Shelly Beach to Moffat Beach Coastal Study (general community information session)

22nd April 2023
Project Information Sessions

Introductions

Purpose of the meetings

To provide key stakeholder groups and the wider community with a project update

Date	Time	Schedule of meetings
19.04.23	14.00 – 16.30	Key stakeholder groups – Shelly Beach Focus
	17.30 – 20.00	
21.04.23	14.00 – 16.30	Key stakeholder groups – Moffat Beach Focus
22.04.23	09.00 – 13.00	General community drop in session – with presentations at 9am & 11am

Introductions

Presentation structure

1. Setting the scene
2. The Project – A reminder
3. Approach
4. Finding common ground
5. Project findings
6. Further investigations
7. Advancing the Pilot Study
8. Tooway Lake, Moffat Beach and Headland, and GWP
9. Next steps

1.0 Setting the scene

1.0 Setting the scene

Why are we here?

The broader area and specifically Shelly Beach has been a focus for discussion and community tension for a number of years mainly focused on:

- Light impact on turtles
- Views (from private residences)
- Vegetation management and species choice
- Cottonwood Trees on the dune
- Culminating in Dec 2020 – Placement of shade cloth at William Street car park

Approaches have largely focused on addressing desired individual outcomes, for issues and opportunities that exist within and have influence across a whole system.

1.0 Setting the scene

Growing pains

- Our community is growing
- This growth generates competing interests in an increasingly constrained environment

How do we balance the often competing needs of our community and sensitive, highly valued landscape and flora and fauna?

1.0 Setting the scene

Our response

At the beginning of 2021 Council commenced a detailed study of the coastal strip from the southern end of Shelly Beach northward to Tooway Lake.

The study considered the public (not private) lands within this area, including the:

i. Recreation open space (parks) including coastal path

ii. Dune and conservation areas

iii. Beach

The high ecological, amenity and landscape values of the area coupled with increasing recreation demands means the area requires careful consideration to ensure a sustainable balance can be struck between its significant natural values and community use/ expectations.

1.0 Setting the scene

Objectives

The study sought to:

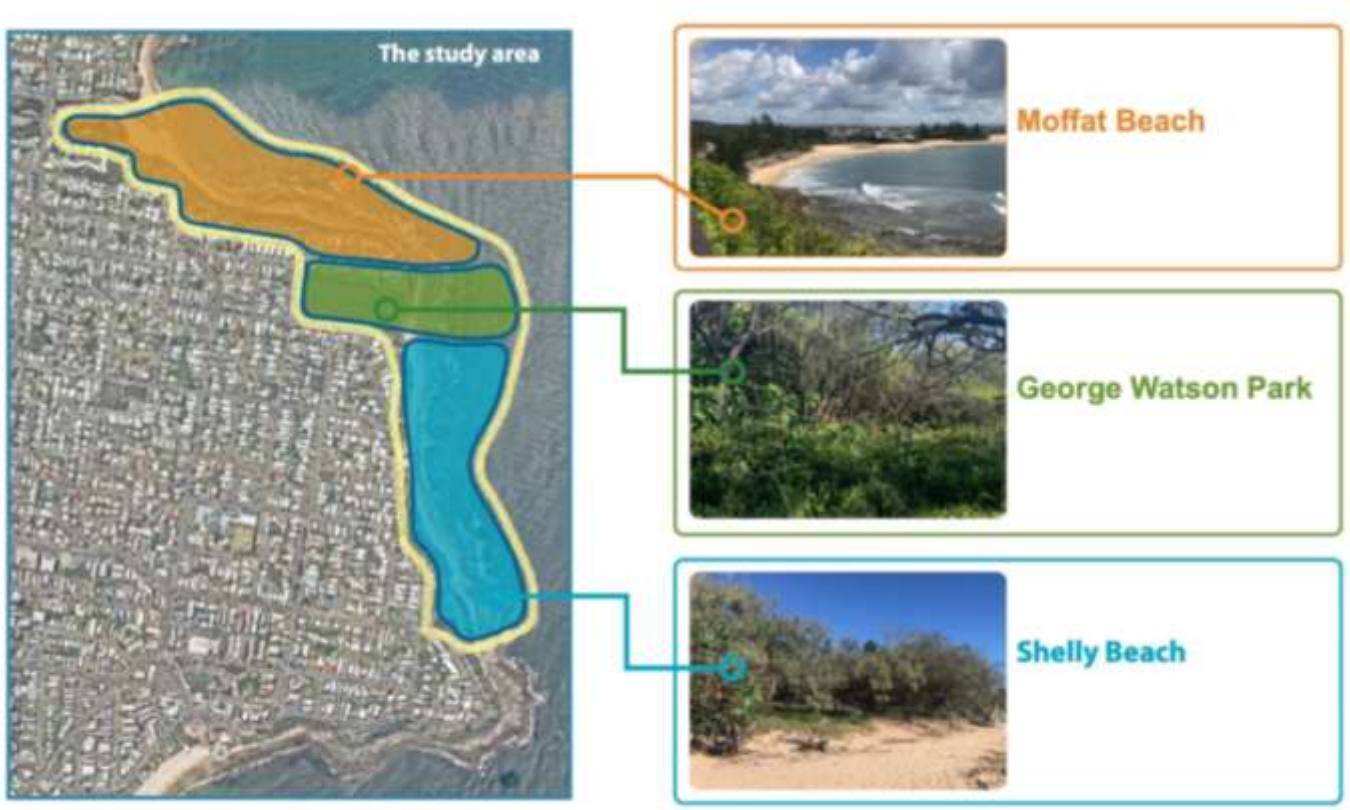
- Resolve tensions between the community
- Resolve tensions between community and council
- Better understand community perspectives on what is valued about this section of coastline
- Better understand a diverse range of community views related to the management of the area's flora and fauna
- Better understand the challenges and opportunities associated with the areas management
- Explore strategies to ensure the best outcomes for residents, nesting turtles and coastal biodiversity for the future.

2.0 The Project – A reminder

2.0 The project

The study area

- 2km section of coastline between Moffat and Shelly Beach.
- Enjoyed as a series of individual destinations - Tooway Lake, Moffat Beach, George Watson Park, North Shelly Beach and South Shelly Beach.
- And as a series of connected experiences linked by The Coastal Path.



