  Disability Fire Pit

0 25 50 m



Port Minlacowie Reserve: South

Minlacowie Road



Legend

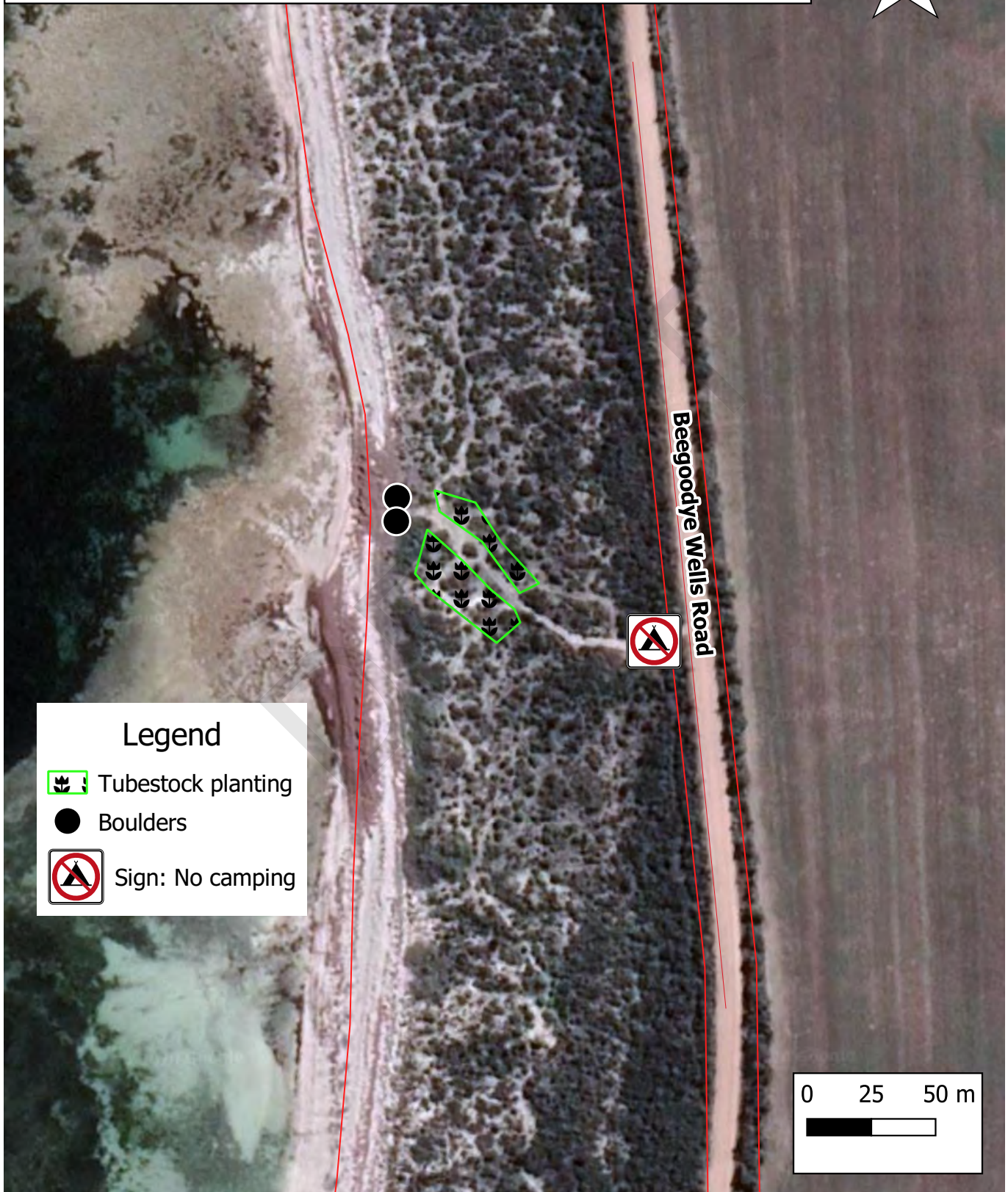
 Woody Weed Control

Beegoodye Wells Road

0 75 150 m



Port Minlacowie Reserve North



Legend



Tubestock planting



Boulders



Sign: No camping


0 25 50 m





Site Description- Cockle Beach to Watson Beach	Cockle Beach is located 16 kilometres southwest of Minlaton with Watson Beach located 4 kilometres to the north of Cockle Beach. This plan includes the coastal strip running from 625 Beegoodye Wells Road to Watson Beach Road and the small parcel located 950 metres north of Watson Beach Road.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Cockle Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal boat launch track (430 metres south of Cockle Beach Road) • WTY 'Beach Walk' sign • Informal vehicle access track (1.5 kilometres north of Cockle Beach Road) <p>Watson Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire fencing
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	No score due to being a narrow parcel
Dominant flora	Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>) Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) The southern parcel at Cockle Beach (lot 16) is approximately 10 metres wide and scattered with plants, particularly dense 200 metres north of the informal boat launch. The northern parcel (lot 13) increases in width to approximately 50 metres and there are very few plants due to previous control by Council and follow-up control by a nearby landholder. The two sections total 3 kilometres in length requiring 3-5 days of monitoring and removal. Watson Beach parcel requires 1-2 days of removal including the removal of <i>Acacia cyclops</i>.</p> <p>Western coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Present on block north of Watson Beach Road. Remove with Boxthorn.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, annual grasses, Sea Rocket, Sea Spurge, False Sowthistle, Common Stock</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal action Plan Cell 82. Considered lowest conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis. (Caton et al. 2007). • No listed flora or fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	Some local residents are involved in weed control follow-up in reserves adjacent to their properties.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for new tracks through sand dunes

Cockle Beach and Watson Beach

Legend

 Watson Beach Parcel

 Boat Launch

 Vehicle track

Watson Beach Parcel

Watson Beach Road

Cockle Beach Road




Site Description - Parsons Beach	Parsons Beach is located 13 kilometres west of Minlaton. This plan includes the land directly in front of the township.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY 'Ever wondered what this is?' sign • WTY 'There's no place like home' sign • 'Beach access 4WD only' sign • 'Beach access vehicle rules' sign • BirdLife 'Beach-nesting birds sign' x 2 • 'Clean Marine' sign • 'King George Whiting Closure' corflute sign • Gravel boat launch access • Gravel beach access paths x 2 • Wooden staircase x 1 • Unauthorised privately installed staircase x 1 • 'Private walkway shack use only' unauthorised sign • Pine post and cyclone wire fencing • Dog bag dispenser
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 66.6 (high)
Dominant flora	Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Oleraia axillaris</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Spinifex (<i>Triodia compacta</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Light coverage.</p> <p>Western Coastal wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Light coverage. One day of African Boxthorn and Western Coastal Wattle control required.</p> <p>Tree Arboreum (<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>) A small number of plants.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Sea Spurge, Sea Rocket, annual grasses, Wild turnip, Iceplant, Soursob</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 83. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V) • No listed flora of conservation significance has been recorded in this area. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) for gazettal of reduced speed limit for vehicles on the beach • Install shared use signage at the beach entrance • The sand dunes are degraded in some areas. 200 – 300 tubestock to be planted over several years in bare areas. Involving the local community in the maintenance of the tubestock would increase survival rates

