



# STREAKY BAY DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PLAN



# COASTAL PLAN



# AUGUST 2011



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SUTER PLANNERS



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- Department of Planning and Local Government (funding, meetings, feedback)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (mapping, information, feedback)
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- Office for Recreation and Sport (funding, meetings, feedback)

It is recognised that an Eyre Peninsula Coastal Action Plan is currently being developed by DENR which will also have relevance to managing and enhancing the coast in the District of Streaky Bay

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

- District Council of Streaky Bay Elected Members
- District Council of Streaky Bay Staff Members
- Community members from across the District

The project was managed by Martin Faulkner, Works Manager, District Council of Streaky Bay.

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# 1.0 THE CONTEXT



## 1.1 Purpose of the Plan

The Coastal Plan is a key component of the District Management Plan and in particular provides directions and actions for coastal open space. The Coastal Plan includes:

- Directions, strategies and actions relating to the Coast
- A Coastal Concept Plan
- A section on Coastal Vegetation Management considerations

Additional information and findings are also included in the Research and Findings Report of the District Management Plan.

The coastline is a major feature of the Streaky Bay District with its rugged cliffs, stunning sandy beaches and wetlands. It supports a very diverse range of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna, some of which are nationally and internationally significant. The coastline also provides highly valued recreation opportunities for the community of the district and visitors from across Australia and overseas.

The main purpose of the Coastal Plan is to provide directions to Council and guidance to other managers of coastal land on the most appropriate ways to balance biodiversity protection with enhanced opportunities for coastal access and recreation.



## 1.2 Role in the District Management Plan

The Streaky Bay Coastal Plan will contribute to an understanding of the environmental values of key sites and identify options for compatible development.

The Coastal Plan is one of three main components of the Streaky Bay District Management Plan. It is intended to be read with the other two components, being:

- The overriding Open Space and Recreation Plan
- The Township and Urban Design Framework

In addition it will be important to read the information and findings in the District Management Plan Research and Findings Report to understand the rationale for the directions in the Coast Plan.

The Coastal Plan has been designed to be consistent with the Open Space and Recreation Plan and builds on a number of Strategies and actions in the Plan.

## 1.3 The 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 perpetual lease to the District Council of Streaky Bay (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 Park
- Freehold agricultural land
- Perpetual lease
- Residences and shacks on freehold titles
- Private properties managed under Heritage Agreements.

Whilst all of this land should be sensitively managed to achieve conservation objectives and a quality coastline, the focus of the Coastal Plan is primarily on coastal open space outside of defined towns that is available to the public including:

- Crown land under perpetual lease to the District Council of Streaky Bay or Council Care and Control
- Unalienated Crown land
- Crown land protected as Conservation Park

The Coastal Plan also broadly consider the West Coast Bays Marine Park, which is part of South Australia's Marine Parks Network.

Some directions in the Coastal Plan will relate to the other types of land 'ownership' where the land has a potential significant conservation or recreation value. However, predominantly the Coastal Plan does not relate to land that is owned freehold or involves a perpetual lease to an individual.

In addition, the Coastal Plan does not relate to developed foreshore areas or other land in townships, as this is addressed in the Open Space and Recreation Plan and the Township and Urban Design Framework.

## 1.4 Connected Planning

The Coastal Plan has been developed in the context of a range of regional planning and natural resource management documents.

These include:

- The Eyre Peninsula Coastal Management Strategy
- Wild Eyre Conservation Action Plan
- Nature Links East meets West
- Eyre Peninsula Biodiversity Plan
- Eyre Peninsula Natural Resources Management (EPNRM) Plan
- Chain of Bays Action Management Plan

Consideration has also been given to *Opportunities for the protection of Coastal land between Streaky Bay to Venus Bay through the establishment of a Coastlinks Conservation Area, 2008* (although this document has not been formally endorsed).

Meetings were also held in Adelaide and the region with staff from DENR, and the EPNRM Board, Friends of Sceale Bay, Friends of Streaky Bay Parks and residents of Sceale Bay and Baird Bay to identify specific coastal conservation management issues and opportunities. In addition, the economic and tourism development potential of the coast was explored through meetings with Tourism Eyre Peninsula, Eyre Peninsula RDA and the Streaky Bay Tourism Promotions group.

Key Directions in the regional plans that are most relevant to the Coastal Plan are summarised in the Research and Findings Report (Coastal Findings) of the District Management Plan.

# 2.0 THE KEY FINDINGS



## 2.1 About the Coast

There are over 360 kilometres of coastline in the Streaky Bay District, forming part of over 2000 kilometres of coastline in the Great Australian Bight. Much of this coastline remains relatively ecologically intact and so plays an extremely important role as habitat for a number of key threatened species.

A large proportion of the coastline is undeveloped and dominated by indigenous coastal vegetation, coastal dune systems, cliffs and rocky headlands, small Islands, mangroves and saline marshes. Aboriginal heritage is also significant at various locations and sites on the coastline. The conservation values and the need to preserve the natural and heritage features of the coastline are high.

Some locations along the coastline have been developed for recreation and tourism purposes. This includes lookouts and viewing platforms at key locations along the coastline, camping grounds at Tractor Beach and Speeds Point, amenities at Whistling Rocks, access points at The Granites and Back Beach and a conservation and visitor focus at Point Labatt (sea lion viewing). Informal camping also occurs in the dunes near Fisherman's Paradise and at Perlubie Beach.



The District promotes two key scenic drives including the Cape Bauer Loop and the Westall Way Loop. A number of the recreation and tourism sites are located along these 'Loop Drives'. In addition to formal tracks and the Loop Drives, visitors to the coast have created various off-road tracks and access points.

Information about the character of the District's coastline including the geology, flora and fauna and key coastal areas is included in the Research and Findings Report for the District Management Plan. The key coastal areas that have been researched and considered in this study include:

- Gibson's Peninsula
- Cape Bauer
- Corvisart Bay
- Sceale Bay

- Cape Blanche to Slade Point
- Searcy Bay
- Point Labatt
- Cape Radstock
- Baird Bay
- Offshore Islands
- West Coast Bays Marine Park

## 2.2 Threats and Risks

In order to appropriately balance access to coastal areas for recreation purposes and the protection of coastal areas as biodiversity habitat or geological monuments it is important to understand the nature of threats and risks posed by human activity.

The tables on the following pages identifies the potential threats of a range of recreational activities.

### Recreation Threats and Risks

#### Vehicles through coastal vegetation and sand dunes (4WD, motorbikes, quad bikes)

Potential threats include:

- Damage to vegetation and disturbance to species.
- Erosion and destruction of dune habitat.
- Disturbance to shore birds (nesting, resting and feeding).
- Introduction of weed species.
- Increased fire risk.
- Presents a risk to disturbance to resident and migratory shorebirds during nesting season.
- Can be dangerous on silica beaches and tidal flats such as Perlubie Beach and Salmon Beach where vehicles can sink.
- Potential risks to other beach users (e.g. speed, pedestrian vehicular conflicts).

#### Vehicles on beaches (4WD, motorbikes, quad bikes)

The use of unregistered vehicles (such as quad bikes and dune buggies) on beaches and in sand dunes should be discouraged as they are illegal in a public place.

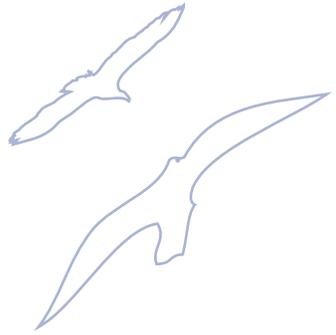


### Boat launching from the beach

### Beach walking

### Viewing the coastline from lookouts

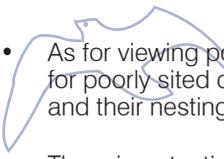
- Potential disturbance to shore birds.
- Potential damage to native vegetation if not using formal access tracks.
- Minimal if people use formalised access to protect coastal vegetation and fragile dune systems.
- Access may need to be managed during shore bird nesting periods.
- Cliff top and sea stacks provide coastal habitats for vulnerable raptor species, including White Bellied Sea Eagles. Poorly sited viewing areas can cause disturbance to nesting birds.
- There is potential risk due to undercut cliffs and dangerous cliff faces.
- Careful siting of lookouts must be done to manage the potential impact and risks.