2.0 The project

The brief

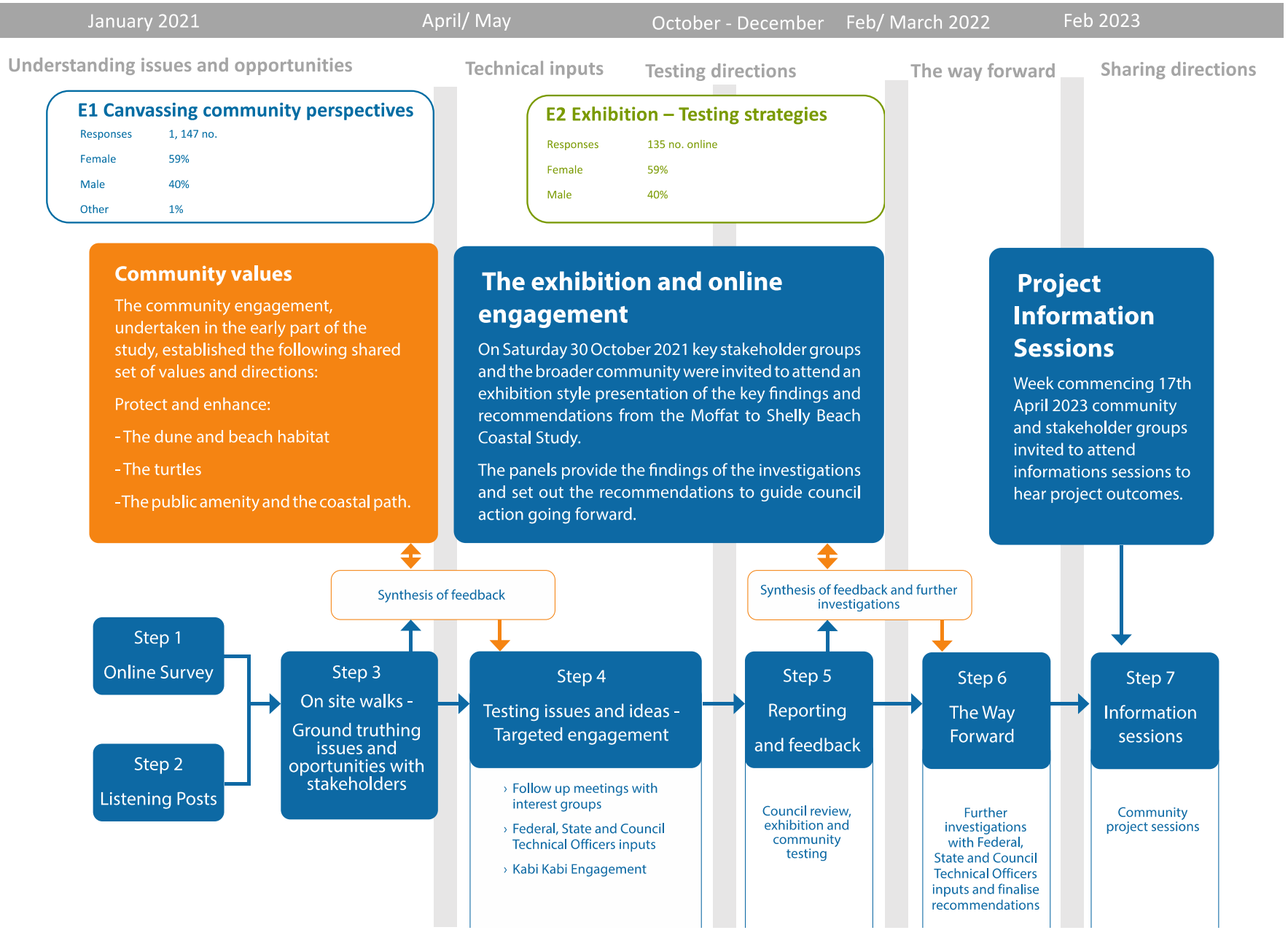
Map a way forward to **guide the future evolution and management** of this part of the coastal landscape, including the Coastal Path, to ensure the best outcomes for residents, the natural vegetation of the area and its wildlife.

The findings of the study will help inform council management of the area and will help provide clear and consistent direction to all.


Source: Sunshine Coast Council - Sunshine Coast Turtle Nesting Report 2005-2016

3.0 Approach

3.0 Approach


January 2021
April/ May
October - December
Feb/ March 2022
Feb 2023
Understanding issues and opportunities
Technical inputs
Testing directions
The way forward
Sharing directions
E1 Canvassing community perspectives
Responses 1, 147 no.
Female 59%
Male 40%
Other 1%
E2 Exhibition – Testing strategies
Responses 135 no. online
Female 59%
Male 40%
Community values
The community engagement, undertaken in the early part of the study, established the following shared set of values and directions:
Protect and enhance:
- The dune and beach habitat
- The turtles
- The public amenity and the coastal path.
The exhibition and online engagement
On Saturday 30 October 2021 key stakeholder groups and the broader community were invited to attend an exhibition style presentation of the key findings and recommendations from the Moffat to Shelly Beach Coastal Study.
The panels provide the findings of the investigations and set out the recommendations to guide council action going forward.
Project Information Sessions
Week commencing 17th April 2023 community and stakeholder groups invited to attend informations sessions to hear project outcomes.
Synthesis of feedback
Synthesis of feedback and further investigations
Step 1
Online Survey
Step 2
Listening Posts
Step 3
On site walks - Ground truthing issues and oportunities with stakeholders
Step 4
Testing issues and ideas - Targeted engagement
› Follow up meetings with interest groups
› Federal, State and Council Technical Officers inputs
› Kabi Kabi Engagement
Step 5
Reporting and feedback
Council review, exhibition and community testing
Step 6
The Way Forward
Further investigations with Federal, State and Council Technical Officers inputs and finalise recommendations
Step 7
Information sessions
Community project sessions

3.0 Approach

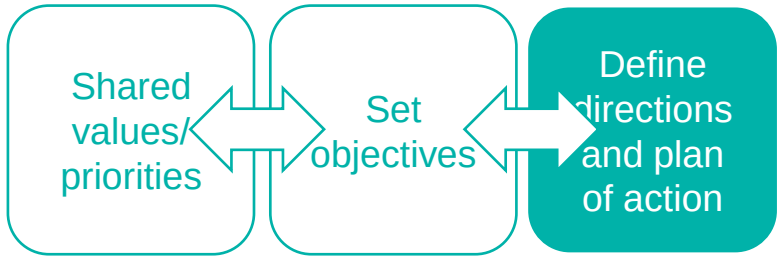
Key stakeholders

Significant time dedicated to an engagement process devised to better understand community perspectives on what is valued about this section of coastline and the challenges and opportunities associated with its management.

	Online Community Survey	28 January 2021 to 1 March 2021		
	Shelly Beach Community Listening Post	20 February 2021		
	Moffat Beach Community Listening Post	27 February 2021		
	General Community drop in session			22 April 2023
	External Stakeholder Group	**Site Tour**	**Follow up meeting**	**Exhibition 31 Oct – 29 Nov '21**	**Information session**
	North Shelly Beach Group	25 March 2021	5 May 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	North Shelly Beach Group 2	No Tour	11 May 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Caloundra Residents Association	26 March 2021	29 June 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Community of Beaches	27 March 2021	5 May 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Marine Turtle Conservation Volunteers	27 March 2021	10 May 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Friends of Shelly and Moffat Beaches Group	27 March 2021	14 June 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Shelly Beach Conservation Group	26 March 2021	8 July 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	George Watson Park Bush Care Group	26 March 2021	3 June 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Wildlife Preservation Society of QLD	25 March 2021	3 June 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Tooway Lake Catchment Care group	25 March 2021	14 July 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Sunshine Coast Environment Council	No Tour	5 October 2021		w/c 16 April 2023
	Kabi Kabi - Brian Warner	28 July 2021			
	Internal Stakeholder Groups	**Initial Meeting**	**Follow up Meeting**		
	Environment Operations	21 May 2021	5 July 2021 & 6 October 2021		Ongoing
	Parks and Gardens	2 June 2021	12 October 2021		Ongoing

4.0 Finding common ground

4.0 Finding common ground



Early insights informing approach

Community	The context	Approach
• Strong interest / passion from local residents • Many diverse and interested stakeholders • Some interested community members not yet represented as stakeholders • Desire to preserve what is special – ensure next generations have same experiences	• Complex, high value environment • Under pressure	• Many hands • Many perspectives • Currently not well coordinated • Shared objectives/ approach not aligned
i. Pause ii. Step back iii. Listen to the community iv. Rebuild trust v. Understand shared priorities/ values and use these to align action	i. Understand and work with the complexity of the natural and human systems ii. Take an integrated and whole of landscape approach.	i. Take an evidence based approach ii. Seek appropriate technical and scientific inputs iii. Define objectives iv. Support with a plan of action

4.0 Finding common ground

Shared community values

- The area is unique
- It has a natural character
- It is ecologically rich
- The turtles are highly valued
- The coastal path is highly valued
- The diverse sequence of experiences connected by the Coastal Path valued.
- Its relaxed and low-key character valued

4.0 Finding common ground

Focus of community tension

- Light impact on turtles
- Views (from private residences)
- Vegetation management and species choice
- Cottonwood Trees on the dune

4.0 Finding common ground

Priority Place Values:

Protect and Enhance

I. The turtles

II. The dune and beach habitat

III. The public amenity of the area and the coastal path.

A framework for decisions and action

These values establish an important framework to help align decision making and guide future enhancement and management activities in the area across council and community stakeholder groups.

