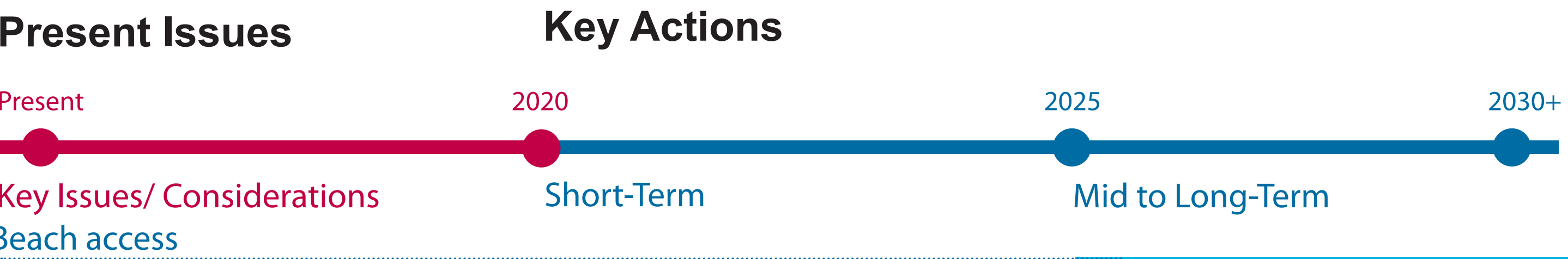
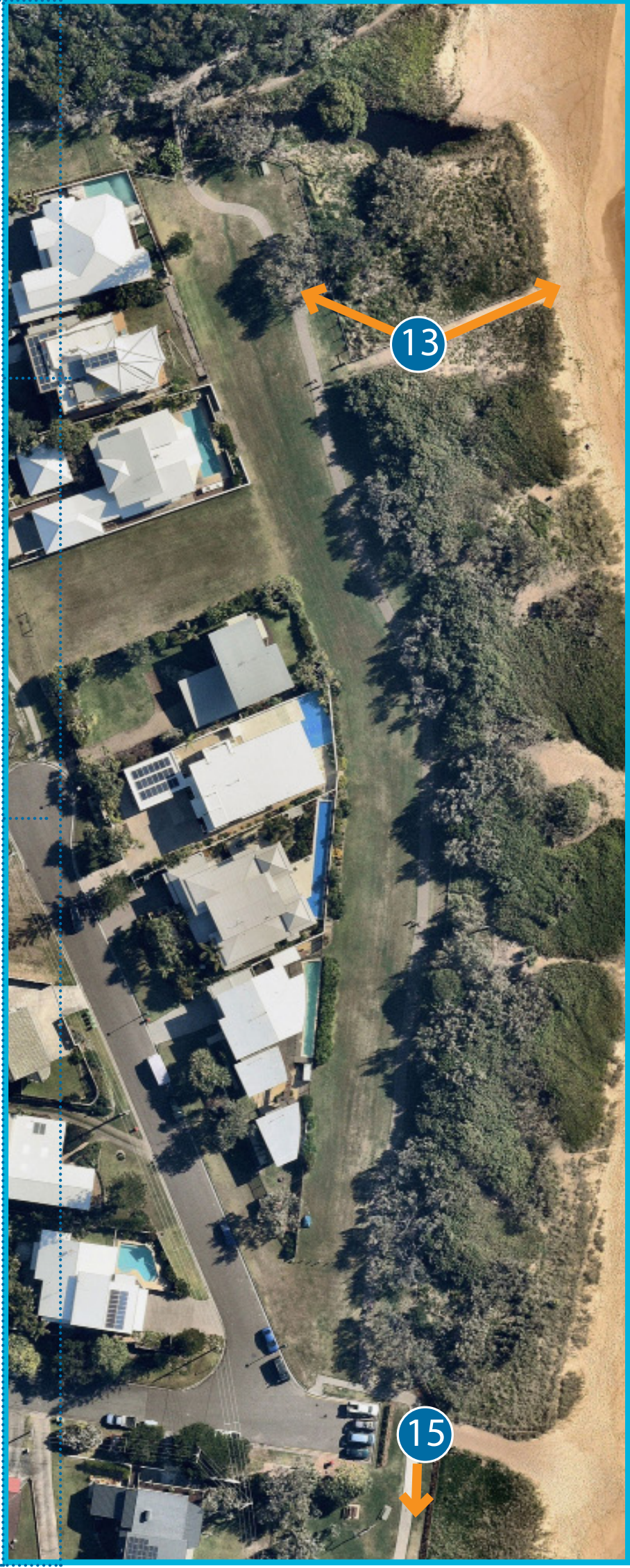
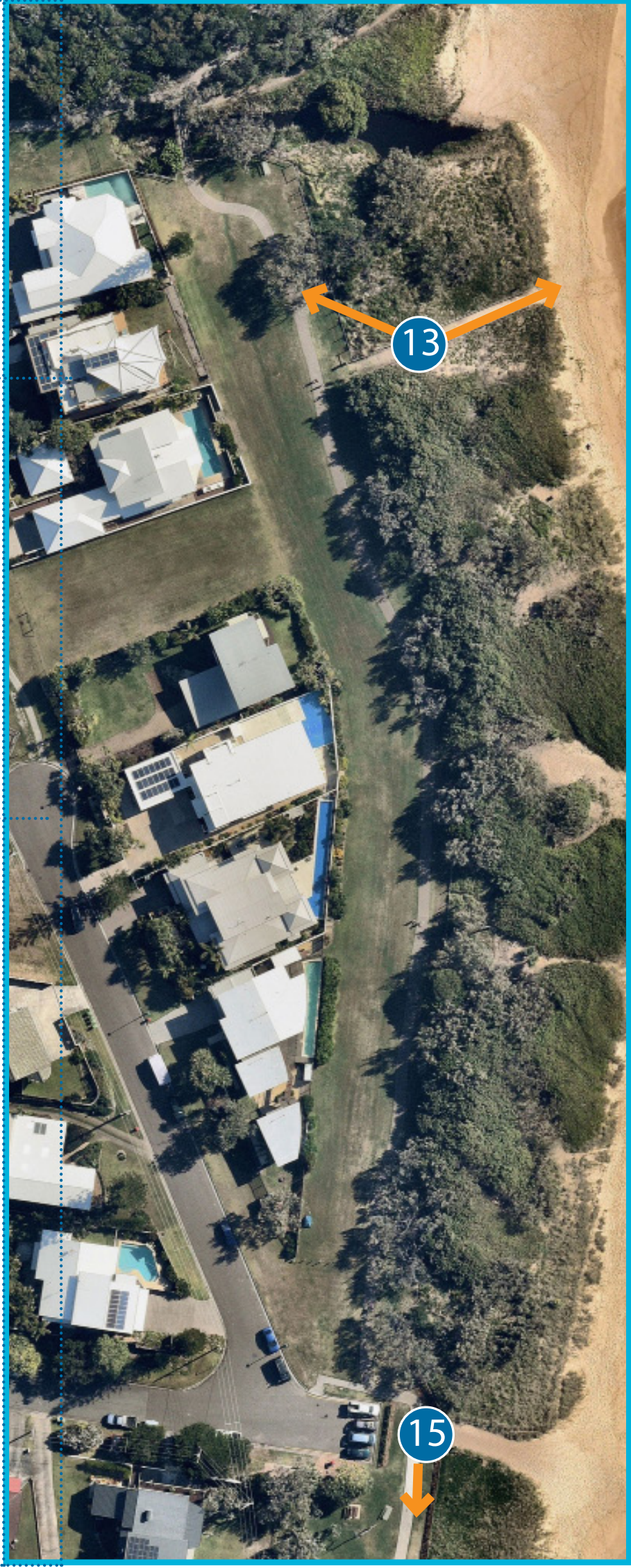
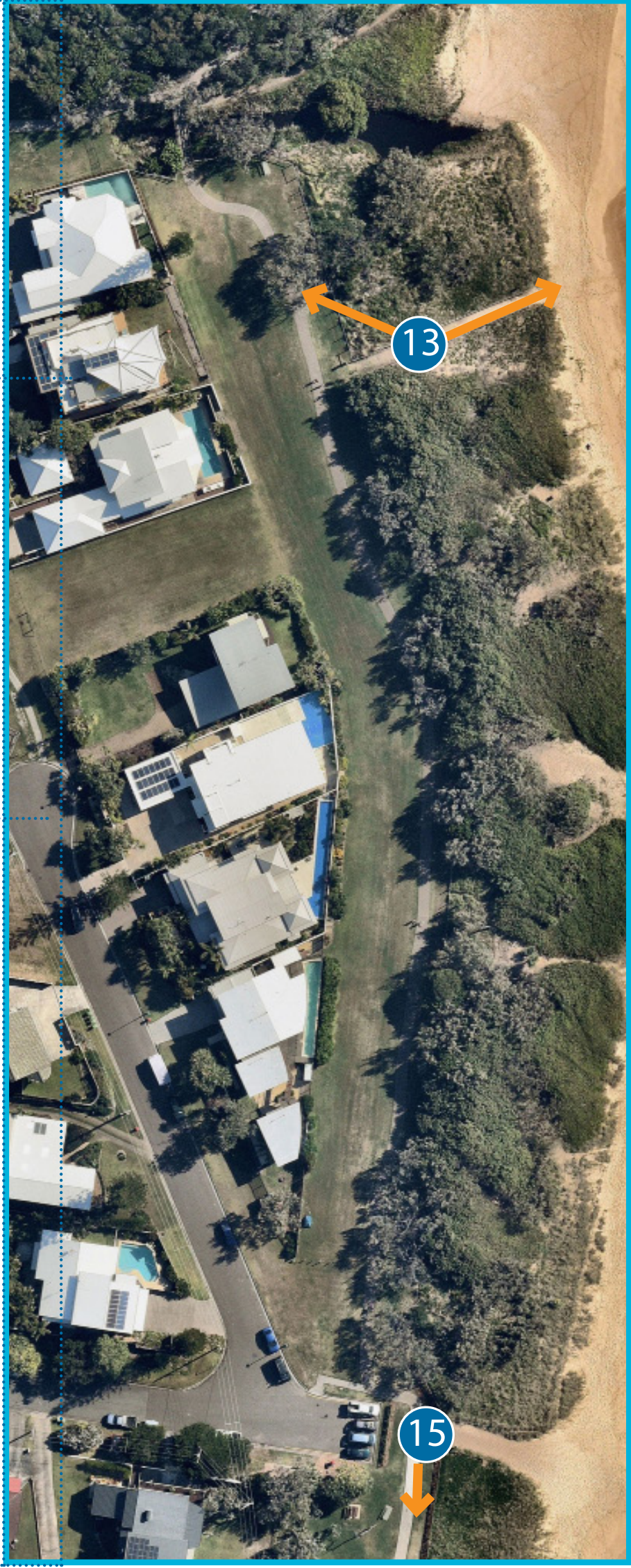


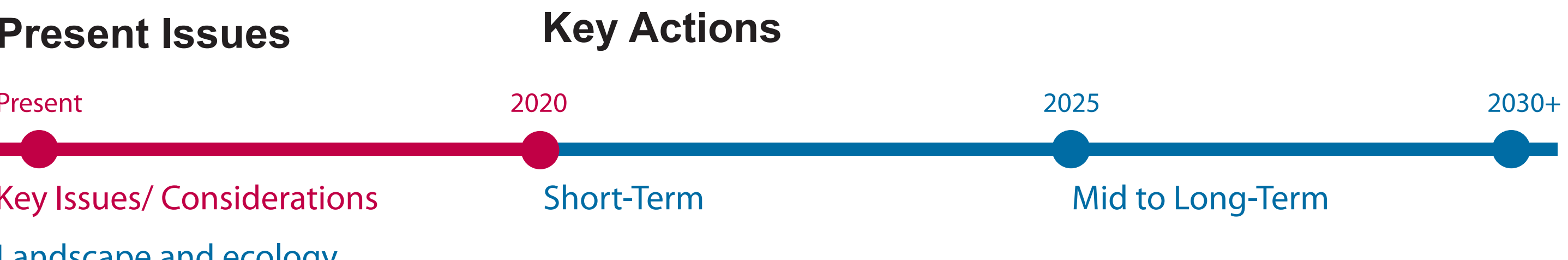
Zone 3A - North Shelly Beach

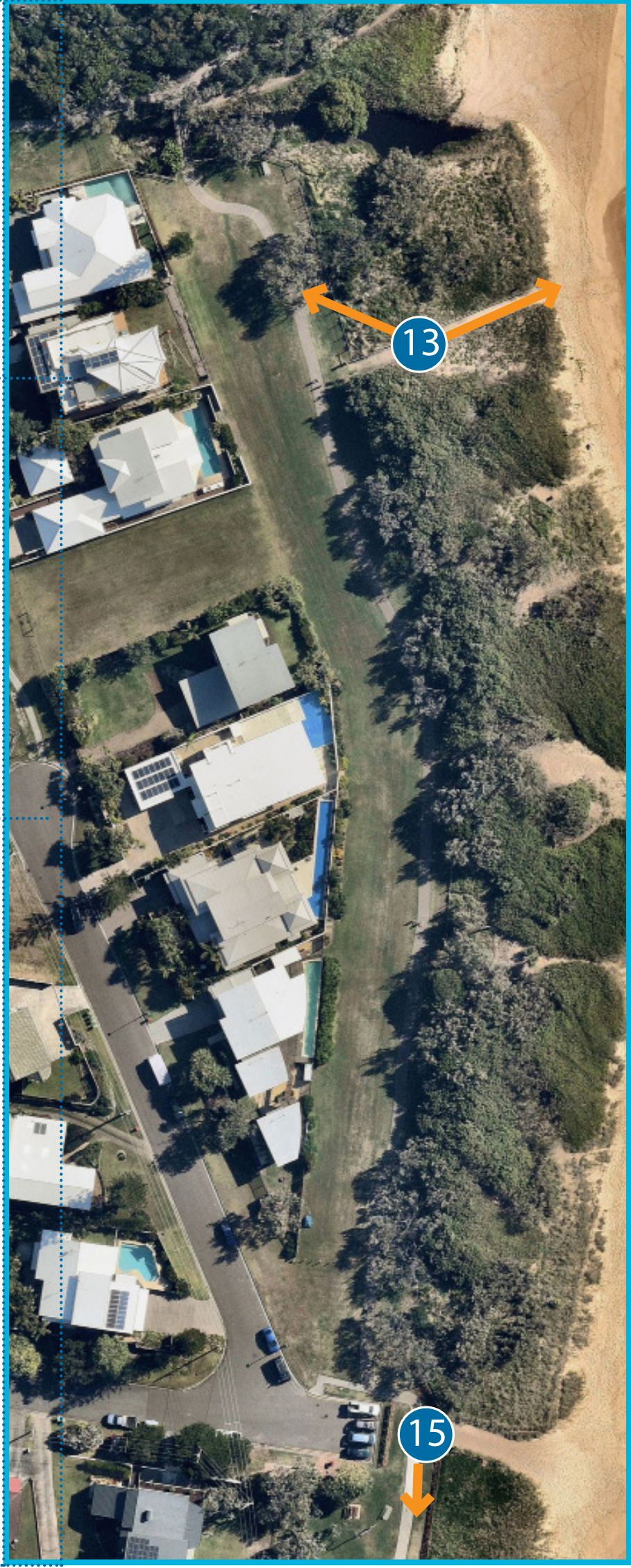


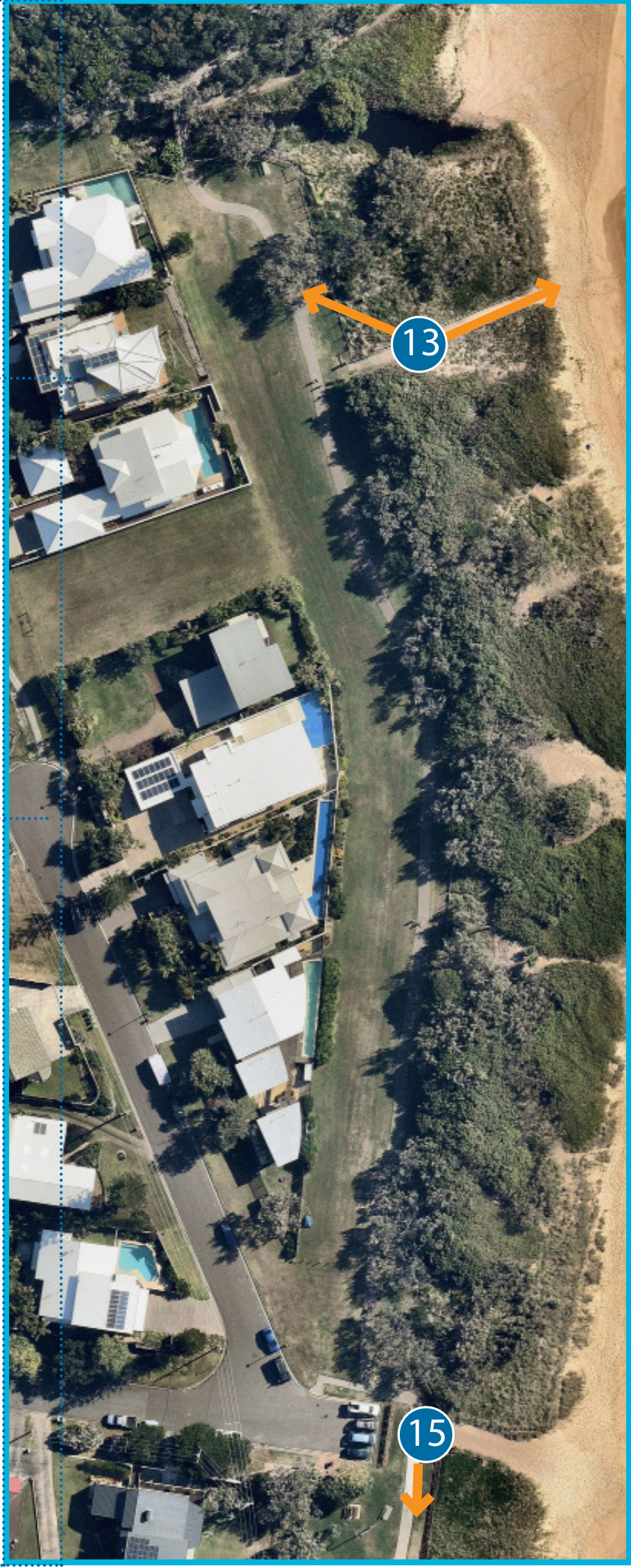
Beach access		
› Russell Street Beach access point is a direct path on an easterly alignment allowing for light spill directly onto beach.	› Realign beach access by shifting the entrance approx. 