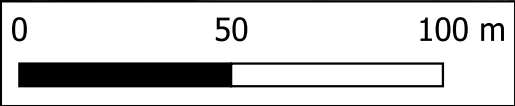
Parsons Beach



Legend



Revegetation:
tubestock



Site Description - Bluff Beach	Bluff Beach is a small coastal township located 13 kilometres west of Minlaton.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Environmentally sensitive area' sign x 7 • WTY 'Beach walk' sign x2 • WTY bench seat • Pine railing • CFOC 'Marina of the 1920's' sign x 2 • CFOC 'Bluff Beach since 1880' sign • Shelter with picnic table • Wooden bench seat x 2 • Bin bank • Staircase to beach • Metal and thatching shelter on beach • Historic display and signage • Dog bag dispenser • 'The Bluff Jubilee' monument • BirdLife 'Hooded Plovers' sign x 2 • WTY 'The fragile beauty of the coast' sign • 'No camping' sign • Memorial courtyard • Toilet block and water tank
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 66.8 (high)
Dominant flora	Limestone Cypress Pine (<i>Callitris sp. Limestone</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Cherry (<i>Exocarpus syrticola</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Low density in block south of town (approximately half day of control).</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Annual grasses, Wild Turnip, Sea Rocket, Soursob, Sea Spurge</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 83. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Common Sandpiper (SA:R, YP:RA), Red-tailed Worm-lizard (YP:RA), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Dusky Woodswallow (YP:RA), Curlew Sandpiper (AUS:CR), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), White-winged Chough (SA:R), Little Egret (SA:R), Pacific Reef Heron (SA:R, YP:VU), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Whistling Kite (YP:EN), Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat (YP:EN), Southern Three-toed Slider (YP:RA), Jacky Winter (YP:EN), Horsfield's Bush Lark (YP:RA), Rock Parrot (SA:R, YP:RA), Fairy Martin (YP:RA), Pacific Golden Plover (SA:R), Mulga Parrot (YP:VU), Red-rumped Parrot (YP:RA), White-fronted Honeyeater (YP: RA), Fairy Tern (AU:VU, SA:E)

	<p>Shy Albatross (AU:VU, SA:V), Hooded Plover (AU:VU,SA:V), Rainbow Lorikeet (YP:RA), Grey-tailed Tattler (SA:R)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following listed flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Australian Piert (<i>Aphanes Australiana</i>) (YP:RA), Spiny Spear-grass (<i>Austrostipa echinata</i>) (SA:R, YP:RA), Coast Spear-grass (<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>) (YP:RA), Lehmann's Apple-berry (<i>Billardiera sp. Yorke Peninsula</i>) (SA:E, YP:EN), Yellow-flower Apple-berry (<i>Billardiera versicolor</i>) (YP:VU), Thorny Lawrencia (<i>Lawrencia squamata</i>) (YP:RA), Creeping Boobialla (<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>) (SA:R, YP:RA), Spinifex (<i>Triodia compacta</i>) (YP:RA) Culturally significant sites acknowledged
Active community groups and projects	Bluff Beach Community Group Inc.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Face of cliff behind shelter (Crown Land) requires rehabilitation with the planting of tubestock Revegetate small blowout 60 metres southwest of houses on Swincer Avenue (50 tubestock)

DRAFT

Bluff Beach

Legend



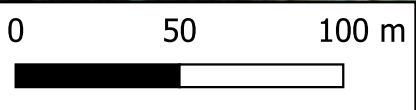
Revegetation

Crown Land
(requires tubestock)

Davit Drive

Esplanade

Swincer Avenue









Site Description- Barker Rocks campground and Conservation Reserve	Barker Rocks is situated 14 kilometres northwest of Minlaton, accessed via Barker Rocks Road. This site plan covers the Barker Rocks Campground and the adjoining Conservation Reserve to the north.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, snorkelling boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY shelter with picnic table and water tank • Formalised carpark with pine log railing and rock border • Formalised campsites bordered with a combination of rocks, fencing and railing • Bench seat • Vegetation fenced in some areas • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • 'Bush camping services' sign • WTY 'The kangaroo – an Aussie icon' sign • WTY 'A haven for birds and butterflies' sign • WTY 'Lore of the Land' sign • Birdlife 'Hooded Plover' sign • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • WTY 'Beach Walk' sign <p>Conservation Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Barkers Rocks Conservation Park walking trail' sign at each end of trail • Informal sand walking trail
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	1. Dune 2. Swale
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: campground 66.6 (high), conservation reserve dune 70.2 (high), conservation reserve swale 48.6 (medium)
Dominant flora	1.Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Common Boobialla (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), 2. White Mallee (<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i>), Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Spinifex (<i>Triodia compacta</i>), Scented Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra effusa</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Control has been undertaken in campground. Monitor this area for follow-up. One African Boxthorn in the conservation reserve 70 metres north of fence opposite the WTY shelter in the campground car park and one on the roadside at Port Rickaby end of walking trail. Engage WTY participants to record and report weed sightings along the 5 kilometre walking trail.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Soursob, Capeweed, Long-fruited Mustard, annual grasses, Iceplant, Sea Spurge, Sea Rocket, Sea Lavender</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal action Plan Cell 83. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No flora or fauna of conservation significance has been recorded.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install compost toilet with water tank at the eastern end of the southern campsites Install an information sign at intersection of the north and south campgrounds, directing campers to the appropriate campground and toilet facilities with the northern campground being designated for self-contained campers only Fence repairs required. Approximately 40 metres along the roadside on the left hand side into the campground (see map). One post and rewiring required The most northern campsite in the southern campground requires levelling on its eastern side. Boulders to be placed along vegetation at the eastern edge once this is complete to prevent campsite expansion and dune erosion Install a 'no motorbikes' sign at the entrance to the northern campsites. Monitor the dunes for motorbike access and address with barriers as required <p>Conservation Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small blowouts present along reserve walking trail for the first 250 metres from the campground car park heading north. Plant 50 tubestock across blowouts, then repeat in two years