	Summary list of key issues		Detail strategy directions/ actions
1.	**The dune and beach** (William Street to Russell Street)	Evidence suggests a highly modified landscape, with significant contemporary ecological and amenity value, and diverse/ conflicting stakeholder opinion regarding appropriate vegetation mix and management.	1. Establish landscape management strategies to support the evolution of a resilient and appropriate dune landscape and ecology.
2.	**Turtles & light spill**	Community concern regarding light spill onto the beach and the impact on nesting turtle behaviour.	2. Mitigate the negative impact of light spill and improve community understanding of turtle needs.
3.	**William street car park**	Community concern regarding light spill onto beach from parked cars and the impact on nesting turtle behaviour.	3. Address the role and integration of parking provision at William Street to support the community and the local fauna
4.	**Illegal action impacting vegetation**	Community concern regarding: - Illegal vegetation management - clearing, pruning, poisoning, planting - Undesirable activity/ use of the beach negatively impacting the health of vegetation.	4. Address illegal vegetation management and establish and enforce a consistent and clear council position.
5.	**Beach access**	Community conflict over beach access and impact on dune ecology and vegetation health.	5. Ensure appropriate beach access is provided that facilitates community use and protects sensitive ecologies.
6.	**The Coastal Path**	Increasing and diversified use causing conflict.	6. Address behaviours and path conditions to support safe use by all.
7.	**Education & awareness**	Concern new residents and visitors lack understanding of natural systems and sensitive habitats in the area.	7. Opportunity to improve awareness and change behaviour to support improved ecological value and cultural knowledge.
8.	**Coordination**	Uncoordinated management activity (Council and community) by diverse groups resulting in perverse outcomes - despite best intentions.	8. Create a resource/s to communicate a consistent and clear set of objectives and desired outcomes to guide all inputs, enhancements, and management activity in the area. 9. Improve awareness and co-ordination of management activities across stakeholders to improve ecological and amenity outcomes aligned to a set of shared objectives.

5.0 Project findings

5.0 Presenting the complete picture and proposition

Exhibition – Role and purpose

1. Synthesis of the key findings directly informed by all of the inputs received from online survey, site walks etc.
2. Provide a spatial representation of the directions and actions to address priority community concerns - to protect and enhance the dune and beach habitat, turtle habitat and the public amenity of the area and enjoyment of the coastal path.
3. Opportunity for the community to provide feedback on proposals over 4 weeks
4. Responses

- Close to 100 people attended the exhibition (3 sessions run through the course of one day to manage COVID requirements)
- Received 135 online responses post exhibition, including submissions from key stakeholder groups.

5.0 Presenting the complete picture and proposition

Proposed directions presented for community feedback 31 October 21 – 29 November 2021

5.0 Project findings

In summary

From the online and in-person submissions received there is significant community support for the proposed directions and actions.

Additional narrative in the feedback from the community provided valuable advice and information in response to proposed directions – including detailed insights into vegetation planting and management, as well as ideas for general improvements to enhance the amenity of the area.

Council Directions

- General support provided in progressing and advancing the the detailed planning and key findings of the Shelly to Moffat Beach Coastal study, undertaken between January 2021 and February 2022.
- Recognition of the requirement to lodge EPBC referral and receive approval prior to commencement of works at Shelly Beach.

5.0 Project findings

Further investigations

The directions/ actions with the highest level of continued community sensitivity were associated with:

1. The appropriate land use of the North Shelly Beach area – Land designations
2. The treatment of the William Street car park – Turtles
3. The appropriate species mix on the dune - Turtles and native ecologies
4. The approach to be adopted to any vegetation removal on the dune - Turtles and native ecologies
5. The location and species choice for revegetation activity on the dune - Turtles and native ecologies

6.0 Further investigations

6.0 Further investigations

Technical inputs were sought from the relevant and recognised authorities at Federal, State and Local Government levels, and from Council professionals relating to current knowledge and contemporary best practice management for three key issues:

1. Land designation
2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations
3. Considerations for Marine Turtles (at Shelly Beach)

These inputs were used to ensure:

- Issues and ideas could be ground-truthed and tested
- Contemporary and best practice inputs from technical experts informed the advancement of place-based directions.

6.0 Further investigations

1. Land designation

Long standing tension and difference of opinion with regards to what the land between William Street and Russell Street is to be used for and its appropriate maintenance in support of that use.

The recognised authorities on this issue are:

- Council
- Department of Environment and Science (Coastal Protection)
- Department of Resources (Land and surveying).

6.0 Further investigations

2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations

Long standing tension and difference of opinion regarding the:

- Appropriate vegetation type on the dune
- Appropriate approach to revegetation work and vegetation management

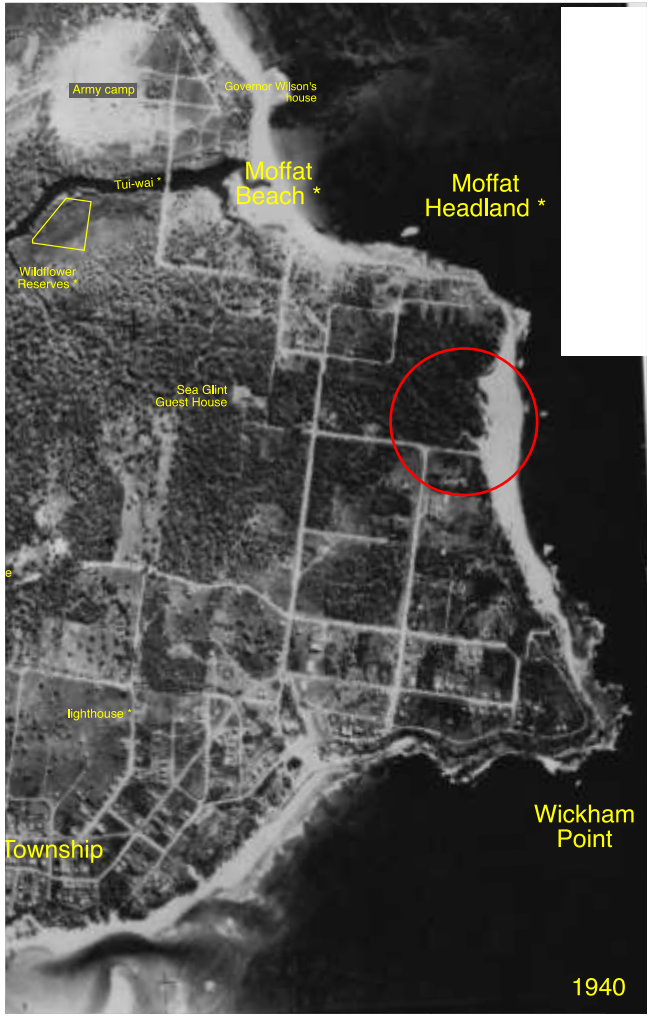
Area 1. William Street to Russell Street

Area 2. William Street south to the drain

The recognised authorities on these issues are

- Vegetation – Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science
- Dunes – Department of Environment and Science

2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes



1940, Aerial – Caloundra to Moffat

2021 Cadastre – Shelly Beach

Note: All images supplied by Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government (except 1940 image of Caloundra to Moffat).

2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes

1961 25 September, Aerial – North Shelly Beach

Sparse tree cover on the dunes and a well-developed ground cover behind the foredune but a sparsely vegetated foredune.

30 October 1962.

Sand/ Shell grit quarrying operation in progress on the foredune and vegetation cover increased, probably due to favourable seasonal conditions, and at the same time a new dune has built up seaward.