10m to the north with the alignment to intersect the existing beach access at the crest (mid-point) of the dune, then maintain existing alignment to the beach to achieve meandering beach access and reduce light impacts to turtle nesting habitat. › Reinstate and establish dune vegetation that has been removed as a result of unauthorised vegetation management activities on public land. › Benefits include realignment of entrance of beach	
› Informal beach access point contributing to unmanaged dune erosion, vegetation damage, and light spill.	› Informal beach access point located between Russell Street and William Street is inconsistent with Council's Environment and Liveability Strategy 2017 (Part C) that states that: <i>Pedestrian beach access is by formal accesses only, which are minimised in number and footprint and spaced >200m apart (low demand areas.</i> › The distance between the Council managed formal beach access points at William Street and Russell Street respectively is approximately 200m. › Informal beach access point to be closed, fence completed and dune rehabilitated.	
› The William Street beach access point contributing to sand blow issues and light spill from William Street and William Street car park.	› Realign head (entrance) to beach access approx. 10-15m to the south, with alignment running north-east to minimise light spill from vehicles on William Street, Ocean Court, and William Street car park. › The proposed north-east alignment and associated dune restoration plantings are consistent with the ELS 2017 (Part C) that states that: <i>[Beach] Accesses are orientated to maximise vegetation and dunal resilience to erosion.</i> › The proposed beach access alignment will minimise the impacts of prevailing south-easterly sea breezes including sand blow onto the coastal path. › Revegetation of the dune to be undertaken, where the path has been moved, to support dune stability and nesting turtle habitat. › Design path to maintain emergency and maintenance vehicle access to the beach.	