### Cliff top walking trails



### Bird watching

- 
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- As for viewing points and lookouts there is the potential for poorly sited cliff top walks to impact on raptor habitat and their nesting behaviour.
  - There is potential risk due to undercut cliffs and dangerous cliff faces
  - Minimal if people use formalised access paths, boardwalks and stairs.
  - Could be a disturbance to birds and other fauna if access within the coastal vegetation habitat is not managed well.

## Wildlife Viewing

- Apart from the Point Labatt viewing platform and commercial eco-tours there are limited formal opportunities to see wildlife. Most visitors will see Kangaroos and Euros as well as bird and reptile species.

## Swimming

## Water Activities (e.g. Surfing, Fishing)

## Picnics in Coastal Areas

## Dogs off lead

- Managed wildlife viewing has less impact than unmanaged experiences.
- Minimal if people use formalised access to beaches e.g. paths, stairs.
- Damage to flora, fauna and dune formations if formal access roads and paths are not used.
- Risk of destabilising undercut cliffs
- Fishing litter can create hazards for bird and marine life.
- Few of the beaches and coastal areas that attract visitors (outside of the townships) have formal picnic facilities or defined picnic areas. Only Whistling Rocks has toilets.
- The lack of facilities and defined spaces for picnics could cause sand dune and coastal vegetation damage, disturbance to coastal fauna and increased litter (if people use non defined areas).
- Potential disturbance of shorebirds and other fauna.
- Dog faeces that are not being picked up by people with dogs on beaches and open space is unsightly and unhygienic

## Bush camping in established camping grounds

## Bush or beach camping outside of formal areas

- Damage to coastal vegetation and dune formation is limited if campers use the sites provided.
- A lack of toilets and rubbish bins can lead to litter including human waste.
- The introduction of weeds is a risk.
- Potential for bushfire from poorly managed camp fires.
- Significant disturbance to coastal vegetation, sand dune formations and beaches.
- Litter, weeds and fire all pose risks to the native flora and fauna.

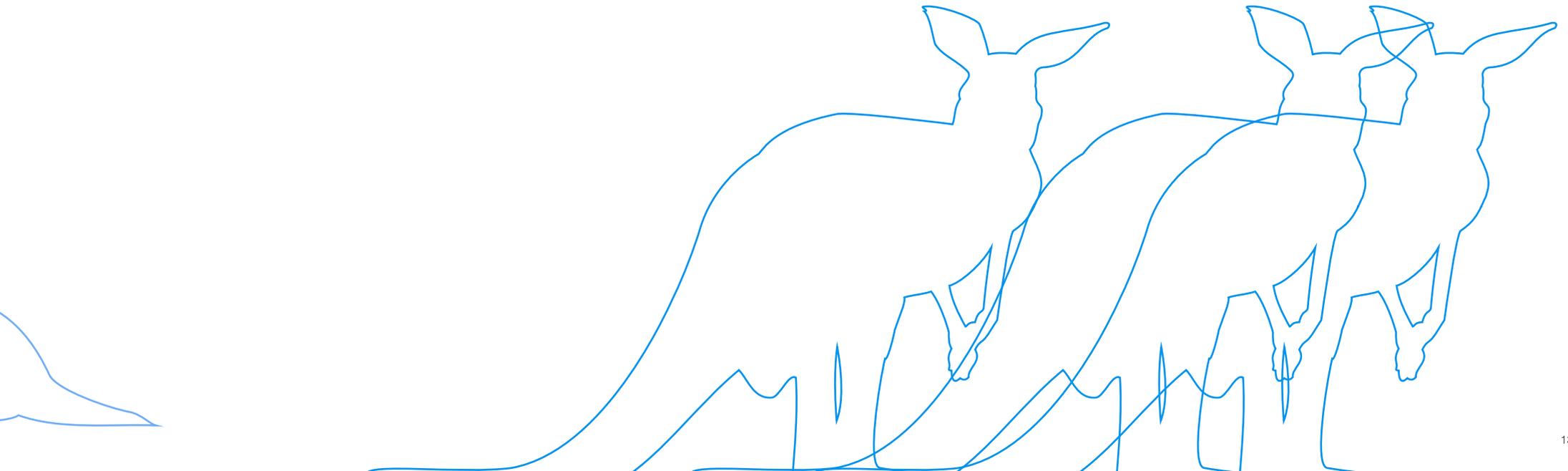
## Conservation Threats

The intensification of coastal residential development, aquaculture, tourism and recreation activities has resulted in an increased use of the coast. This has also contributed to greater pressures on biodiversity and coastal landscape values.

Grassy ecosystems have been largely cleared and modified for cropping and grazing. West Coast Mint Bush, identified as nationally vulnerable, is threatened by grazing from stock and rabbits. Other threats particularly around settlements include pest animals such as foxes, cats, dogs and silver gulls.

Weed threats have been identified in the Biodiversity Plan for Eyre Peninsula. Bridal Creeper, Lantana, Gazania and Boneseed have been identified as a threat to native vegetation in the Streaky Bay District.

In addition, there are numerous Aboriginal heritage sites within the District that are at risk of being damaged or lost if development or inappropriate use occurs without considering the location and potential impacts on these sites. Consultation with DENR and the EPNRM Board is recommended to ensure any projects appropriately consider and avoid potential impacts.



## 2.3. Recreation Opportunities

Potential opportunities relating to recreation are outlined below for key activities. The recreation opportunities aim to appropriately manage recreation and respond to the potential impacts.

### Coastal Visitor and Recreation Destinations

There is potential to define and promote a number of recreation and visitor destinations at key locations along the coastline with a particular focus on the Westall Way Loop and the Cape Bauer Loop. Potential opportunities include:

- Maintained and enhanced sites that are a key attraction such as Whistling Rocks, Back Beach, The Granites, Smooth Pool, Yanerbie Sandhills, Surfers Beach, The Island and Little Searcy Bay.
- Camping areas with amenities that are available for day visitors as well as campers, such as at Tractor Beach and Speeds Point.
- Enhancements to the Point Labatt Conservation Park to support longer stays and provide amenities that support day activities along the coast south of Sceale Bay.
- Low key recreation facilities (boardwalks, defined tracks) within The Spit area of Gibson's Peninsula as part of conserving the site in the future (refer Conservation Opportunities). The feasibility of this opportunity would need to be assessed.

### Quality Designated Nature Based Camping

Tractor Beach and Speeds Point are existing camping areas that are partly defined and could potentially have limited impact on the environment if they are appropriately designed and base amenities are provided. Currently there are no toilets or other amenities and this increases the risk of environmental degradation at these sites.