Barkers Rocks Campground & Conservation Reserve - South



Legend

-  Information Sign
-  Repair Fence
-  Tubestock revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Level Campsite
-  Toilet
-  Sign: No Motorbikes



Barkers Rocks Road

0 25 50 m



Site Description- Port Rickaby Township and adjoining reserve	Port Rickaby is a small coastal town 24 kilometres northwest of Minlaton. This plan includes the reserve south of the town and the reserves within the township.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating
Existing infrastructure	<p>Wapper Road - Yandra Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal gravel car park • Pine and cyclone wire fencing • Steel stile • 'Illegal Dumping we're out to get you' sign • 'No motorbikes' sign • 'No camping' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign <p>Capella Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal gravel walking path along foreshore • Wire fencing with poly pipe • Picnic tables x 2 • Bench seat • WTY 'Our fragile beaches' sign <p>Jetty - Coringle Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal gravel carpark x 2 • Formal asphalt carpark x 2 • Wire and pine post fencing • 'Water not suitable for drinking' sign • Port Rickaby memorial • 'Historic Port Rickaby' sign • Staircase and viewing platform • WTY 'Port Rickaby to Port Victoria' sign • WTY 'Port Rickaby wildlife' sign • 'Clean up after your dog' sign • Bin bank • Large shelter with picnic tables • Dog bag dispenser • 'Coastal Indigenous garden' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover' sign x 3 • BirdLife 'Threatened shorebirds' sign • 'Sensitive shorebird nesting area' corflute sign • Formal coastal garden • WTY bench seat • Wooden bench x 2 • WTY 'The jetty - heart of Port Rickaby' sign • WTY 'Waterhole' sign • 'Code of the Coast' sign • 'Trial dune restoration project' sign • 'No camping sign' x 3 • 'Environmentally sensitive area' sign x 5 • Asphalt walking ramp to beach with steel railing • 'Welcome to Pt Rickaby jetty' sign • Port Rickaby jetty with steps to beach • Boardwalk and staircase to beach x 4 • Boat launch ramp • 'No depositing fish offal' sign • 'Clean marine' sign

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'King George Whiting and Snapper Closures' corflute signs • 'Port Rickaby's rocky shore' sign • 'Here's a tip' sign • WTY 'Beach walk' sign
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 54.7 (medium)
Dominant flora	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidospema sp.</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Present between Rickaby Road and Wapper Road, most abundant in the sand dunes next to the path that runs south from the jetty (to south beach). A small number present near the staircase and viewing platform opposite the caravan park. 2-3 days of control required.</p> <p>*Gazania (<i>Gazania sp.</i>) Widespread throughout the Coringle Drive parcel. Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread.</p> <p>Wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>) Present in the dunes at end of Capella Court. Spray or cut and swab.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia Cyclops</i>) Present in the same areas as African Boxthorn. Allow an additional 1-2 days of control work to coincide with African Boxthorn control.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Soursob, Ice Plant, annual grasses</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 83. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • No flora or fauna of conservation significance has been recorded. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	Port Rickaby Progress Association
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Wapper Road- Yandra Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install signage at the Wapper road car park directing walkers to the beach with distance stated • Close excess track (see map) at southeastern end with boulders and revegetate with 50 tubestock (see map) <p>Capella Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair fencing along walking track from the Jetty to the beach • Revegetate bare areas on either side of walkway (100 tubestock) <p>Jetty – Coringle Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install 'Boat launch only, please respect other beach users' sign at boat ramp • Install educational signs about responsible dog ownership (temporary corflute signs recommended so they can be moved to new locations as required) • Undertake weed control and install erosion control matting on the foredune along Coringle Drive to protect the integrity of the dune. Revegetate with 50 tubestock, then monitor annually for further revegetation requirements.

	Engaging the community to care for the tubestock over summer will increase the survival rate
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Wapper Road - Yandra Drive

Legend

-  Sign: To Beach
-  Revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Close Track