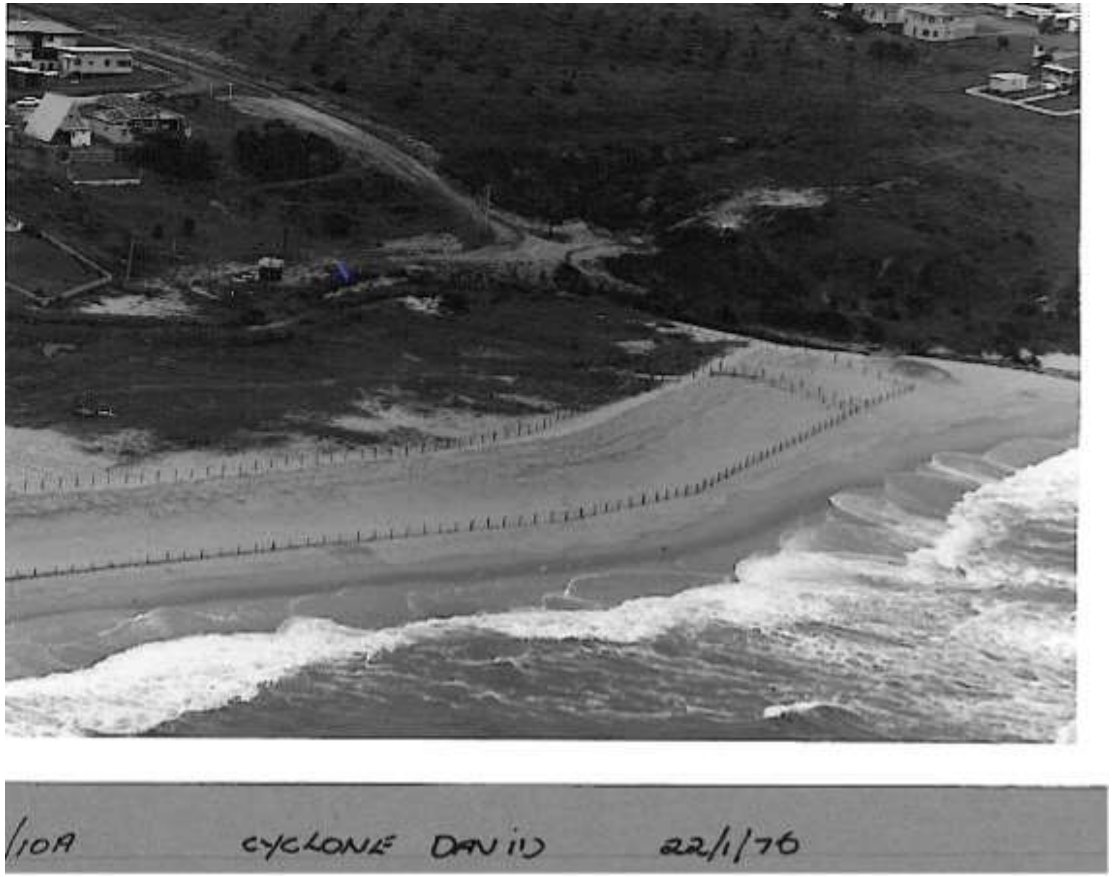
2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes

1974 January, Aerial – North Shelly Beach

A dune has been artificially reconstructed.

Imagery from the then Beach Protection Authority indicated dune severe sea erosion between 1972 to 1974 and damage to the January 1974 dune above. reconstructed

2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes



1976 22 January, Aerial – North Shelly Beach

Beach Protection Authority imagery suggests the foredune was reconstructed again prior to January 1976 and revegetated.

18 September 1979.

Foredune at Shelly Beach looks devoid of tree cover except for a few horsetail she-oak at the southern end which predated the works.

2. Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes

1981 7 November

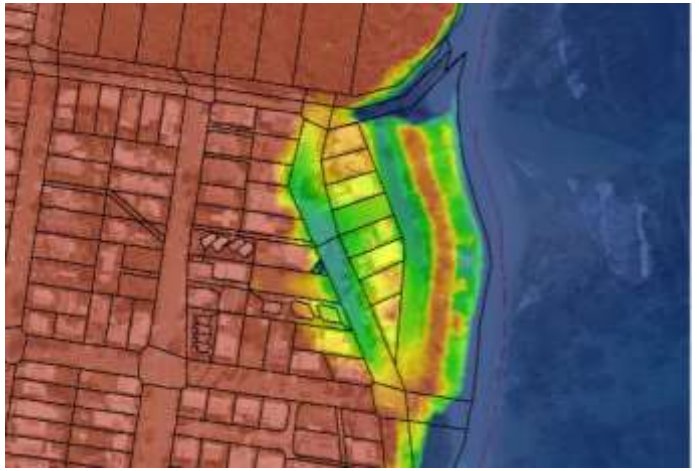
Aerial imagery confirms the dune is dominated by ground cover plant species with a single line of trees, most likely planted, at the rear of the dune becoming obvious.

2004 11 June

The new line of trees appear to be expanding, but mainly westward (probably due to exposure). It is therefore assumed that these are the current cotton trees. Ground truthing needed.

1994 25 May

Trees have appeared seaward of the original line of trees at the rear. The uniform size, spacing and arrangement in lines suggests artificial planting. These may be the Cotton Trees. Clearing of trees in the northern part appears to have occurred. Additional trees appear to have been planted on the western edge



Circa 2011

Land elevations.

Suggest the 1976 artificially created dune is still intact.

6.0 Further investigations

3. Considerations for Marine Turtles (at Shelly Beach)

Long standing tension and differences regarding the conditions required to support nesting turtle populations:

- Space for nests
- Light impacts
- Vegetation limitations

The recognised authorities on this issue are Federal and State Government:

- Migratory Species Section, Biodiversity Conservation Division, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
- Chief Scientific Officer, Department of Environment and Science

Summary

Key issue	*Project implications*
Land designation	• Council is using the land for purposes consistent with land designation and relevant Council and State approvals. • Council is required to maintain and enhance the area. • There is room for improvement on the clarity, coordination and approach to landscape enhancement and management.
Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Dunes	• Sensitive landscape subject to dynamic influences (coastal erosion) • Has important coastal protection role and habitat role, supporting marine turtle nesting • Valued community amenity • Supports valued vegetation communities
Dune conditions and vegetation considerations – Vegetation	• Appropriate vegetation RE advised as RE12.2.14 • Cottonwood Tree appropriate in the mix but not in its current behaviour. • Management supported to improve the overall biodiversity of the dune, in line with what would be expected of this type of Regional Ecosystem
Turtles (at Shelly Beach)	• On the Sunshine Coast Buddina and Shelly beaches typically record more nests than any other beaches. • Shelly beach is identified by State Government as the index beach for the entire Sunshine Coast rookery (first studied in the 1970's). • An elevated frontal dune and dark horizon are important nesting habitat requirements for turtles. • Activity conducted outside of critical nesting period and not piloted on core habitat areas. • Referral under the EPBC Act advised where disturbance to vulnerable species habitat expected (MNES)
Overall	• The adoption of an integrated collaborative process that draws together the appropriate technical expertise – turtles, dunes and vegetation – is essential to informing any proposed physical change at Shelly Beach.

7.0 Advancing the Pilot Study

7.0 Advancing the pilot project

Background

Shelly Beach is a highly modified landscape. In its current condition the vegetation, the species mix and the profile and extent of the landscape are not characteristic of an established coastal dune.

The issues

The prevalence and growth form of Cottonwoods in the area is dominating the foredune vegetation community and limiting available space for turtle nesting habitat above the high-tide mark.

The opportunity

Proposed opportunity to trial and monitor effectiveness of Cottonwood management techniques for application in the broader North Shelly Beach area to support dune health and turtles.

Pilot site selection process

The pilot site selection process was informed by the following key considerations:

- Identification of the dune area most heavily dominated by Cottonwood Trees and limiting available space for natural turtle nesting.
- Avoiding most consistently successful natural turtle nesting areas on North Shelly Beach.
- Avoiding current preferred / successful turtle nest relocation areas.
- Recognition that successful turtle nesting habitat requires approximately 18 months to settle post significant disturbance of sand dune to minimise poor nest outcomes.
- Risk of wide-spread coastal / dunal erosion if entire area was managed at the same time.
- Risk of significant impact on successful turtle nesting from poor outcomes if Cottonwood management is not delivered in a staged and sequenced manner integrated with dune management etc.