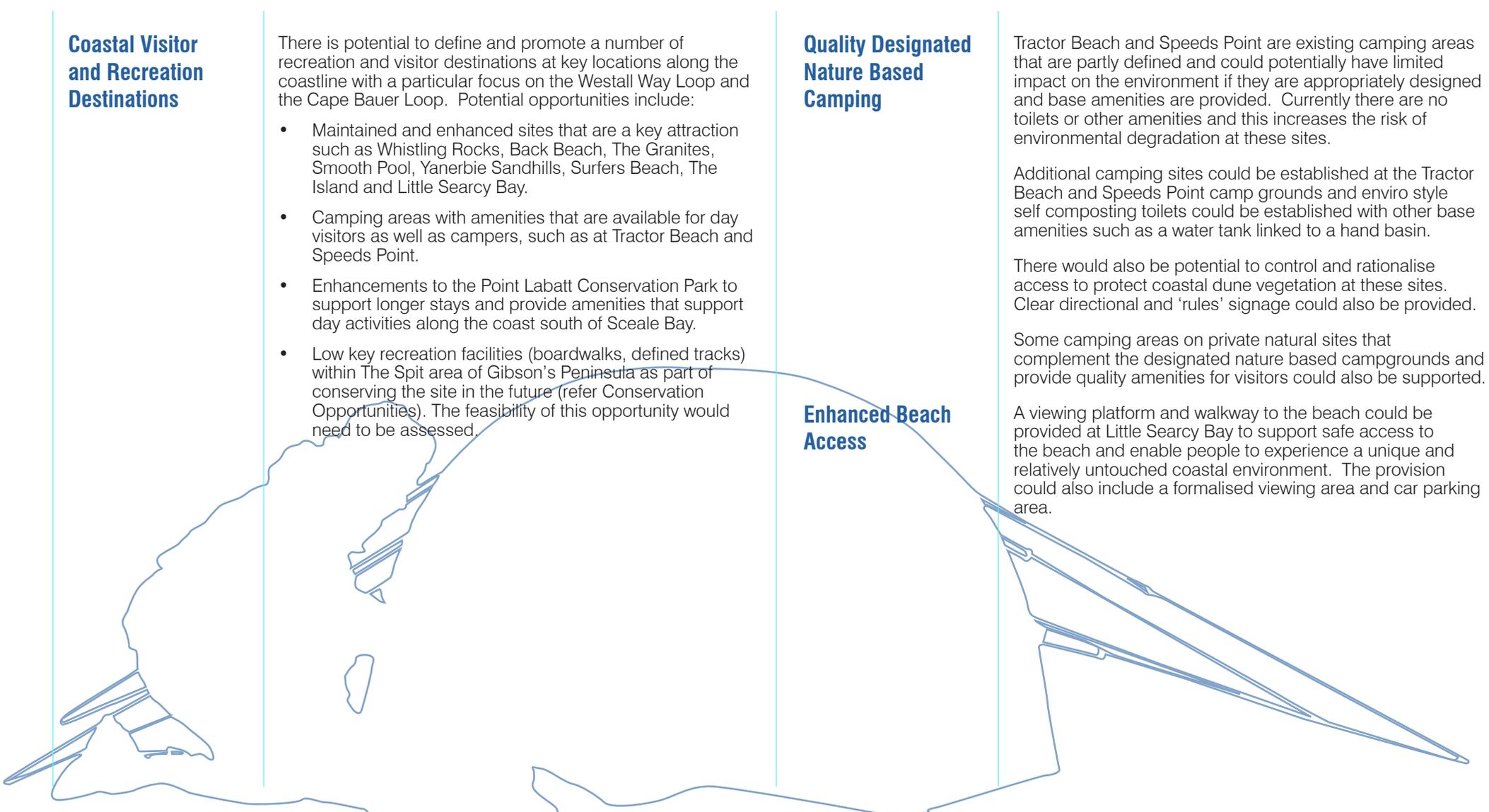
Additional camping sites could be established at the Tractor Beach and Speeds Point camp grounds and enviro style self composting toilets could be established with other base amenities such as a water tank linked to a hand basin.

There would also be potential to control and rationalise access to protect coastal dune vegetation at these sites. Clear directional and 'rules' signage could also be provided.

Some camping areas on private natural sites that complement the designated nature based campgrounds and provide quality amenities for visitors could also be supported.

### Enhanced Beach Access

A viewing platform and walkway to the beach could be provided at Little Searcy Bay to support safe access to the beach and enable people to experience a unique and relatively untouched coastal environment. The provision could also include a formalised viewing area and car parking area.



## Coastal Walking Trails

A number of key coastal walking trails could be established. While the location of these trails will require careful design to minimise adverse environmental impacts and ensure areas along cliff tops are stable, a number of potential opportunities have been identified. The main opportunities include:

- The area from Sheoaks around the Gibson's Peninsula (with the potential to establish a trail that recognises the Wirangu people)
- The coastline around Baird Bay including links to Tyinga Beach
- A potential walk that uses the road reserve to access Cape Blanche or other coastline areas between Scele Bay and Cape Blanche with interpretive signs that highlight the significance of the area for coastal raptors
- A walk within Corvisart Bay linking beaches and cliff top areas south of Hally's Beach and existing vehicle entry points. This could also include a section between the Granites and Smooth Pool
- A short walk along the cliffs above Smooth Pool linked to some shelter and seating as part of viewing areas
- A walk between Little Searcy Bay and Heart Bay and nearby Point Slade
- Along the beaches such as from Scele Bay to Yanerbie (including Surfers Beach) and along Back Beach.

With five ship wrecks including the *Elizabeth Rebecca* and the *Arachne*, and distinctive reef and habitat areas in the West Coast Bays Marine Park, there is potential to support and promote managed diving and related boating activities around Scele Bay and Baird Bay.

## Marine Trails and Reef Diving

## Lookouts and Viewing Platforms

While lookouts and viewing platforms should be avoided in areas of significant raptor habitat such as parts of Point Gibson, Cape Blanche and Cape Radstock, they can be created in areas such as Heart Bay, Little Searcy Bay, High Cliff and Baird Bay (from Point Labatt Road).

There could be opportunities to enhance the Sea Lion viewing experience at Point Labatt by providing some picnic areas with additional interpretive material and providing high powered binoculars for visitor use (with the support of DENR).

A lookout at Cape Bauer should only be established at this site if it has the support of DENR.

There could be an opportunity to enhance views from the entry to Point Labatt to Salmon Beach.

## Bird watching and (boardwalks and bird hides)

Key sites would ideally be identified to support and encourage the activity of bird watching. Any development would need to minimise possible disturbance to bird behaviour. Planning should occur in consultation with DENR staff and local researchers.

## Interpretive Signage

Wherever visitor facilities are provided it is desirable to include interpretive signage that explains the geology, heritage (Aboriginal and European) marine and land based biodiversity and the significance of particular mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and invertebrates to the area.

## 2.4 Conservation Opportunities

Opportunities to minimise the threats to coastal biodiversity and species habitat are outlined below.

Many of these will require a partnership approach involving the District Council of Streaky Bay, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), private landholders and community organisations.

### Vehicle and pedestrian tracks

There is potential to rationalise vehicle and pedestrian access points through reduced road and other tracks followed by revegetation of the reclaimed areas. This is an issue at most coastal access points.

### Conservation Management

This study has identified several additional areas that warrant consideration for increased conservation management by Council, inclusion in DENR's portfolio of protected areas or some other form of conservation. These are:

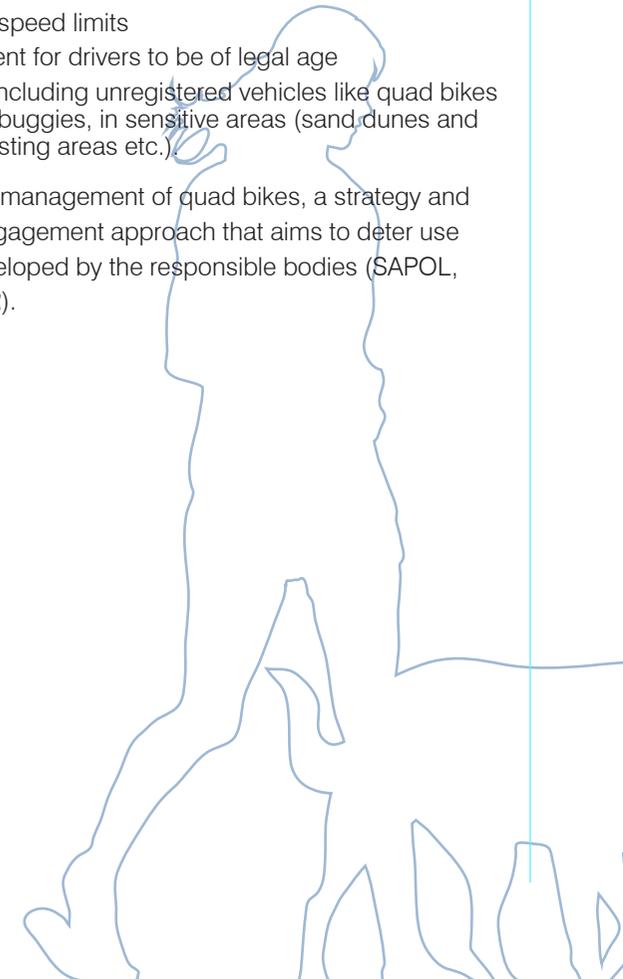
- The Spit area of Gibson's Peninsula (currently held in perpetual lease by a private landholder)
- 'Flounder Bay' and connected nesting areas (part of Gibson's Peninsula)
- Yanerbie Sands (currently held in perpetual lease by The District Council of Streaky Bay)
- The marine springs that feed Seagull Lake (currently held in private ownership as freehold title)
- The Washpool at Baird Bay and associated wetlands for their remnant vegetation and diverse invertebrate and bird life.

### Vehicle access to beaches and sand dunes

The management of vehicles on beaches and in sand dunes is required in a number of locations around the District, with a particular emphasis on:

- Managed speed limits
- Requirement for drivers to be of legal age
- Vehicles, including unregistered vehicles like quad bikes and dune buggies, in sensitive areas (sand dunes and around nesting areas etc.)

Regarding the management of quad bikes, a strategy and community engagement approach that aims to deter use should be developed by the responsible bodies (SAPOL, Council, DENR).



## Dogs in Conservation and Natural Areas

It will be important to manage dogs in conservation and natural areas along the coast including on beaches and in sand dunes that provide nesting areas for shorebirds. Priority locations that require management and education of users (e.g. through signage), in nesting seasons, include:

- All conservation reserves and parks
- Throughout the Yanerbie Sandhills
- In the Spit area of Gibson's Peninsula
- Flounder Bay
- Cape Bauer
- The beach area adjoining Sceale Bay Conservation Park
- Smooth Pool
- Around the coastal viewing and recreation destination areas
- In the nature based camping areas

Off leash coastal beach areas could be provided at the higher activity and lower conservation areas including:

- Back Beach
- Perlubie Beach
- Sceale Bay to Surfers Beach
- Baird Bay to Tyinga
- Around the settlement of Yanerbie



# 3.0 DIRECTIONS



## 3.1. The Vision

Vision for Coastal Planning

### **”Sustaining Places, Sustaining People”**

A spectacular coast that supports enhanced biological diversity and provides access to sustainable recreational tourism and leisure opportunities.

## 3.2. Coastal Planning Themes and Goals

The Coastal Plan has been built around four key themes that reflect the main topics and findings and are consistent with the Themes in the Open Space and Recreation Plan.

These include:

- Coastal Governance and Management
- Protecting Nature and the Coast
- A Sense of Place on the Coast
- Catering for People and Activities on the Coast



Overriding goals have been developed for each of the Coastal Themes as outlined below:

### **Coastal Governance and Management**

- Coordinated coastal management
- Effective compliance and practices
- Partnerships

### **Protecting Nature and the Coast**

- Biodiversity protection
- Managing access
- Stewardship and the community

### **A Sense of Place on the Coast**

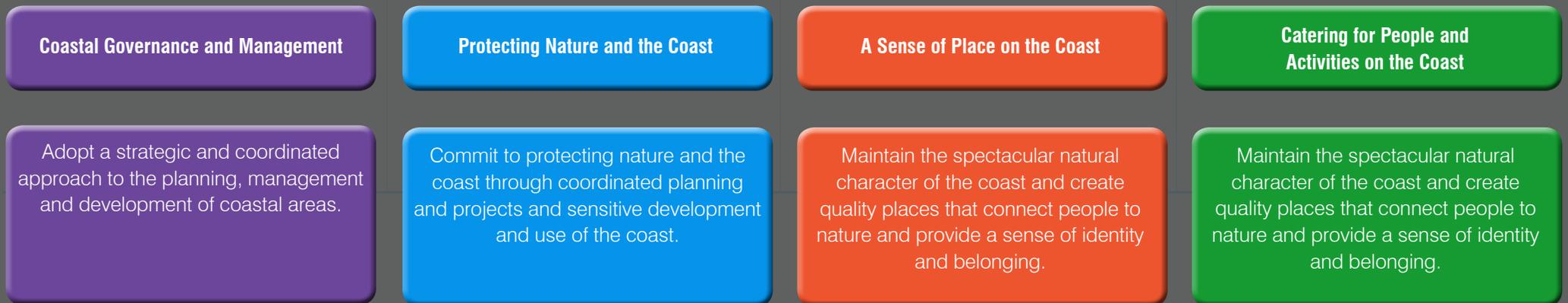
- Nature based recreation and tourism
- Identity and connection
- Heritage and interpretation

### **Catering for People and Activities on the Coast**

- Enhanced camping grounds
- Water based activities
- Visitor amenities and physical activity

### 3.3. Coastal Theme Directions

Overriding Directions have been developed for each of the Coastal Themes.



The Coastal Plan provides a framework for identifying and protecting sensitive natural areas and ecosystems along the coast. It also highlights opportunities to provide recreation opportunities in coastal natural areas for the benefit of local residents and visitors.

The Coastal Plan is an integral part of the Streaky Bay District Management Plan that overall aims to encourage an integrated and balanced approach to nature, recreation and tourism.

### 3.4. Coastal Strategies and Actions

Strategies and actions are provided for each of the Coastal Themes on the following pages. The strategies and actions aim to respond to the threats and recreation and conservation opportunities described in the Key Findings section of this Plan.

The Strategies directly relate and respond to the priority items.

The actions address specific issues and opportunities identified in the Coastal Plan.

A priority level is allocated to each action where indicatively the action would ideally be commenced within the following timeframes:

<b>HIGH</b>	Within 5 years
<b>MEDIUM</b>	5-10 years
<b>LOW</b>	10 years or beyond (but could occur earlier)

It is important to note that Council, other government bodies and community groups are not committed to achieving the actions or the indicative timeframes. The actions and priority levels are provided as a guide for undertaking projects and allocating resources as they become available and in accordance with other priorities.





### 3.5 Coastal Governance and Management (Strategies)

Recommended strategies for 'Coastal Governance and Management' priority items are as follows:

Priority Items	Coastal Governance and Management Strategies
<b>Coordinated coastal management</b>	1.1 Clearly define development and management responsibilities relating to coastal nodes and destinations.
<b>Effective compliance and practices</b>	1.2 Develop and implement compliance measures, practices and guidelines that effectively manage and educate people about coastal issues and activities.
<b>Partnerships</b>	1.3 Establish partnerships between the District of Streaky Bay Council, DENR, the EPRM Board and other organisations and community members to achieve coastal conservation and support tourism, including stronger partnerships with the traditional owners, the Wirangu people.

## Coastal Governance and Management (Actions)

Recommended actions for Coastal Governance and Management are outlined below.