0 50 100 m

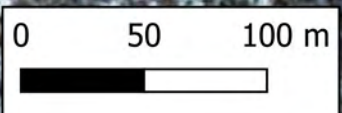
Capella Court



Legend

 Repair Fence

 Tubestock
Revegetation



Jetty - Coringle Drive



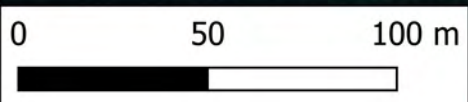
Legend



Educational Sign:
Dog ownership



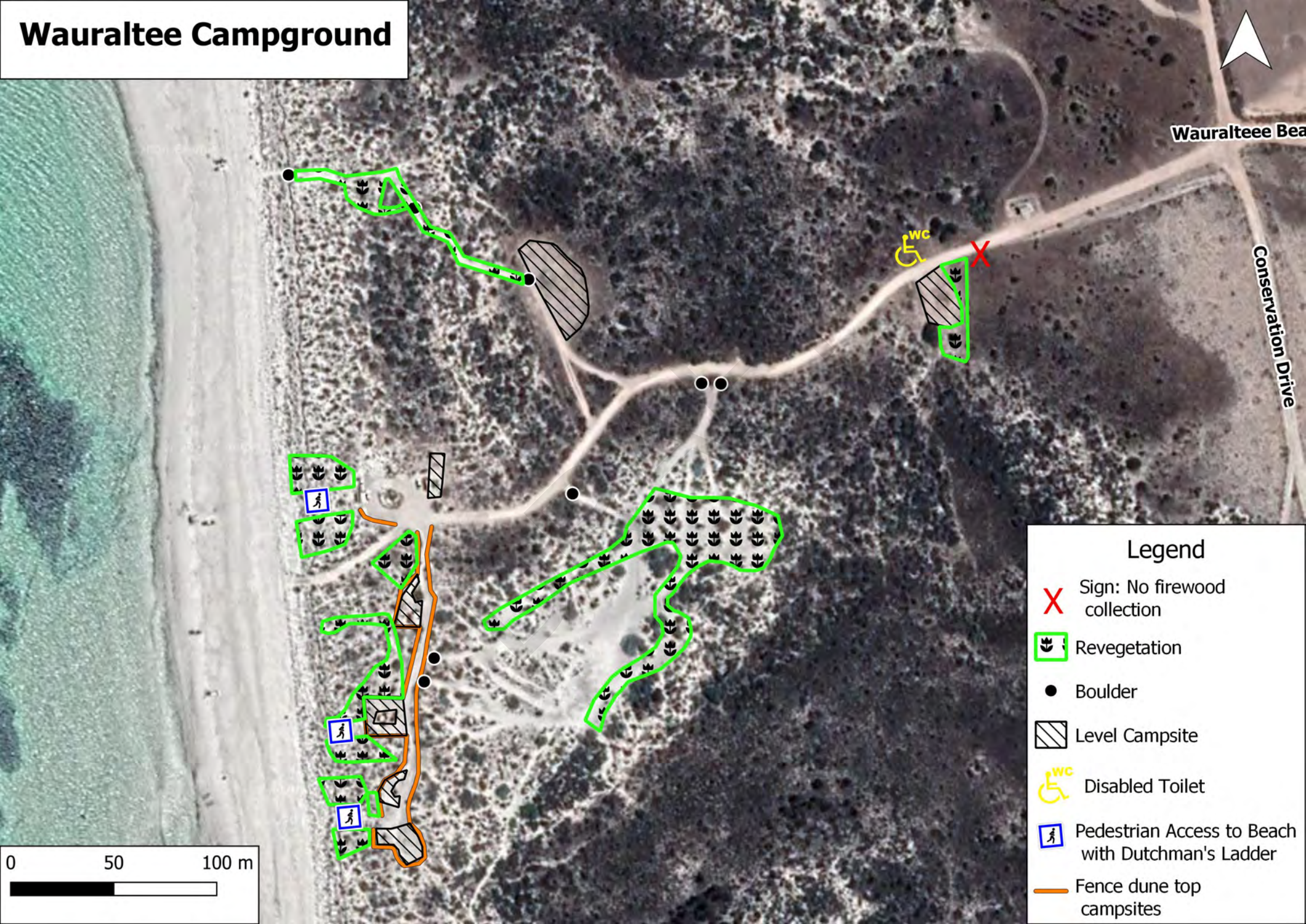
Boat Launch Sign



Site Description- Wauraltee Campground and Conservation Reserve	Wauraltee campground is located 34 kilometres southwest of Maitland, accessed via the Wauraltee Beach Road. The Conservation Reserve is 1.5 kilometres north of the campground, accessed via Conservation Drive.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Wauraltee Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY Shelter with rainwater tank and picnic table • 'Bush camping sign with permit required' signage • 'Bush camping services' sign • WTY 'The grumpy excavator' sign • WTY 'Black Bob's Rd' sign • WTY 'Saving our fragile sand dunes' sign • BirdLife 'Threatened Shorebirds' sign • 'Slow down, children don't bounce' sign <p>Conservation Drive Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire fencing • Informal car park • Informal undesignated campsites
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 60.4 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Coast Saltbush (<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>), Coast Wallowa (<i>Acacia nematophylla</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn – (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Control work has been undertaken at the campground, monitor and follow-up as required. 1-2 days of control work required at the Conservation Reserve.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Soursob, Sea Rocket, Sea Spurge, Onion Weed, annual grasses</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal action Plan Cell 84. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Australian Shoveler (SA:R), Red Knot (AUS:EN), Great Knot (AUS:CR, SA:R, YP:RA), Lesser Sand Plover (AUS:EN, SA:R), Spotted Harrier (YP:R), Australian Raven (YP:VU), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Bar-tailed Godwit (SA:R, YP:RA), Horsefield's Bushlark (YP:RA), Southern Boobook (YP:VU), Striped Honeyeater (SA:R), Fairy Tern (AU:VU, SA:E), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V) • The following listed flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Spine Bush (<i>Acacia nyssophylla</i>) (YP:CR), Two-horned Saltbush (<i>Dissocarpus biflorus</i>) (YP:RA), Rohrlach's Bluebush (<i>Maireana rohrlichii</i>) (SA:R, YP:EN) • Culturally significant sites acknowledged

Active community groups and projects	Friends of Wauraltee & District Inc. are undertaking African Boxthorn control and revegetation in the area.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Wauraltee Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install disabled toilet with water tank near shelter at entrance • Install bollards along the track that runs from the northern swale campsite and revegetate (50 tubestock) • Level and fence dune top campsites to reduce further damage to dunes • Plant 50 tubestock per year for as long as required around foredune sites • Formalise pedestrian access points to the beach by installing two paths with Dutchman's ladders on the dune face • Block vehicle access points to blow out with bollards and fencing • Use removed boxthorns on access tracks and in the blowout to create a sand drift catchment • Revegetate edges and informal access tracks to blowout (250 tubestock) • Install 'No firewood collection' sign near entrance • Shared zone, walking pace only' sign installed before shelter • Liaise with the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) to implement a standardised speed limit of 40 kilometres per hour on vehicle accessible beaches on Yorke Peninsula <p>Conservation Drive Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install 'day visit area only' sign • Formalise carpark with gravel • Install 'to the beach' sign directing walkers • Fence off illegal campsites with two small fences (see map) and revegetate the day visit area (100 tubestock) • Plant 50 tubestock in the large sand blowout then monitor and repeat in 2 years if required








Wauraltee Campground

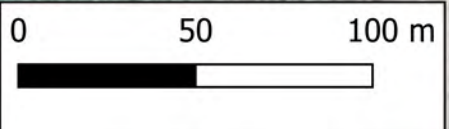


Wauraltee Beach

Conservation Drive

Legend

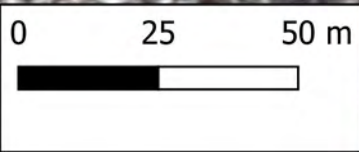
-  Sign: No firewood collection
-  Revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Level Campsite
-  Disabled Toilet
-  Pedestrian Access to Beach with Dutchman's Ladder
-  Fence dune top campsites