Staged habitat restoration program with pilot initiative

Future action for consideration - Low amenity planting to integrate and screen Coastal Path

In the 5 year time frame undertake a design process to consider in detail the option of establishing low (up to 2m) plantings on the western side of the coastal path between William and Russell Streets, to provide a level of privacy to adjoining residents, in anticipation of the coastal path becoming busier.

Design process to include species selection and placement in conjunction with CPTED principles and adjacent residents inputs.

Establish and enhanced dunal ecology and vegetation diversity achieved through:

- The assisted staged reduction in the current extent of Cottonwoods on the foredune at North Shelly Beach.
- Dune vegetation rehabilitation activities to establish a functional foredune vegetation community informed by Regional Ecosystem 12.2.14, including spinifex on the frontal dune grading to Foredune Herbland and then into Casuarina equisetifolia, Banksia integrifolia, and Pandanus tectorius.
- Dune vegetation rehabilitation activities to establish a pseudo hind-dune vegetation community within available space incorporating Acronychia imperforate (Fraser Isle apple), the ubiquitous Cupaniopsis anarcardioides (tuckeroo) and Hibiscus tiliaceus (cottonwood).
- Dune vegetation species composition, density and height to provide equivalent to or enhanced dark sky and light glow management outcomes (elevated dark horizon supporting ocean-finding behaviour.
- Outcomes to balance enhanced ecological diversity, dune stabilisation against coastal erosion processes, and turtle conservation.

Establish an expanded area of turtle nesting habitat located above high tide to optimise available nesting habitat and hatchling success – achieved through the removal of woody vegetation for a distance of 10m landward of high-tide mark, and rehabilitated with appropriate coastal grasses and herbs dominated by coastal spinifex.

The same 10m strip of enhanced turtle nesting habitat will provide valuable turtle nest relocation receiving sites located above high tide to provide alternative receiving sites and optimise hatchling success.

Ensure Pandanus tectorius plantings are maintained approx. 10m landward of the turtle nesting habitat area to minimise risk of Pandanus root impacts on turtle nests, particularly during dry seasons / drought years.

Manually remove any marine couch grass growing at high tide mark to remove physical restrictions to turtle nesting, and replace with coastal spinifex plantings

Close the informal beach access point located between Russell Street and William Street, fence completed and dune rehabilitated.

Undertake infill planting on bare and degraded areas of the dune consistent with the recommended establishment of a functional foredune and pseudo hind dune as above.

Dune areas subject to disturbance through removal of woody vegetation become unsuitable as nesting habitat for a period of 18 months.

Any turtle nests laid within this pilot zone within the 18 month dune settlement period to be relocated to minimise the risk of poor nest outcomes.

Lift Cottonwoods off fence line separating the dune and grassed recreation open space area to a distance of 5m – achieving a reduction in fence maintenance, and reducing competition for the recommended Parks and Gardens amenity plantings between the fence line and coastal path.

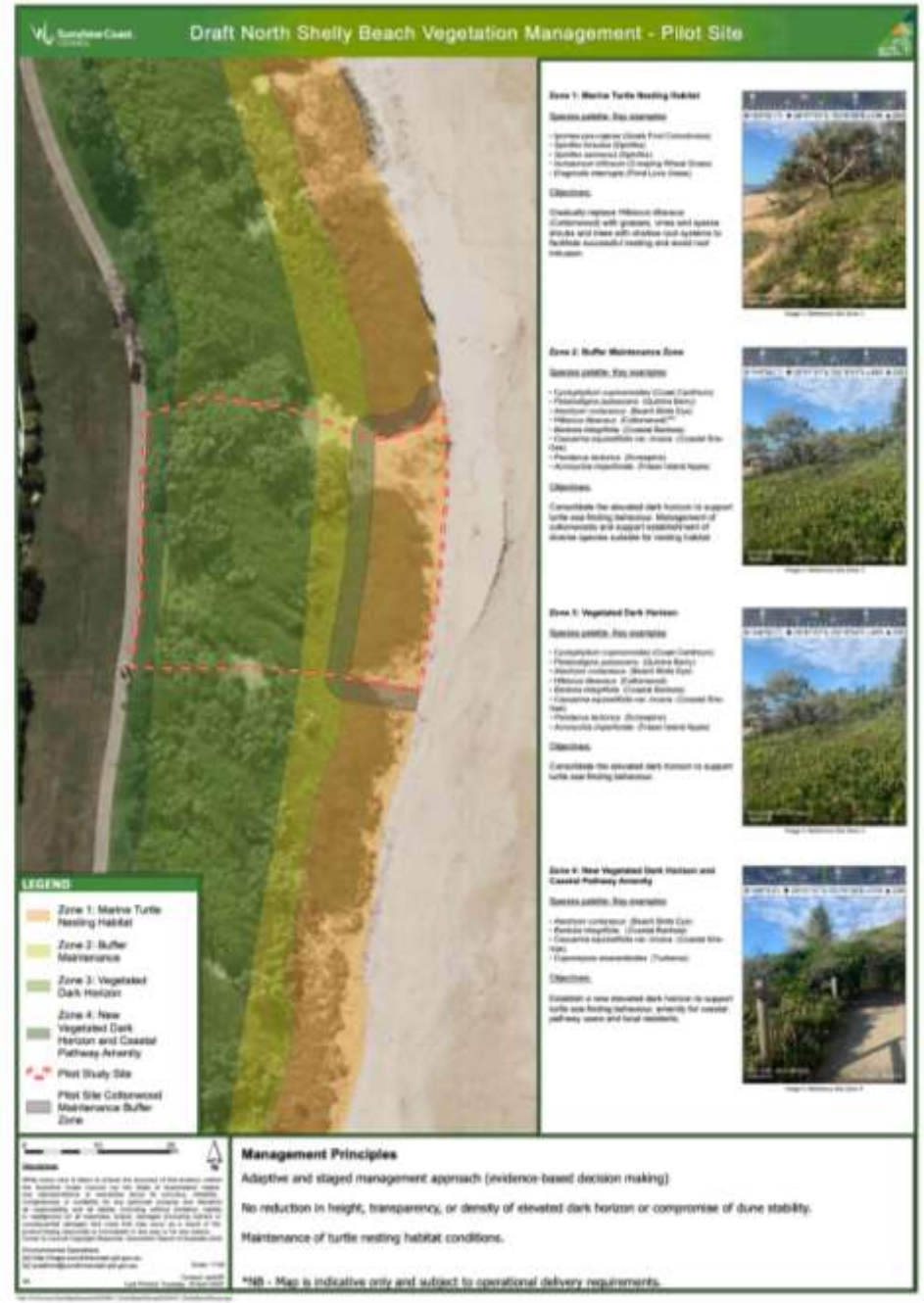
Establish Parks and Gardens amenity plantings utilising small native trees to maximum height of 5m – achieving improved amenity, shading for park users, and contribute to enhanced light glow management.

Enhanced management of dune areas to disrupt occasional anti-social behaviours, and to minimise associated fire risk and dune erosion.

Consistent approach to Council's messaging, response and regulation of unauthorised vegetation management (clearance and/or planting) on public land under Council's care and control.

Enhanced coordination and collaboration between Council, contractors and volunteer groups operating in accordance with endorsed guidelines and operating procedures – achieving improved awareness of activities and collective outcomes.

Reinstate appropriate mowing regime for the grass open space recreation areas in accordance with Councils levels of service.