Priority Items	Coastal Governance and Management Actions	Priority
<b>Coordinated Coastal Management</b>	1.1.1 Use the Crown Land 'Open Space' Development, Management and Use Guide in the District Management Plan to achieve a consistent and coordinated approach to enhancing and managing Crown land coastal open space.	High
	1.1.2 Support a Coastal Conservation Zone that relates to coastal open space and provides clear guidelines for recreation infrastructure and open space development to minimise adverse impacts on coastal processes, ecosystems and landscape values.	High
<b>Effective Compliance and Practices</b>	1.2.1 Develop information and signage that encourages the appropriate use of vehicles on beaches and in sand dunes, whilst also advising that unregistered vehicles are illegal.	High
<b>Partnerships</b>	1.3.1 Establish partnership projects that involve Council, DENR, EPNRM Board members and community groups, including the enhancement of recreation and visitor nodes, trail development and environmental protection projects.	High
	1.3.2 Work with the EPNRM Board to engage representatives of the Wirangu people in the development of opportunities to participate in conservation and cultural heritage initiatives. This could include involving the Wirangu people in the design and construction of a coastal walking trail (to be known as the Wirangu Way)	High
	1.3.3 Work with the Eyre Peninsula Tourism Board to achieve enhancements to tourism facilities, services and opportunities for activity	High



### 3.6 Protecting Nature and the Coastline (Strategies)

Recommended strategies for 'Protecting Nature and the Coast' priority items are as follows:

Priority Items	Protecting Nature and the Coastline Strategies
<b>Biodiversity protection</b>	2.1 Increase the level of protection to areas of high biological importance including habitats for threatened species and those that are recognised by international conventions.
<b>Managing access</b>	2.2 Strengthen the management of coastal access with a particular focus on managed and controlled access to beaches, dunes, native vegetation and other species habitat and where the integrity of landforms, coastal vegetation and native fauna is at risk.
<b>Stewardship and the community</b>	2.3 Foster and support a strong sense of stewardship and community involvement and encourage people to be active in nature including through environmental research and conservation initiatives.

## Protecting Nature and the Coastline (Actions)

Recommended actions for Protecting Nature and the Coast are outlined below.

Priority Items	Protecting Nature and the Coast Actions	Priority
<b>Biodiversity Protection</b>	 <p>2.1.1 Protect natural habitat areas of high conservation value. Priority areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gibson's Peninsula and particularly The Spit area</li> <li>Cape Bauer</li> <li>Yanerie Sands</li> <li>Sceale Bay (Conservation Areas)</li> <li>Cape Blanche to Slade Point</li> <li>Point Labatt to Cape Radstock</li> <li>Baird Bay (Washpool and other springs and wetlands)</li> </ul>	High
	 <p>2.1.2 Work with DENR and other landholders where appropriate to provide greater protection through active conservation management. This could require a review of existing management arrangements in consultation with current land owners or managers, and consideration of the appropriate level of access. Priority areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gibson's Peninsula and particularly The Spit area</li> <li>Yanerie Sands</li> <li>Wetlands including Washpool at Baird Bay</li> </ul>	High
	 <p>2.1.3 Manage access and educate users of beaches that experience shorebird nesting, including people with dogs on beaches. This could involve working with community groups and local researchers to identify, sign and flag the nesting areas. Priority beaches include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gibson's Peninsula and particularly The Spit area</li> <li>Hally's Beach</li> <li>Yanerie</li> <li>Sceale Bay Beach (north of Surfer's Beach)</li> <li>Beach near Fisherman's Paradise settlement</li> <li>Baird Bay</li> </ul>	High

## Protecting Nature and the Coastline (Actions)

Recommended actions for Protecting Nature and the Coast are outlined below.

Priority Items	Protecting Nature and the Coast Actions	Priority
<p><b>Managing Access</b></p> 	<p>2.2.1 Rationalise and formalise vehicle and pedestrian access points at coastal activity areas. Priority locations that require a review of tracks and access include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisherman’s Paradise Dune Area</li> <li>• Gibson’s Peninsula (The Spit area and Flounder Bay)</li> <li>• High Cliffs</li> <li>• Northern coast to Cape Bauer</li> <li>• North of car park at Hally’s Beach</li> <li>• Perlubie Beach</li> <li>• Point Westall (limited access beyond the fenced area)</li> <li>• Salmon Beach (deter vehicles on beach)</li> <li>• Smooth Pool (deter vehicles on beach and around rocks)</li> <li>• Speeds Point</li> <li>• Surfers’ Beach (pedestrian)</li> <li>• “The Island” surf break</li> <li>• Tractor Beach</li> <li>• Yanergie Sands</li> </ul> <p>2.2.2 Continue to pursue a coastal access road between Little Islands and Williams Beach (and the Flinders Highway) in consultation with the property owner and the finalisation of the Better Development Plan.</p> <p>2.2.3 Seek to formalise coastal access points through private property between Streaky Bay and Little Islands.</p>	<p>Priority</p> <p><b>High to Medium</b></p> <p><b>High</b></p> <p><b>High</b></p>

Priority Items	Protecting Nature and the Coast Actions	Priority
<b>Stewardship and the Community</b>	3.1.1 Continue to work in partnership with community and environmental groups to undertake conservation and awareness projects that also support appropriate community access.	<b>High</b>
	3.1.2 Encourage and support community groups to be involved in nature and conservation activities and recognise those who demonstrate a commitment to habitat restoration and biodiversity conservation through Environmental Awards and Events. This includes supporting community and environmental groups to conduct “enviro camps” for paying customers who wish to contribute to conservation initiatives. Support should also be given to those who volunteer their time to contribute to field surveys, monitoring and on ground works such as seed collecting and planting.	<b>Medium</b>



### 3.7 A Sense of Place on the Coast (Strategies)

Recommended strategies for 'A Sense of Place on the Coast' priority items are as follows:

Priority Items	A Sense of Place on the Coast Strategies
<b>Nature based recreation and tourism</b>	3.1 Adopt a strategic and coordinated approach to siting, developing and managing visitor and recreation destinations in natural settings.
<b>Identity and connection</b>	3.2 Recognise the contribution that coastal landscapes and the connection to nature make to people's experience of the District.
<b>Heritage and interpretation</b>	3.3 Strengthen the awareness of Indigenous and European heritage and the sense of identity and belonging through interpretation and other innovations.

## A Sense of Place on the Coast (Actions)

Recommended specific actions for a Sense of Place on the Coast are outlined opposite.

Priority Items	A Sense of Place on the Coast Actions	Priority
<p><b>Nature Based Recreation and Tourism</b></p> 	<p>3.1.1 Establish a number of quality recreation and visitor destinations that provide a strong connection to nature and the coast through coastal views, opportunities to experience nature, walking track links and interpretation. In particular, consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back Beach (retain good access to the beach and improve shade, information and user awareness, consider seasonal toilets)</li> <li>• Hally's Beach (retain good access, enhance information and interpretation)</li> <li>• Little Searcy Bay Beach (provide good safe access to the beach and viewing areas)</li> <li>• Point Labatt (enhance the site amenity e.g. shade, seating and interpretation, and consider additional viewing area towards Salmon Beach and the provision of seasonal toilets)</li> <li>• Smooth Pool (improve interpretation and visitor awareness of conservation objectives)</li> <li>• Speeds Point (provide toilets and other base amenities as part of camping facilities)</li> <li>• Surfers Beach (maintain good access to the beach and information, consider seasonal toilets)</li> <li>• The Granites (maintain good access to the beach and link to nearby private camping facilities)</li> <li>• The Island (maintain viewing area and enhance entrance track)</li> <li>• Tractor Beach (provide toilets and other base amenities as part of camping facilities)</li> <li>• Yanebie Sandhills (improve access and interpretation linked to defined walking tracks)</li> <li>• Whistling Rocks (retain the existing facilities and enhance interpretation and access)</li> </ul> <p>3.1.2 Develop partnerships between Council, DENR staff, EPNRM Board members and local bird researchers to identify sites that could be developed to support bird watching as a key tourism activity. This could include providing sensitively design boardwalks, bird hides and viewing platforms to minimise disturbance to bird behaviour. Possible locations could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Spit area of Gibson's Peninsula</li> <li>• Seagull Lake</li> <li>• Baird Bay</li> </ul>	<p>High to Medium</p> <p>Lower</p>

## A Sense of Place on the Coast (Actions)

Recommended specific actions for a Sense of Place on the Coast are outlined opposite.