Wauraltee Conservation Reserve Car Park



- Legend
-  Fence
 -  Revegetation
 -  Day Visit Area Sign
 -  Sign: To Beach



Site Description - Port Victoria	Port Victoria is a coastal town on the west coast of the Yorke Peninsula. It is located 27 kilometres southwest of Maitland. Rifle Butts is located 1 kilometre and Second Beach is located 2 kilometres south of Port Victoria, both accessed off Conservation Drive.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating
Existing infrastructure	<p>Second Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Camping prohibited' sign • 'Beware! Soft sand patches 4WD only' sign • Sand track on to beach • Gravel car park • Damaged fencing around car park <p>Rifle Butts (Minister for Sustainability and Environment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel car park • Gravel walking path with boulders to prevent vehicle access • Bench seat • Fenced vegetation • 'Camping prohibited' sign • WTY 'A beautiful paper-thin shell' sign • WTY 'Beach walk' sign • Code of the Coast 'Rifle Butts' sign • Faded signs x 2 • Damaged Code of the Coast 'A Rocky Platform' sign <p>Port Victoria Township</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal gravel walking path in the southern reserve • Path with steps to beach x 2 • Path to beach • 2 x bench seats • Geological trail markers • Formal bitumen walking path in the northern reserve • WTY 'Razorfish-stuck in the mud' sign • WTY 'Prawns: more than just dinner!' sign • 'Pedestrian traffic only no vehicles' sign • 'Dry zone sign' x 2
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Land
Landform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dune 2. Swale 3. Clifftop
Native vegetation type	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal Shrubland 2. Sedgeland 3. Coastal Shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: Second Beach swale 56.7 (medium-high), Second Beach dune 56.4 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>), Coast Tussock-grass (<i>Poa poiformis</i>), Quandong (<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>), Common Boobiala (<i>Myoporum insulare</i>) 2. Black Grass Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>), Scented Mat-rush (<i>Lomandra effusa</i>), Spinifex (<i>Triodia compacta</i>), Sword-sedge (<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>) 3. Fleshy Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia crassifolia</i>), Common Eutaxia (<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>), Native Apricot (<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>)

Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Approximately one day of removal required at Second Beach and half a day required on reserves in the township. (<i>Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area</i>).</p> <p>*Gazanias (<i>Gazania sp.</i>) Widespread throughout the southern reserve. Highly invasive, remove to prevent further spread.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Heavy infestation present on the southern reserve in the township. Remove in stages, coordinated with revegetation. Remove at Second Beach in coordination with Boxthorn removal.</p> <p>*Swamp Oak (<i>Casuarina glauca</i>) Present on the Port Victoria southern reserve, highly invasive. Remove gradually and replace with <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> and locally native shrubs.</p> <p>Golden Pallenis (<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>) A highly invasive daisy, present in the township on the northern reserve.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Soursob, Onion Weed, Iceplant, Pincushion Flower, Coastal Galenia, False Sowthistle, Marshmallow, Potato Weed, Ribwort Plantain</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal Action Plan Cell 85. Considered low conservation priority with high threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). No flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area. The following fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Red-capped Plover (YP:RA). Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and project	<p>No current projects</p>
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Second Beach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence the vegetation on the northern side of the carpark from the existing fence to the WTY trail (approximately 22 metres) Place boulders at the start of the WTY trail on northwestern side of the car park to restrict vehicle access Develop and install Hooded Plover signage educating beach drivers on how they can reduce their impact during the breeding season <p>Port Victoria Township</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate stormwater diversion strategies to minimise erosion across the southern reserve All three beach access paths require upgrading with new extended steps as existing steps are in poor condition and significant erosion is occurring along walkways due to runoff The toilet block and car park area will be addressed under the Strategic Coastal Risk Study



Eroded walkway



Old steps to beach

DRAFT

Port Victoria



Legend

Southern Reserve

Northern Reserve



Northern Reserve

Davies Terrace

Marshall Road

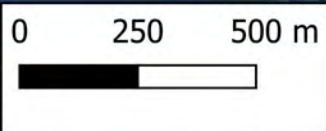
Southern Reserve

Island View Road

Conservation Drive

Rifle Butts Beach

Second Beach



Southern Reserve



Legend

Southern Reserve

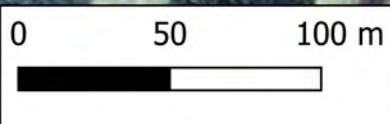
Beach Access Path

Marshall Road

Edwards Terrace

Island View Road


Southern Reserve



Site Description - Chinaman Wells	Chinaman Wells is a small coastal settlement located 22 kilometres west of Maitland accessed via Chinaman Wells Rd. The sewerage treatment plant is situated on a small parcel of native vegetation approximately 1 hectare in size.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage treatment plant • Concrete post and wire fencing • 'Reclaimed water in use' sign • 'No entry authorised personnel only' sign
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Crown Licence
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal shrubland
Native vegetation condition	No score due to small sized block
Dominant flora	Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Sea-berry Saltbush (<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Approximately half a day of Boxthorn control required.</p> <p>*Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>) Check for presence of fungus rust and introduce if required.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, False Sowthistle, annual grasses</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal action Plan Cell 88. Considered medium conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Pacific Swift (YP:RA), Wedge-tailed Eagle (YP:VU), Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R), Pallid Cuckoo (YP:VU), Red Knot (AU:EN), Curlew Sandpiper (AU:CR), White-backed Swallow (YP:RA), Swamp Harrier (YP:EN), Spotted Harrier (YP:RA), Pacific Reef Heron (SA:R, YP:VU), Peregrine Falcon (SA:R, YP:EN), Sooty Oystercatcher (SA:R, YP:RA), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Rufous Songlark (YP:RA), Rainbow Bee-eater (YP:RA), Horsfield's Bush Lark (YP:RA), Elegant Parrot (SA:R, YP:RA), Southern Boobook (YP:VU), Crested Bellbird (YP:EN), Fairy Martin (YP:RA), Tawny Frogmouth (YP:VU), White-plumed Honeyeater (YP:RA), Little Tern (SA:E, YP:CR), Fairy Tern (AU:VU, SA:E), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V), Sacred Kingfisher (YP:RA), Little Button-quail (YP:RA), Banded Lapwing (YP:RA) • The following listed flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Hook-leaf Wattle (<i>Acacia ancistrophylla</i> var. <i>lissophylla</i>) (YP:EN), Boree (<i>Melaleuca pauperiflora</i>) (YP:VU)
Active community groups and projects	No current projects.
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control African Boxthorn and Onion Weed

Chinaman Wells

Legend

 Property Boundary

Chinaman Wells Road

0 100 200 m



Site Description - Balgowan	Balgowan is a coastal town on the west coast of the Yorke Peninsula. It is situated 20 kilometres west of Maitland.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Reserves south of First Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Your rubbish is yours' sign • 'Environmentally sensitive area keep out' sign x 2 • Coir logs • Beach access with steps at the end of South Terrace • Wire fencing • Wooden bench seats • Dog bag dispenser • 'Clean up after your dog' sign • WTY 'The threat of Bridal Creeper' sign • Wooden bench seat • Gravel path and staircase to beach at Welfare Road • Star droppers and wire barriers <p>Main Street car park and boat ramp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Protect SA's oyster industry' corflute sign • 'Beach access for emergency vehicles only' sign • 'Control of dogs' sign • 'No camping beyond this point' sign • 'Code of the Coast' sign • 'Point Warene lookout' sign • 'The History of the Balgowan Jetty' interpretive sign • National Parks 'Sanctuary Zone' sign • BirdLife 'Hooded Plover sign' • Dog bag dispenser • Formal car park • 'Warning crumbling cliffs' sign • Bitumen and concrete boat ramp with steel railing • Concrete emergency beach access ramp • Rock wall • Concrete picnic table x 3 • Paved footpath • Wooden bench seat x 3 • Pine post railing • Several information signs relating to the boat launch facility <p>Main Street - WTY shelter Schwartz Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WTY Shelter with rainwater tank and picnic table • 'Illegal dumping we're out to get you' sign • WTY 'Ceremony' sign • WTY 'Tracks' sign • WTY 'The small invaders' sign • Pine post railing • WTY gravel path along cliff top • Formal bitumen car park • Concrete picnic table x 2 • 'Danger unstable cliffs' sign x 2 • WTY 'Gayinbara Dreaming' sign • Pine bollards on path • Wooden bench seat x 3 • Memorial plaques