Sunshine Coast COUNCIL | Our region. Healthy. Smart. Creative


Ocean Court
LEGEND
Zone 1: Marine Turtle Nesting Habitat
Zone 2: Buffer Maintenance
Zone 3: Vegetated Dark Horizon
Zone 4: New Vegetated Dark Horizon and Coastal Pathway Amenity
Pilot Study Site


LEGEND
Zone 1: Marine Turtle Nesting Habitat
Zone 2: Buffer Maintenance
Zone 3: Vegetated Dark Horizon
Zone 4: New Vegetated Dark Horizon and Coastal Pathway Amenity
Pilot Study Site
Pilot Site Cottonwood Maintenance Buffer Zone

Zone 1: Marine Turtle Nesting Habitat

Species palette- Key examples

- *Ipomea pes-caprae* (Goats Foot Convolvulus)
- *Spinifex hirsutus* (Spinifex)
- *Spinifex sericeous* (Spinifex)
- *Ischaemum triticeum* (Creeping Wheat Grass)
- *Eragrostis interrupta* (Pond Love Grass)

Objectives:

Gradually replace *Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Cottonwood) with grasses, vines and sparse shrubs and trees with shallow root systems to facilitate successful nesting and avoid root intrusion.

Image 1: Reference Site Zone 1

Zone 2: Buffer Maintenance Zone

Species palette- Key examples

- *Cyclophyllum coprosmoides* (Coast Canthium)
- *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinine Berry)
- *Alectryon coriaceous* (Beach Birds Eye)
- *Hibiscus tileaceus* (Cottonwood)***
- *Banksia integrifolia* (Coastal Banksia)
- *Casuarina equisetifolia var. incana* (Coastal She-Oak)
- *Pandanus tectorius* (Screwpine)
- *Acronychia imperforata* (Fraser Island Apple)

Objectives:

Consolidate the elevated dark horizon to support turtle sea-finding behaviour. Management of cottonwoods and support establishment of diverse species suitable for nesting habitat.

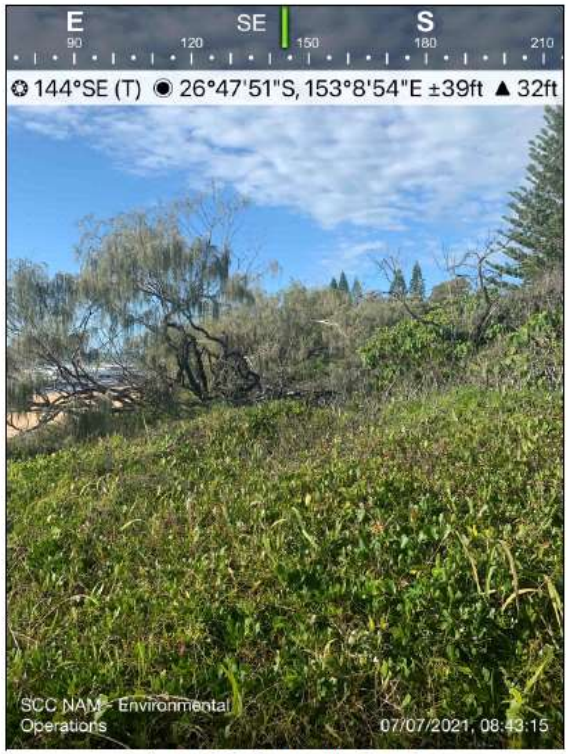


Image 2: Reference Site Zone 2

Species palette provides examples of species to be planted and those likely to naturally occur in the seedbank. Indicative draft only and subject to change in consultation with relevant experts and development of EPBC referral.

***No additional Cottonwood trees will be planted in this zone

Zone 3: Vegetated Dark Horizon

Species palette- Key examples

- *Cyclophyllum coprosmoides* (Coast Canthium)
- *Petalostigma pubescens* (Quinine Berry)
- *Alectryon coriaceous* (Beach Birds Eye)
- *Hibiscus tileaceus* (Cottonwood)***
- *Banksia integrifolia* (Coastal Banksia)
- *Casuarina equisetifolia var. incana* (Coastal She-Oak)
- *Pandanus tectorius* (Screwpine)
- *Acronychia imperforata* (Fraser Island Apple)

Objectives:

Consolidate the elevated dark horizon to support turtle sea-finding behaviour.

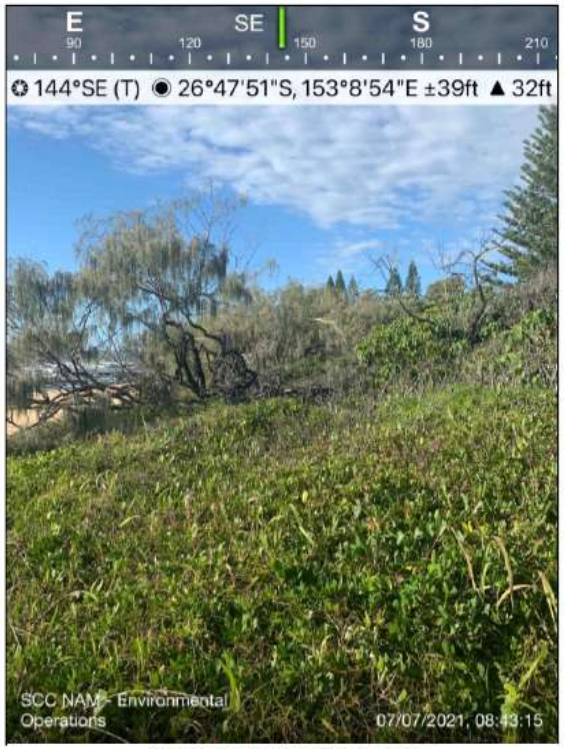


Image 3: Reference Site Zone 3

Zone 4: New Vegetated Dark Horizon and Coastal Pathway Amenity

Species palette- Key examples

- *Alectryon coriaceous* (Beach Birds Eye)
- *Banksia integrifolia* (Coastal Banksia)
- *Casuarina equisetifolia var. incana* (Coastal She-Oak)
- *Cuponiopsis anacardioides* (Tuckeroo)

Objectives:

Establish a new elevated dark horizon to support turtle sea-finding behaviour, amenity for coastal pathway users and local residents.

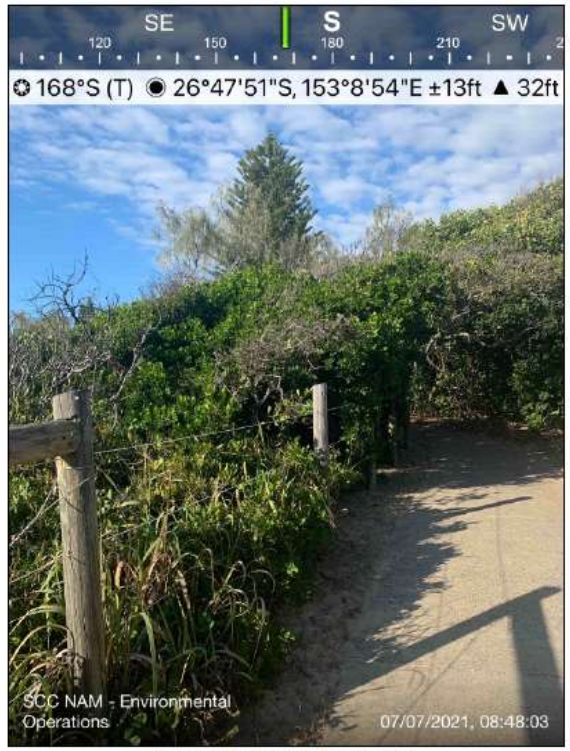


Image 4: Reference Site Zone 4

Species palette provides examples of species to be planted and those likely to naturally occur in the seedbank. Indicative draft only and subject to change in consultation with relevant experts and development of EPBC referral.