Priority Items	A Sense of Place on the Coast Actions	Priority
<b>Nature Based Recreation and Tourism</b>	3.1.3 Investigate establishing a nature based destination within The Spit area of Gibson's Peninsula as part of conserving the site, with potential for managed access and a connection to nature and interpretation. This will require a commitment from Council, DENR, conservation groups and the current land owner.	Lower
<b>Identity and Connection</b>	 3.2.1 Enhance the Sea Lion viewing experience at Point Labatt, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider a lookout towards Salmon Beach</li> <li>• Install binoculars</li> <li>• Enhance the site amenity through shelter, seating and shade</li> <li>• Enhance interpretation</li> </ul>	Medium
	3.2.2 Investigate the potential to establish a sensitively designed and located viewing area at Cape Bauer in consultation with DENR.	Medium
	3.2.3 Establish and enhance other key viewing areas with defined parking areas, connected walking tracks, viewing platforms, shaded seating and interpretation, in consultation with DENR. Opportunities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heart Bay</li> <li>• High Cliff</li> <li>• Little Searcy</li> <li>• Baird Bay from Point Labatt Road</li> </ul>	Medium

Priority Items	A Sense of Place on the Coast Actions	Priority
<b>Heritage and Interpretation</b> 	3.3.1 Increase opportunities for visitors to connect with Aboriginal culture, knowledge and relationships to place. This could include providing Aboriginal cultural experiences in a number of natural settings for visitors to experience and Wirangu people to be involved in planning and creating the experience.	Medium
	3.3.2 Manage potential impacts on Aboriginal heritage by considering the location of Aboriginal heritage sites before undertaking any works in coastal areas and ensuring sites are protected from development and activities. This will require liaison with DENR and the EPNRM Board representatives.	High
	3.3.3 Use interpretive signage and promotional materials to assist visitors to understand the geology, Aboriginal and European culture and history, marine and land based biodiversity and the behaviour of specific species. Key sites that would benefit from interpretation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around Baird Bay</li> <li>• Calpatanna Waterhole Conservation Park</li> <li>• Cape Bauer</li> <li>• Gibson’s Peninsula</li> <li>• High Cliff</li> <li>• Point Labatt</li> <li>• Sceale Bay beach at key access points</li> <li>• Sceale Bay Conservation Park</li> <li>• Seagull Lake</li> <li>• Smooth Pool</li> <li>• The Granites</li> <li>• The Washpool</li> <li>• Whistling Rocks</li> </ul>	Medium



### 3.8 Catering for People and Activities on the Coast (Strategies)

Recommended strategies for Catering for People and Activities on the Coast priority items are as follows:

Priority Items	Catering for People and Activities on the Coast Strategies
<b>Enhanced Camping Grounds</b>	4.1 Provide improved camping facilities in designated coastal locations and discourage camping in sensitive locations that are vulnerable to human impacts.
<b>Water Based Activities</b>	4.2 Support and promote water based activity opportunities linked to the coast including swimming, surfing, fishing, boating, diving and snorkelling, through improved access, facilities and awareness.
<b>Visitor Amenity and Physical Activity</b>	4.3 Support positive visitor experiences with good quality amenities such as trails, paths, boardwalks, picnic facilities, toilets and interpretation, where these are environmentally and culturally appropriate.

## Catering for People and Activities on the Coast (Actions)

Recommended specific actions for a Sense of Place on the Coast are outlined opposite.

Priority Items	Catering for People and Activities on the Coast Actions	Priority
<b>Enhanced Camping Grounds</b> 	4.1.1 Use the Caravan and Camping Guide (part of the District Management Plan) to enhance Nature Based Camping facilities. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing Tractor Beach and Speeds Point as the two main designated nature based campground areas in the District.</li> <li>Enhancing the scope and quality of the Tractor Beach and Speeds Point camping areas including increased number of sites, enviro style toilets, water capture and re-use, solar lighting, signage and interpretation.</li> </ul>	High
	4.1.2 Support and guide the provision of some nature based campgrounds on private land that complement the designated public campgrounds and provide quality amenities for visitors in accordance with the Streaky Bay District Caravan and Camping Guide.	Lower
<b>Water Based Activities</b> 	4.2.1 Maintain and improve access and amenities at key beaches with steps, seating and shade linked to viewing areas, car parking and information, including guiding people to the closest toilets. The key existing and potential activity beaches include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Back Beach</li> <li>Hally's Beach</li> <li>Little Searcy Bay beach</li> <li>Surfers Beach</li> <li>The Granites</li> <li>The Island</li> </ul>	Medium
	 4.2.2 Consider the provision of seasonal toilets at Back Beach and Surfers Beach as these locations attract large user groups of local residents and visitors in the summer and Easter holiday periods.	High

## Catering for People and Activities on the Coast (Actions)

Recommended specific actions for a Sense of Place on the Coast are outlined opposite.

Water Based Activities		
	<p>4.2.3 Whilst entry points for boats will generally be directed to the boat ramps in towns, enable small boat entry to also occur at appropriate beach locations with good vehicle entry points, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tractor Beach, linked to the camping area and beach</li> <li>• Yanerbie, linked to beach entry point and away from Sceale Bay Conservation Park</li> <li>• Crawford's Landing</li> </ul>	Lower
	<p>4.2.4 Provide safe access, information and amenities to support fishing at appropriate locations along the coast and discourage fishing at other natural coastal areas (through a lack of infrastructure and access). Priority locations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back Beach</li> <li>• Cave Beach</li> <li>• Hally's Beach</li> <li>• Heart Bay</li> <li>• Little Searcy Beach</li> <li>• Paddy's Plains</li> <li>• Point Westall, although limit vehicle access near to the end of the existing fencing</li> <li>• Salmon Beach</li> <li>• Sceale Bay Beach</li> <li>• Tractor Beach, linked to the camping area</li> <li>• Tyinga Beach (including stabilise dune access to reduce damage and increase safety)</li> </ul>	High
	<p>4.2.5 Define, map and promote potential diving and snorkelling locations and 'trails' linked to the ship wrecks and reefs along the coast within the West Coast Bays Marine Park.</p>	Lower

## Visitor Amenities and Physical Activity



- 4.3.1 Establish a network of coastal walking trails designed to minimise adverse environmental impacts and provide safe and appealing experiences for walkers. These could be designed and sign posted to suit a range of fitness and ability levels and should include signposting and markers, and some seating linked to views and shade. Potential sites for exploration include:
- The area from Sheoaks around the Gibson's Peninsula (with the potential to establish a trail that recognises the Wirangu people)
  - The coastline around Baird Bay including links to Tyinga Beach
  - A cliff top walk south of Hally's Beach to the Blow Holes/Whistling Rocks and potentially further along the coast of Corvisart Bay
  - A link between the Granites and Smooth Pool
  - A walking area on the cliffs above Smooth Pool (to the south and east and linked to an existing road structure that has limited vehicle use)
  - An historical environmental loop connecting Little Searcy Bay and Heart Bay
  - Perlubie to Streaky Bay beach walk
  - Sceale Bay to Cave Beach
  - Along the beaches such as from Sceale Bay to Yanerbie (including Surfers Beach) and along Back Beach
- 4.3.2 Provide informative and interesting maps and visitor guides that clearly identify the location of recreation destinations, camping areas and viewing areas. Include information about getting the most out of a visit to the Streaky Bay District by being responsible environmental stewards.

Medium to lower

Medium

# 4.0 COASTAL CONCEPT PLAN



## 4.1 Coastal Concept Plan

The Coastal Concept Plan visually presents actions and key projects included in the Coastal Plan.