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wire fencing • WTY 'Protect our Country' sign • WTY '3 eyelids and 4 minutes sleep!' • Jute netting on cliff face • WTY bench seat
Threats	Illegal dumping, camping, vehicle use, weeds (including garden escapes), unauthorised removal of vegetation pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land and Crown Licence
Landform	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dune 2. Clifftop
Native vegetation type	Coastal shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 53.1 (medium) dune
Dominant flora	<p>1. Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Native Apricot (<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>)</p> <p>2. Australian Boxthorn (<i>Lycium australe</i>), Nitre Bush (<i>Nitraria billardieri</i>), Spike Bluebush (<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>)</p>
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle Present throughout the sand dunes.</p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) present on cliff top, car park and in dunes. Requires 2 -3 days of surveying and control work. (Native Australian Boxthorn is also present in this area.)</p> <p>*Aleppo Pine in reserves south of First Street.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, Marshmallow, Aparagus, Parsley, annual grasses.</p> <p>A number of introduced tree species are present throughout the dune areas.</p> <p>Replace with local native species as they die.</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 89. Considered low conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area: Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V). • No listed flora species have been recorded in this area. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	Balgowan Progress Association
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Reserves south of First Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install a viewing platform at the top of the walkway opposite Welfare Road then revegetate the foredune on the southern side of the walkway and staircase with foredune species (50 tubestock) • Place coir logs at base of staircase (Welfare Road) to encourage build-up of sand. Once sand builds, revegetate with foredune species (20 tubestock) <p>Main Street car park and boat ramp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidy up signage at the boat ramp • Upgrade the pine railing barrier at Point Warene Lookout to prevent pedestrians accessing the beach via the fragile cliffs • Upgrade signage at Point Warene to deliver a stronger safety message 'Warning crumbling cliffs, no access beyond this point'

- Monitor Point Warene Lookout as its closure may be required for safety reasons if the erosion of the cliffs increases
- Divert the water runoff in the car park to stop further erosion of the cliff face at Point Warene and revegetate eroded areas (20 tubestock)

Main Street – WTY shelter Schwartz Road

- Reduce vehicle tracks around the WTY shelter and create one formal gravel track. Block excess tracks with boulders and revegetate area (50 tubestock)
- Create a formalised gravel car park north of the WTY shelter
- Install a display 'Coastal Garden' in bark chipped area opposite the kiosk
- Plant 100 tubestock in the area directly north of Main Street and east of Schwartz Road



Proposed Coastal Garden



Untidy signage

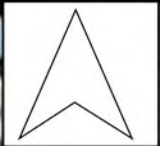


Erosion at Point Warene



Tracks around WTY shelter

Balgowan South

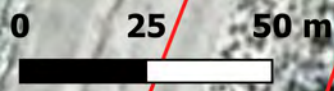


Legend

Viewing Platform

Tubestock Revegetation

Cadastra Boundary

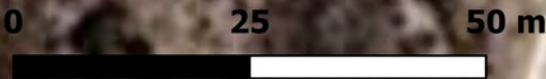


Balgowan Walk-the-Yorke Shelter



Legend

-  Gravel Carpark
-  Tubestock Revegetation
-  Boulder
-  Gravel Vehicle Track



Balgowan Main Street



Point Warene
Lookout

Schwartz Road

Main Street

Esplanade

Legend



Coastal Garden Display



Upgrade Railing



Signage: Safety warning



Tubestock Revegetation

0 25 50 m

Site Description - Tiparra Rocks Campground and reserves	Tiparra Rocks campground is 5 kilometres north of Balgowan and is accessed via the dirt track that runs between Balgowan and The Gap Campground. This site plan includes the campground and two reserves between Tiparra rocks and The Bamboos Campground.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<p>Tiparra Rocks Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • 'Bush camping services' sign • Wire fencing <p>Greens Shack (old Tiparra campground)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 x 'no camping' signs • 1 x bench seat • WTY 'A haven for birds and butterflies' sign <p>Old Boundary Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenced parcel (no access)
Threats	Illegal dumping, inappropriate camping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Dune/ Clifftop
Native vegetation type	Coastal shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 59.4 (medium- high)
Dominant flora	White Mallee (<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Cushion Fanflower (<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>), Sheep Bush (<i>Geijera linearifolia</i>), Bower Spinach (<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>), Native Pigface (<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Control work recently undertaken at campground, monitor and follow up as required.</p> <p>Western Coastal Wattle (<i>Acacia cyclops</i>) Heavy infestation at the campground. Control by lopping in small sections over several years is recommended, to prevent erosion.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Wild Turnip, Sea Rocket, Common Iceplant, Soursob, Common Sowthistle, annual grasses</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 89. Considered low conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • The following listed fauna species have been recorded in this area: Ruddy Turnstone (SA:R, YP:RA), Pied Oystercatcher (SA:R), Hooded Plover (AU:VU, SA:V, YP:VU), Red-capped Plover (YP:RA), Euro (YP:RA). • No listed flora species of conservation significance have been recorded. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects
Summary of Site Recommendations	<p>Tiparra Campground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage an engineer to undertake a risk assessment of the cliff and its susceptibility to further erosion • Repair fence at north end of campground and revegetate paths (30 tubestock) • Install 'dune protection' signage at northern campsite to discourage foot traffic

	<p>Greens Shack</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repair fencing in car park area• Level a small area for a designated car park for 4-5 cars near the pedestrian entrance.• Rip and revegetate surplus tracks in carpark area (30 tubestock)• Revegetate the edges of the walking track to prevent walkers trespassing on to private property (30 tubestock)• Monitor revegetation success and replant where necessary• Install a metal stile at the entrance of the walking track• At the entrance of the walking track, install an interpretive sign with a map of the council parcel and walking track. On the sign, inform walkers that are to stay on the sign posted track to avoid trespassing on private property. Monitor compliance and work with neighbouring landholders to improve fencing and undertake further revegetation if necessary• Install 'to the beach' signs along track (see map) <p>Old Boundary Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rewire fence
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Tiparra Campground and Reserves