***No additional Cottonwood trees will be planted in this zone

EPBC Process

Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act - Referral process

- Prepare EPBC Assessment Report
- Pre-referral meeting with Department of Climate Change, Energy, and the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)
- Finalise the EPBC Assessment Report
- Lodge referral end of May
- All referrals are subject to a mandatory public comment period of 10 business days
- Anticipate receiving a response from DCCEEW by early July

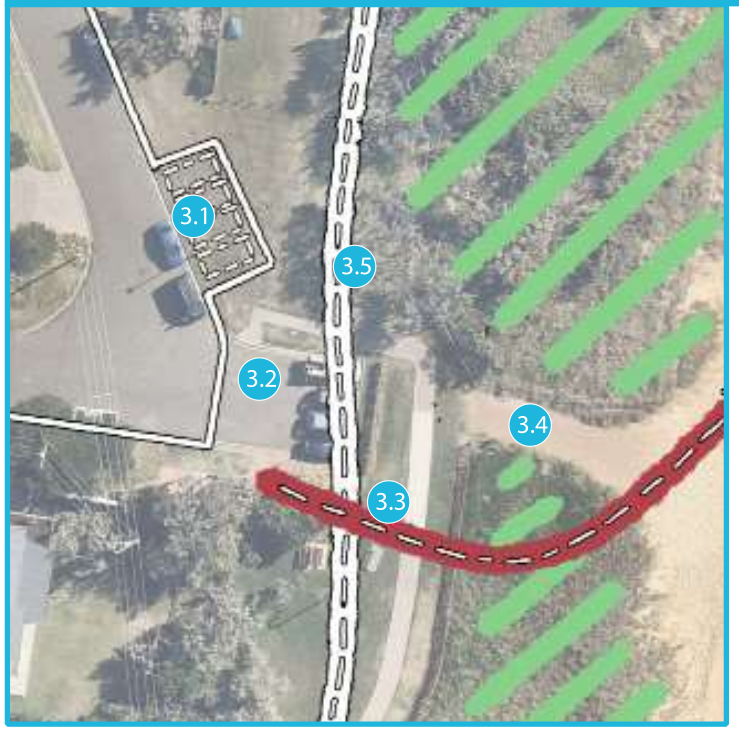
Key strategies & community sentiment

Zones 3A North Shelly Beach (William Street car park)

Option 3 preferred direction from community engagement. This feedback will be used to establish a brief for further development and the testing of options and ideas. Options will be developed and tested with technical and community inputs.

Note - This diagram does not illustrate a design.

Option 3 - Relocate and realign parking



3.1 Relocate and realign parking bays away from beach entry to mitigate light spill.

3.2 Reclaim balance area of current car park as enhanced public open space.

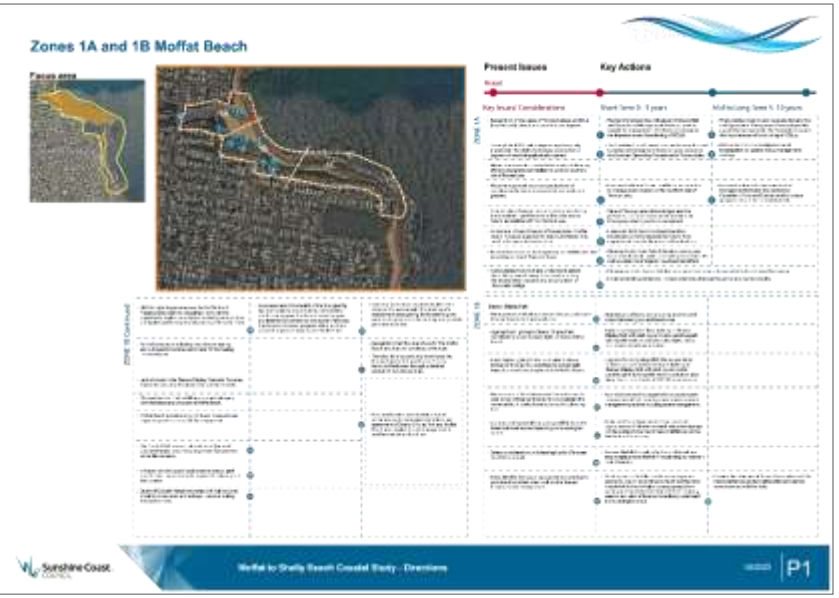
3.3 Re-align beach access to provide shelter from the south-easterly breezes and contribute to reduction of direct light spill from adjacent road network.

3.4 Undertake appropriate dune planting to contribute to light spill reduction and dune health.

3.5 Straighten the section of coastal path in the vicinity of the William Street car park to eliminate the sharp bend, reduce conflict between users, and address safety and light spill concerns.

8.0 Tooway Lake, Moffat Beach and Headland, and GWP

Directions – Tooway Lake, Moffat Beach and Headland, GWP



Moffat Beach & Headland

DIRECTIONS

Zone 1A – Tooway Lake Bridge (south side) to Tooway Lake Mouth

Q's1-10 Improvements to condition and management of Tooway Lake and its associated infrastructure supported.

Zone 1B – Eleanor Shipley Park & Moffat Beach

Q's11-25 Improvements to condition, management and amenity of the Eleanor Shipley Park and surrounds to support environmental values, and community enjoyment and safe use of the area.

Zone 1C – Moffat Beach to Moffat Headland (including Queen of Colonies Parade)

Q's 1-10 Improvements to condition, management and amenity of the Moffat Headland and surrounds to support environmental values, and community enjoyment and safe use of the area – including issues of traffic and vegetation management and cliff safety.

Moffat Beach & Headland

ACTIONS

Moffat Beach Seawall

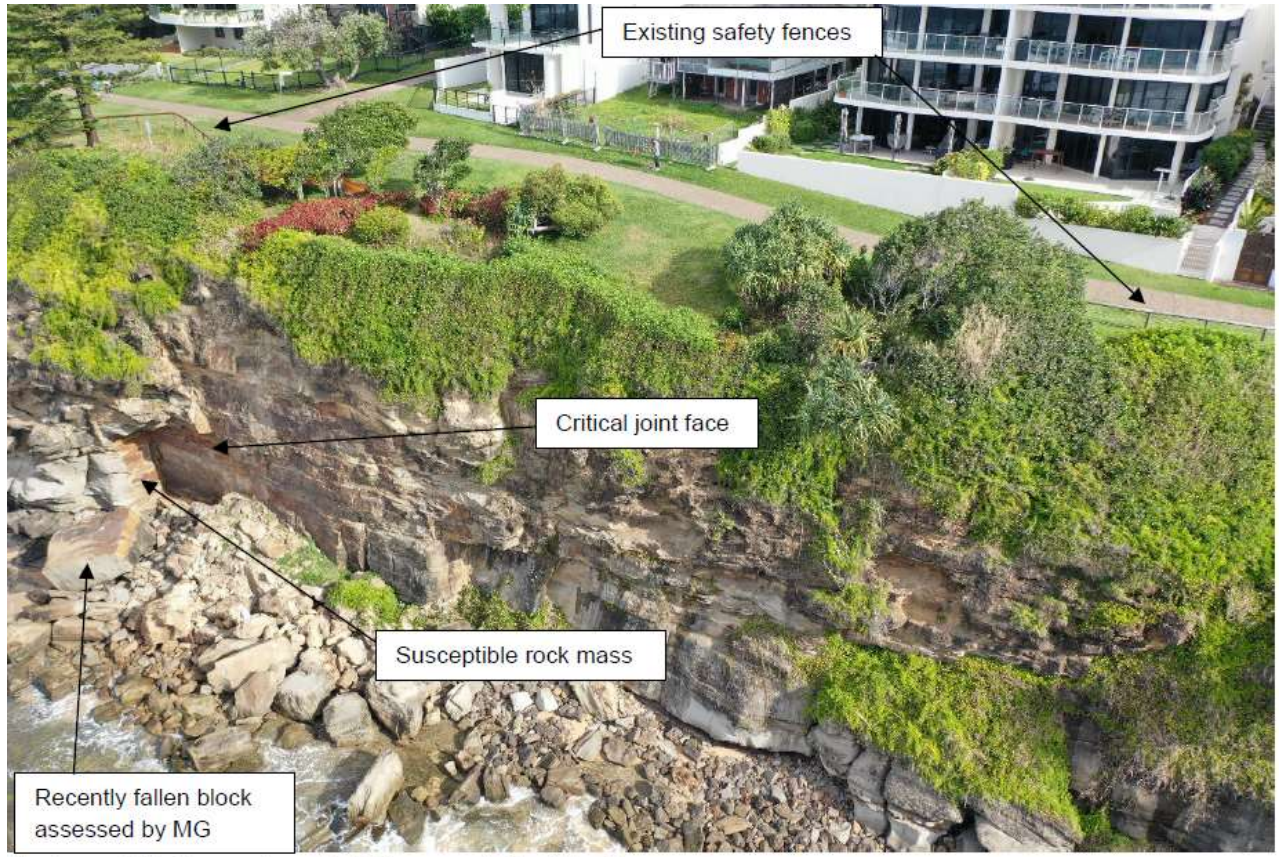
- Awaiting outcome of QRA funding submission. Once advised of outcome more detailed timelines for completion will be provided.