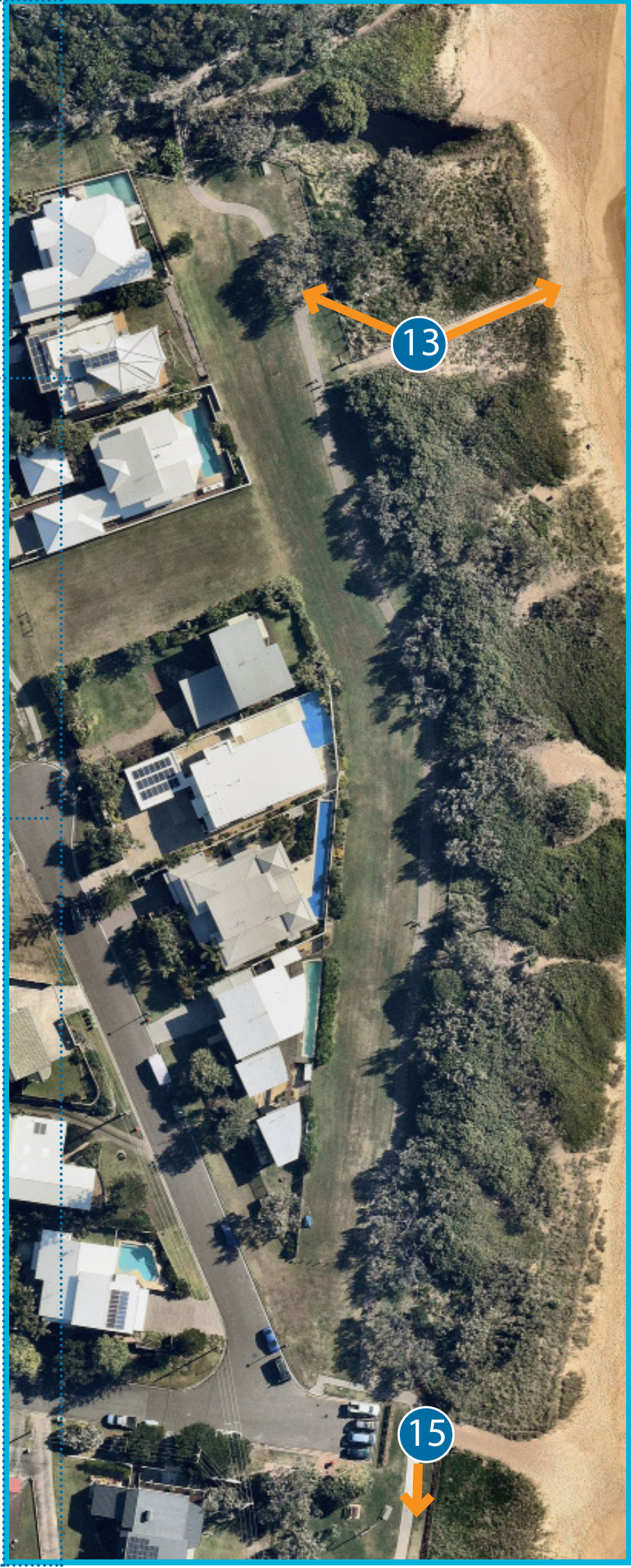
The Coastal Path		
› User experience of the coastal path would be enhanced with greater levels of activation, education and awareness of distinctive local ecology, history and cultural significance	› Installation of low key viewing deck / platform as part of the beach access. › Installation of supporting interpretive materials providing education and awareness materials covering – history, cultural heritage, ecology including turtles, and behaviours	
› Concerns of overuse and impacts from the forecast increase in the number of local users and visitors to the area as Sunshine Coast population grows to in excess of 500,000 residents by 2041.	› As above. › Recognition of the need to harden some public infrastructure surfaces and facilities to sustainably support consistently higher volumes of daily users in keeping with the values of the North Shelly Beach area.	
› In certain locations the alignment, width and condition of the coastal path contributes to points of conflict between path users and adds to nuisance lights associated with night time users of the coastal path.	› Upgrades to coastal path in this location is considered a low priority in the context of the full length of the coastal path. › The ELS 2017 (Part C) states that: Paths parallel to the shore should be low impact and set back from the vegetated dune where possible.	