Greens Shack

Boundary Road

Tiparra Campground

0 250 500 m

Legend

 Tiparra Rocks Reserves

Tiparra Campground

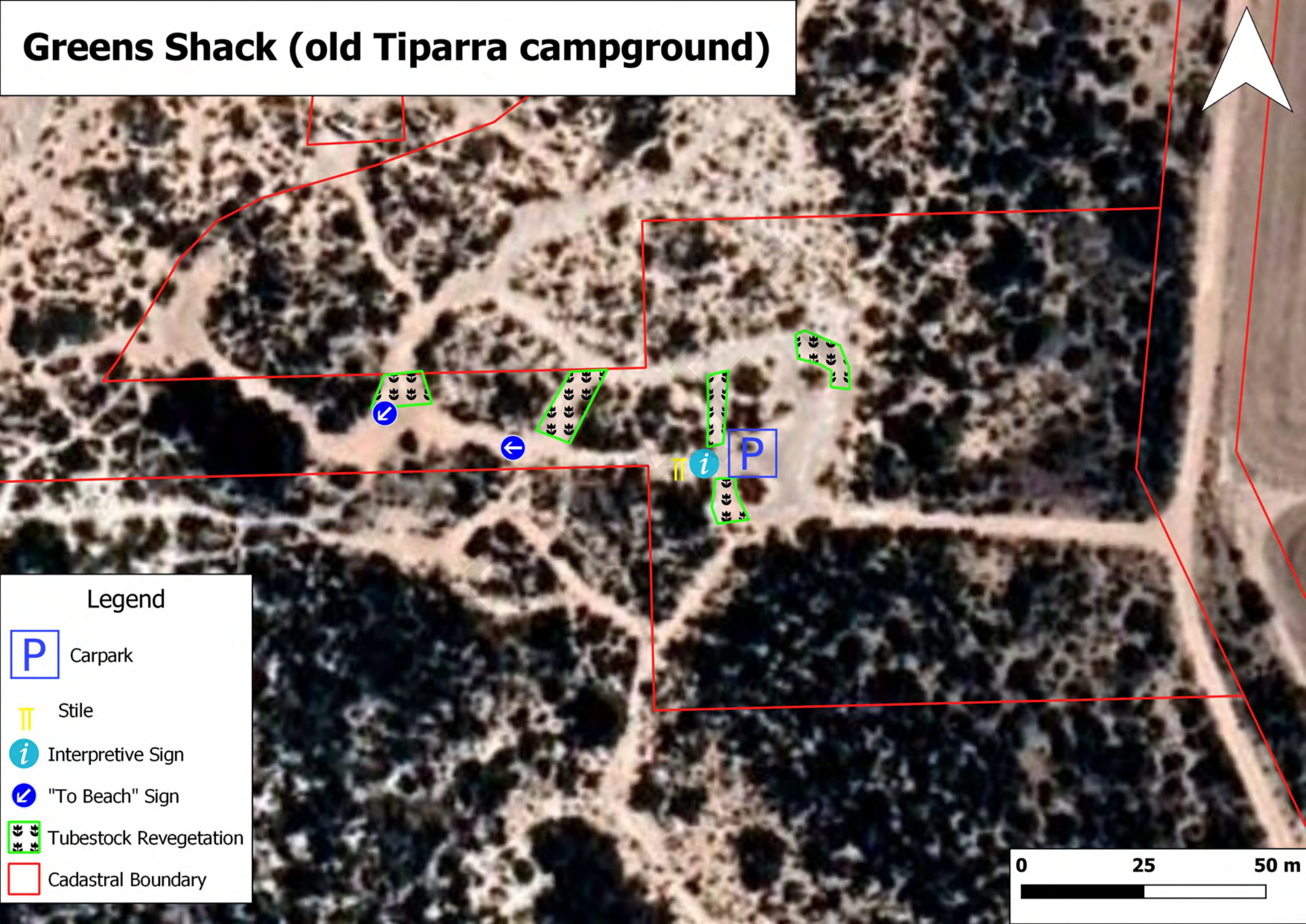


Legend

- Repair Fence
- Tubestock Revegetation of Paths
- "Dune Protection" Signage
- Cadastral Boundary
- Risk Assessment of Cliff

0 25 50 m

Greens Shack (old Tiparra campground)



Legend

-  Carpark
-  Stile
-  Interpretive Sign
-  "To Beach" Sign
-  Tubestock Revegetation
-  Cadastral Boundary

0 25 50 m

Site Description - The Bamboos Campground	The Bamboos Campground is located 9 kilometres north of Balgowan and can be accessed via the dirt track north of Balgowan or south from The Gap Campground.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating.
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • 'Bush camping services' sign • Informal campsites • Wire fencing in varying condition
Threats	Illegal dumping, inappropriate camping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, loss of Narungga cultural heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Sand dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 52.9 (medium)
Dominant flora	Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Short-stem Flax-lily (<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>), Coast Velvet-bush (<i>Lasiopetalum discolor</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) Small number of plants recently treated, monitor and follow up control as required.</p> <p>* False Caper (<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>) throughout campground. Hand pull or spot spray.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Onion Weed, Wild Turnip, Sea Rocket, annual grasses, Soursob</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 89. Considered low conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • No listed fauna or flora species of conservation significance have been recorded in this area. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close access with bollards or rocks to adjoining land at northern end and on the eastern boundary of campground and repair fence. Fencing here is regularly cut so further measures are required (see map) • Repair fence adjacent to campsite 2 (see map) • Formalise campsites and fence vegetation (see map) • Revegetate between campsites, along the beach access track and on the back of the dunes (200 tube stock) • Install a compost toilet with water tank • Level and gravel a designated car parking area (see map) • Install 'to beach' signs along the pathway to minimise pedestrian impact