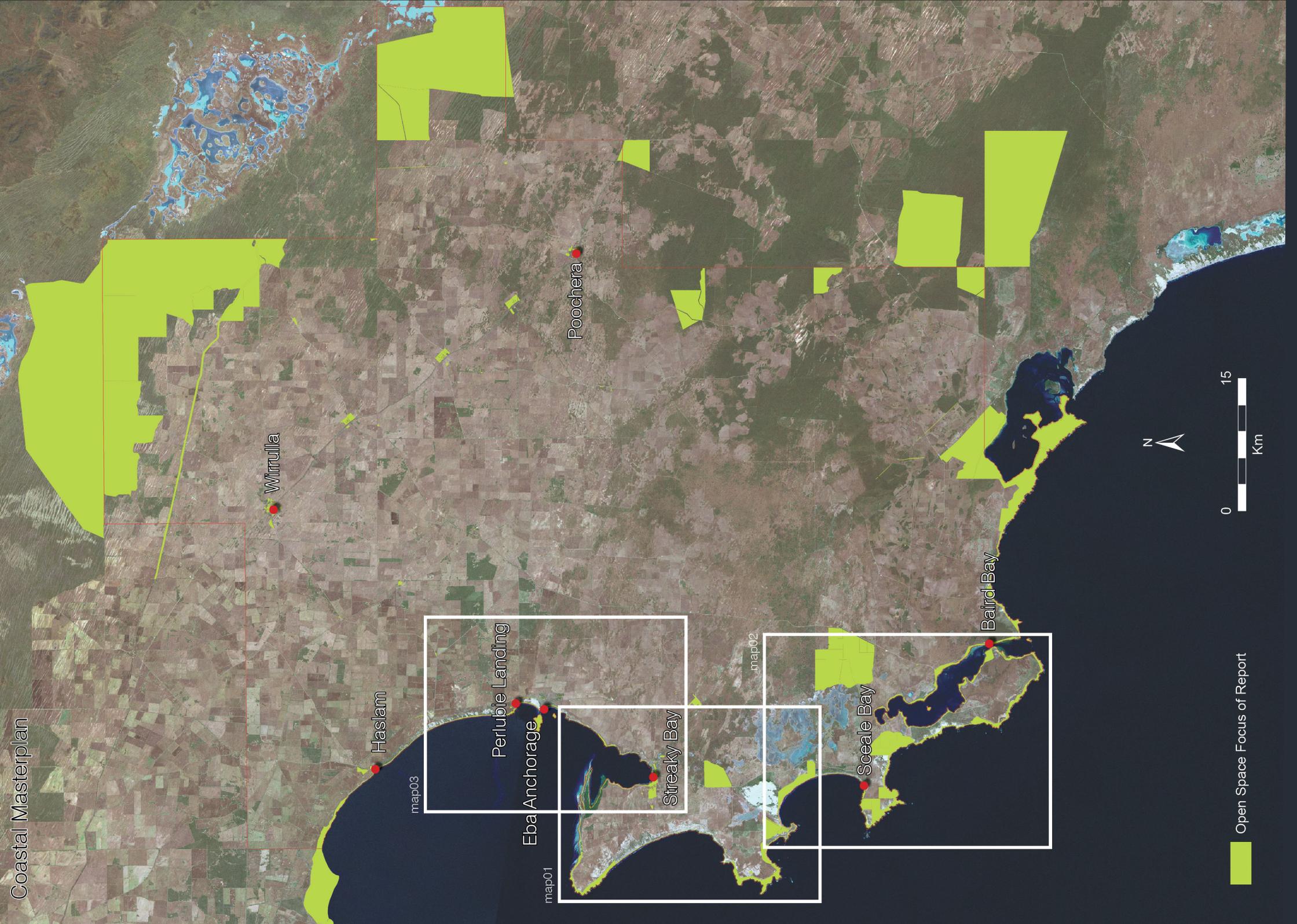
-  Nature and the Coast
-  A Sense of Place on the Coast
-  Active People

-  Consolidate and formalise vehicular and pedestrian access (Coastal Management)
-  Review the management of natural areas (Protection of Natural Areas)
-  Protect Biodiversity 'Hot Spots' (Protection of Natural Areas)
-  Manage access to shorebird nesting areas (Biodiversity Protection)
-  Protect and maintain Conservation and Nation Park land (Protection of Natural Areas)



-  Recognise Wirangu heritage (Indigenous Connection)
-  Establish quality recreation and visitor destinations
-  Establish viewing areas (Identity and Connections)

-  Establish and strengthen walking and bike paths and trail (Trail and Pathways)
-  Maintain and improve access and amenities (Water Based Activities)
-  Consider seasonal toilets (Water Based Activities)
-  Enable small boat entry point (Water Based Activities)
-  Provide safe access and amenities to support fishing (Water Based Activities)
-  Enhance nature based campgrounds (Nature Based Recreation and Tourism)