Unauthorised vegetation management		
› Unauthorised vegetation management (pruning, poisoning, general damage) on public lands under Councils care and control. › Council is not consistently responding to unauthorised vegetation management. › Reports of unauthorised planting of vegetation on public lands	› 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.	
› Unapproved physical and chemical management of dunal vegetation on public lands – evidence at number of locations	› Education and awareness messaging to ensure the community is well informed that vegetation management (clearing, trimming, pruning, and planting) activities on public lands is illegal. › Consistent application of regulation in response to illegal activity as required.	



Landscape and ecology		
› Hind Dune is absent due to previous Shell Grit mining and Caravan Park activities.	› Establish pseudo hind dune vegetation community type and function on the rear of the existing dune. › Supplement with amenity plantings of large shrubs / small trees up to 5m in height within the parks and gardens open space area between the coastal path and existing fenceline. › Parks and Gardens to manage.	
› Reinstatement appropriate Regional Ecosystem vegetation community type.	› Put in place a functional habitat reflective of fore dune ecology and complement with requirements for effective dune stabilisation and turtle management / threatened species management. › See 'Pilot Rehabilitation Initiative' (Panel 8).	
› Cottonwood Trees hanging over the fence are problematic for fence maintenance, mowing and use of the area.	› Cottonwood Trees growing over the fence to be lifted up to 1m back from the fence line. › Delivery of works to support establishment of amenity plantings in the parks and gardens area between the dune fence line and the coastal path.	
› Encroachment of Cottonwood Trees towards the high tide impact the availability and suitability of space for turtle nesting on the beach.		› Undertake appropriate dunal vegetation management – See 'Pilot Plant Management Initiative'. › Prepare detailed / sequenced vegetation management plan.

Turtle nesting habitat		
› Encroachment of marine couch grass on lower dune restricting turtle nesting.	› Manual removal and annual maintenance of marine couch grass growing at high tide mark to remove physical restrictions to turtle nesting, and replace with spinifex plantings.	
› Concerns that unnecessarily large areas of spinifex / dune vegetation are being removed to prepare turtle nest relocation sites.	› All and any works to establish turtle nest relocation receiving sites is to be in accordance with the State Government (DES) and Council approved guidelines.	
› Concerns pandanus roots can impact on turtle eggs, particularly during drought / dry seasons.	› Pandanus to be planted minimum of 10m landward of identified turtle nesting habitat area.	
› Concerns that any beach nourishment will use the wrong sand time and impact on turtle nesting habitat	› Shelly Beach is recognised as a closed system, with limited to no natural sand renourishment from offshore marine environment › Any proposed assisted sand nourishment is to use appropriate sand.	
› Limited suitable space available as receiving sites for relocated turtle nests	› Maintain existing high-performing turtle nesting and nest relocation site located in vicinity of post 20. › This receiving site to be maintained until additional suitable receiving sites are established and settled (approx. 18 months post major sand dune disturbance).	› Investigate potential suitable sand source compatible with Shelly Beach to support any future beach nourishment, including dune reprofiling activities to improve natural defences against coastal hazards. › Establish a greater area above high-tide mark to serve as receiving sites for relocated turtle nests determined to be impacted by coastal inundation / erosion, and light spill.

Park and beach user services		
› Tap that was recently located is now in poor location and could be improved	› In keeping with the low key character, and level of use and service for North Shelly Beach, the beach tap is to be relocated to a more appropriate and functional location, and complemented by a beach shower, drinking water fountain / bottle refill for beach and coastal path users, and bike rack. › Final location and design of services to be determined as part design for proposed realignment of William Street Car Park and proposed future installation of low key viewing platform.	
› Lack of facilities (beach shower, drinking water fountain, bike rack) to support public use and enjoyment of the beach. › Lack of fit for purpose (low key) public facilities to support appreciation of the areas scenic values.	› As above.	› Establish low key viewing platform in vicinity of existing beach access point to provide opportunities for appreciation of beach and ocean, and also to incorporate education and awareness materials. › Approach consistent with ELS 2017 (Part C) that states that: <i>'Viewing platforms may be appropriate to avoid or minimise impacts to vegetation and dunes.'</i> And that the: <i>'Location, intensity and type of supporting community facilities/infrastructure are appropriate with respect to the local natural values and hazard exposure.'</i>