Revegetate back of dunes to stabilise



Revegetate edges of walking track

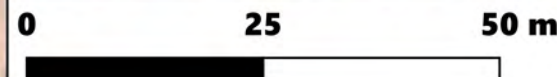
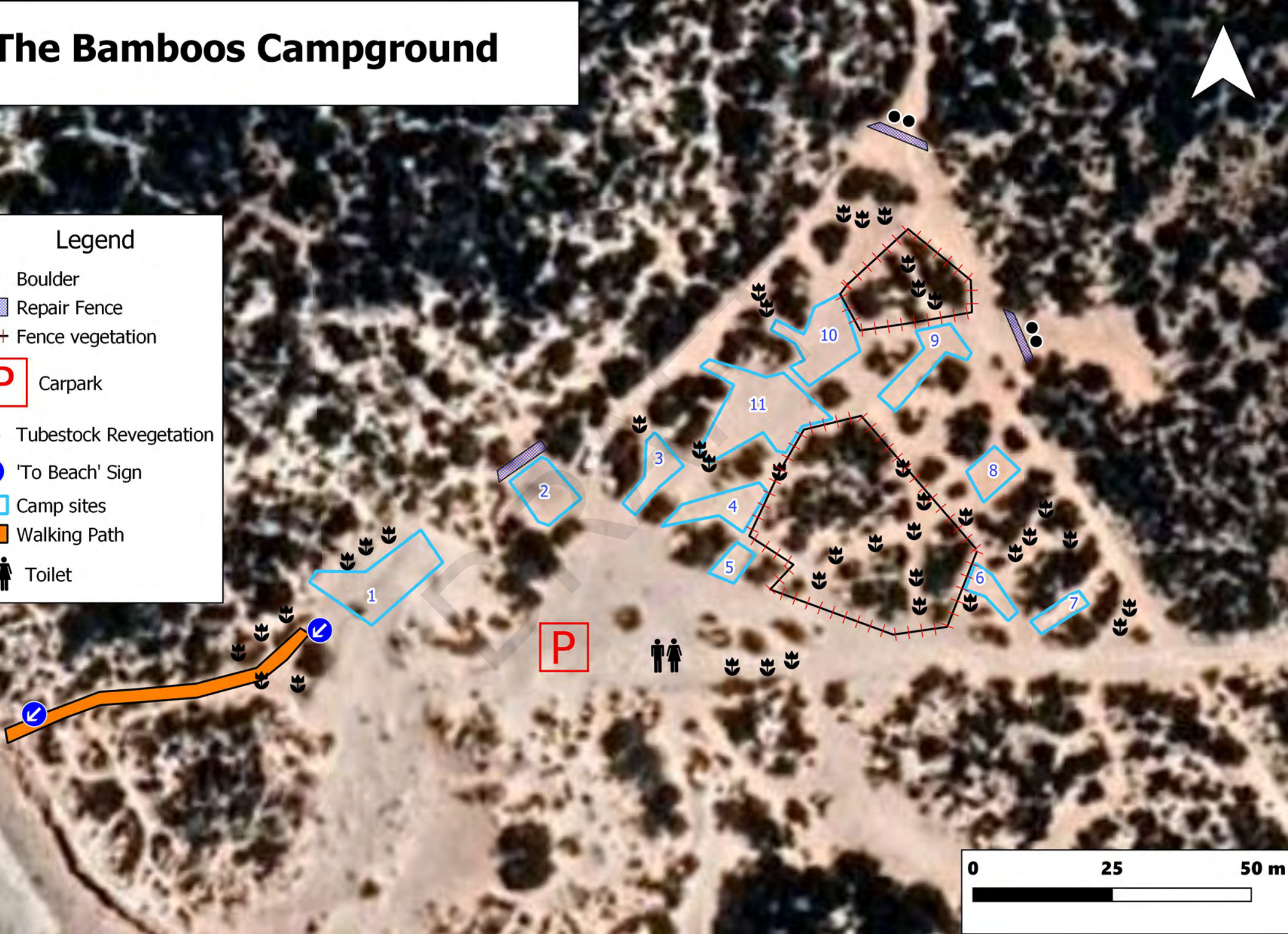
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The Bamboos Campground



Legend

- Boulder
- ▨ Repair Fence
- +— Fence vegetation
- P Carpark
- 🌱 Tubestock Revegetation
- 👉 'To Beach' Sign
- Camp sites
- 👤 Walking Path
- 🚻 Toilet



Site Description - The Gap	The Gap campground is located 11 kilometres north of Balgowan and is accessed via the dirt track north of Balgowan or via The Gap Road.
Recreational activities	Camping, swimming, fishing, Walk the Yorke (WTY), kayaking, boating, motorbike riding
Existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Bush camping with permit required' sign • 'Camp in designated areas only' sign x 2 • 'No firewood collection' sign x 2 • 'Please stay off the sand dunes' corflute sign x 6 • Gravel carpark • Steel cable fencing • 'Illegal dumping we're out to get you' sign • 'Day use area' sign • 'Sand dune management' sign • 'Code of the coast' sign • 'Sand dune formation' sign • 'Conservation Reserve. Day use only' sign • WTY 'Beach walk' sign • WTY 'Cape Elizabeth Sanctuary Zone' sign • WTY 'Cape Elizabeth (Dhibara)' sign • Marine Parks 'Cape Elizabeth sanctuary zone' sign • WTY 'Coastal sand dunes of Tippara' sign • WTY 'Cape Elizabeth Samphire Flats' sign • WTY shelter with picnic table • Wooden bench x 2
Threats	Illegal dumping, vehicle use, weeds, unauthorised removal of vegetation, pest animals, non-vehicle access, loss of Narungga heritage
Community Land Management Category	Community Land
Landform	Dune
Native vegetation type	Coastal shrubland
Native vegetation condition	BushRAT score: 58.4 (medium-high)
Dominant flora	Sea Box (<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>), Umbrella Bush (<i>Acacia ligulata</i>), Prickly Ground-berry (<i>Acrotriche patula</i>), Pale Turpentine Bush (<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>), Coast Daisy-bush (<i>Olearia axillaris</i>)
Weeds	<p><u>High priority weeds</u></p> <p>*African Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>) A small number of plants are present and have been recently treated. Monitor for any follow-up control required.</p> <p><u>Low priority weeds (monitor)</u></p> <p>Annual grass, Wild Turnip, Sea Rocket, Soursob, Common Sow-thistle</p>
Conservation and cultural significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Action Plan Cell 89. Considered low conservation priority with medium threat based on coastal cell conservation analysis (Caton et al. 2007). • Adjoins the southern boundary of Cape Elizabeth Conservation Reserve. • No listed flora or fauna species of conservations significance have been recorded. • Culturally significant sites acknowledged.
Active community groups and projects	No current projects
Summary of Site Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant tubestock along the eastern boundary fence and between sites at the northern end of the campground (see map) • Revegetate the hind dunes (50 tubestock). Monitor success and repeat if necessary over following years

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|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install a corflute 'sand dune restoration' sign on the campground side of the dune to deter foot traffic |
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The Gap Campground

Legend

▲ Campground Tubestock Revegetation

🌿 Sand Dune Tubestock Revegetation

i Sign: "Sand Dune Restoration"

Gap Road

Gap R

0

25

50 m