Moffat Headland

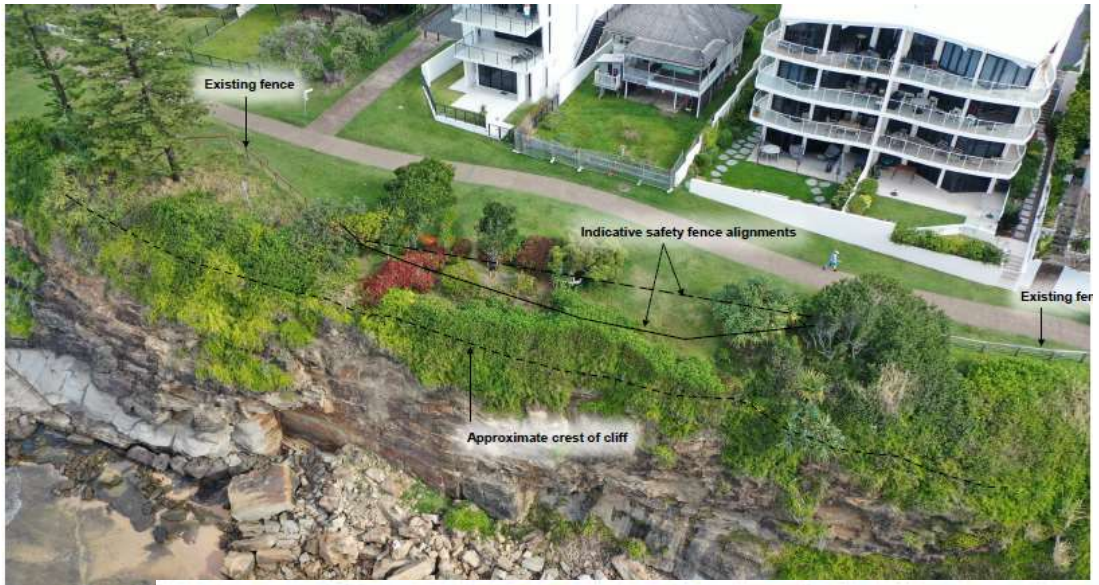
- Slope Stability Assessment conducted in November 2022. The report recommends additional safety fencing be installed in certain areas of the headland for safety and conservation of the cliff / rock face . Community consultation will be undertaken relating to the fencing once appropriate options regarding the fencing placement and type is determined.
- Restoration works recently undertaken to manage the erosion and vegetation impacts of the informal track through the steep section of the Queen of Colonies Foreshore Reserve. Revegetation work undertaken to condition and stabilise soil, close out informal access trails, protect and enhance habitat and contribute to ecological functionality of the area. Species selection in this area was compatible with adjoining vegetated parcels.
- Three-monthly scheduled pruning of vegetation to maintain headland public viewshed areas

Moffat Beach & Headland

Slope Stability Assessment report recommendations



Photograph 2: Drone view of cliff face carried out by Core



George Watson Park

DIRECTIONS

General

Q's1 – 5 & 8 Improvements to wayfinding and general education concerning the ecological, cultural and heritage value of the area supported – Caution to not overwhelm the area with signage and look for innovation in the way information is provided.

GWP – East

Q's 6 Management of wetter areas in George Watson Park as a Melaleuca vegetation community supported.

GWP – West

Q's 7 Management and improvement to the safety and appropriate use of the coastal path supported.

Q's 9 Support for the sensitive design and installation of a low key activation space in the north-east corner of George Watson Park supported.

Q's 10 –12 Support for increased environmental operations rehabilitation and management of this area in consultation with volunteers to enhance ecological values as a priority over walking

9.0 Next steps

9.0 Next Steps

1. Pilot Project at Shelly Beach

- Undertake community stakeholder project update exercise
- Advance development of pilot project scope
- Lodge EPBC referral end of May, anticipate receiving a response by early July
- Finalise preparation for pilot project implementation, pending receipt of EPBC outcome

2. Utilise plan to drive action and planning

- Environmental Operations and Parks & Gardens develop action plan – projects, priorities, resourcing, funding

Ongoing

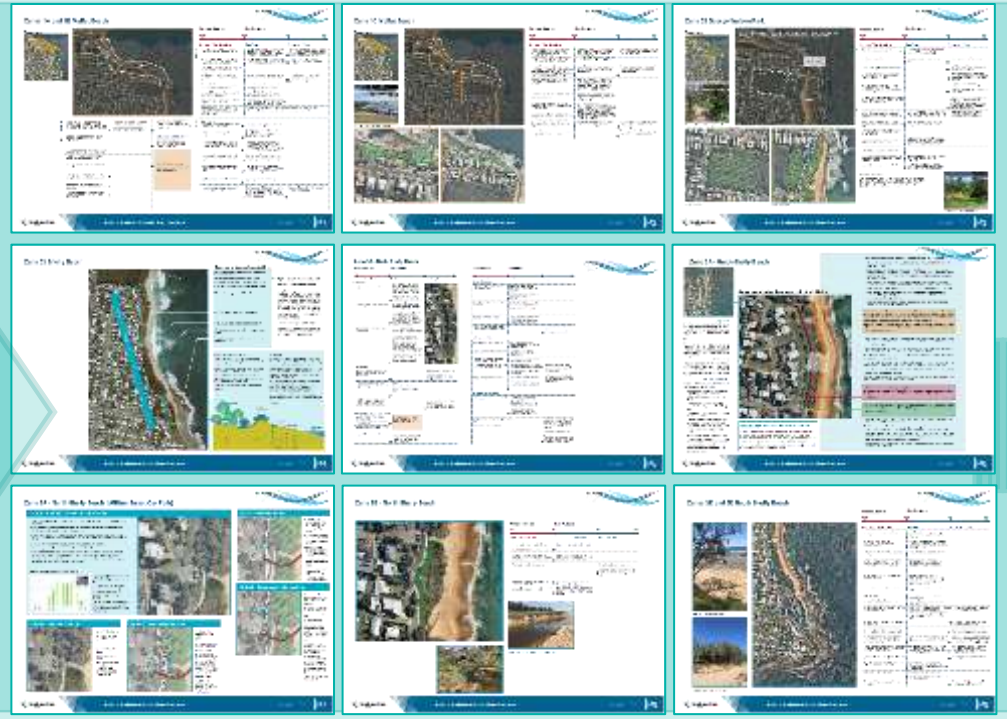
Provision of updates at key points eg. Lodgement of EPBC referral, receipt of response, proposed commencement of works

9.0 Next Steps

A framework for decisions and action

Delivered through spatial strategies

Landscape and place management plan



Guide & align action

Priority Place Values

Protect and Enhance

I. The turtles
II. The dune and beach habitat
III. The public amenity of the area and the coastal path.

Thank you.

Sunshine Coast COUNCIL | Our region. Healthy. Smart. Creative.

See council's website for further details
www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au