Wirulla

Poochera

Baird Bay

Haslam

Perlubie Landing

Eba Anchorage

Streaky Bay

Sceale Bay

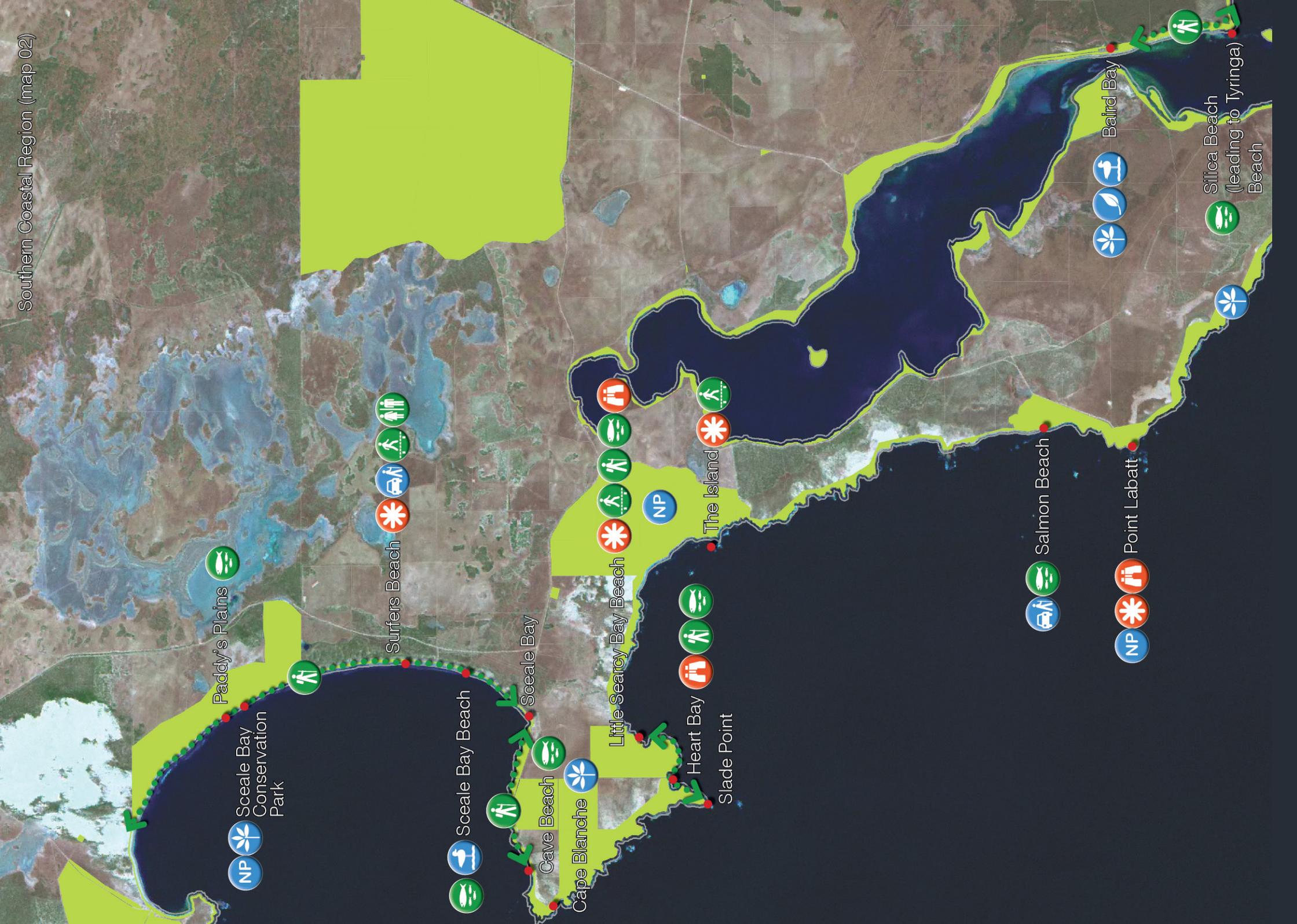
map03

map01

map02







NP

Sceale Bay Conservation Park

Paddy's Plains

Surfers Beach

Sceale Bay Beach

Cave Beach

Cape Blanche

Little Searcy Bay Beach

Heart Bay

Slade Point

The Island

Salmon Beach

Point Labatt

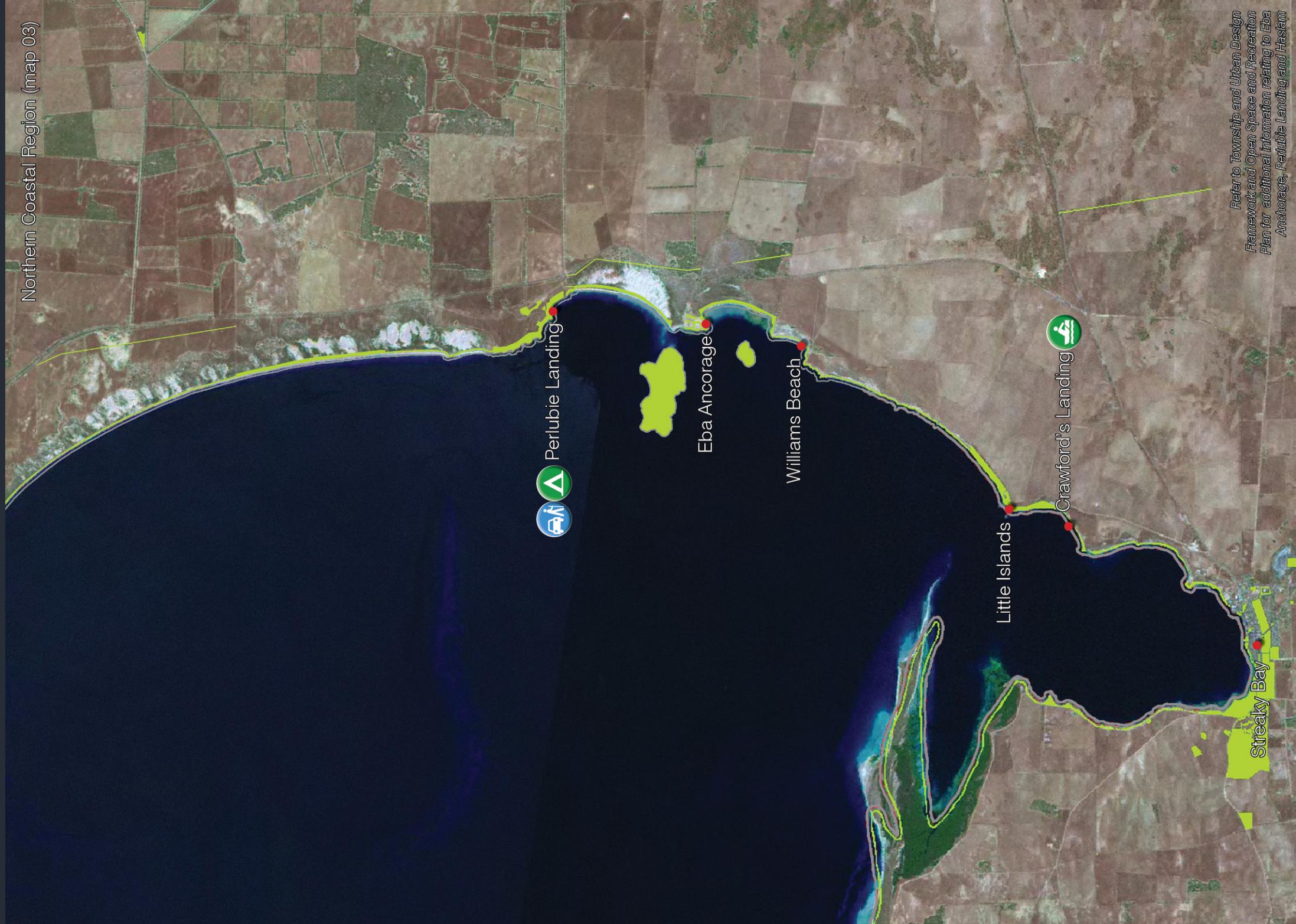
Baird Bay

Silica Beach (leading to Tyringa) Beach



NP





Perlubie Landing

Eba Anchorage

Williams Beach

Little Islands

Crawford's Landing

Streaky Bay

Refer to Township and Urban Design Framework and Open Space and Recreation Plan for additional information relating to Eba Anchorage, Perlubie Landing and Haslam

# 5.0 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT



## 5.1 Vegetation Management Considerations

It has not been appropriate to develop a Vegetation Management Plan as part of the District Management Plan as Eyre Peninsula vegetation is in the process of being assessed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as part of a comprehensive Eyre Peninsula Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study. Any directions relating to vegetation management should be determined by DENR through that and other studies.

However, information has been collected through the District Management Plan research that could assist DENR and the District Council of Streaky Bay to recognise and appropriately manage vegetation communities. The main items for consideration are summarised on the following pages. Whilst the findings and directions in the Eyre Peninsula Coastal Action Plan and Conservation Priority Study will ultimately determine the future

vegetation management directions, the information provided in this report will ideally be reflected in the future directions where appropriate.

The vegetation management considerations are highlighted for key sites linked to the main Bays across the Streaky Bay District.



## 5.2 Streaky Bay to Cape Bauer

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Gibson's Peninsula</b></p> <p>One of two key wetland areas that form the Streaky Bay Wetland of National Importance for six species of wading birds and a wetland of international significance for two species of international waders.</p> <p>Tenure: Perpetual Lease Narrow strip of unalienated Crown Land along coast.</p>	<p>Wetlands Mangroves Tidal creeks Salt marshes and intertidal sand flats Shell grit beaches</p>	<p>Samphire Wetland Communities</p> <p>Grey mangroves intermixed with Coastal Shrub land, Near Coast open shrub land and pasture.</p>	<p>Migratory Shorebirds</p> <p>Breeding resident shorebirds e.g. Pied Oyster Catchers, Red Capped Plovers.</p> <p>(up to 10,400 Shorebirds feed and roost in the area)</p>	<p>Continue to maintain the Samphire Wetland Communities, mangroves and shrub land to provide diverse habitat for shorebirds.</p>
<p><b>Cape Bauer</b></p> <p>At the northern end of Corvisart Bay. Comprises rugged cliff formations fringed by coastal shore platforms and intertidal reefs.</p>	<p>Rugged cliff top</p>	<p>Cliff top dunes dominated by Dryland Tea-tree, Coastal Daisy Bush and Coast Cushion Bush.</p>	<p>Known previous nesting site for White Bellied Sea Eagle and Osprey</p> <p>Diversity of Marine Algae</p>	<p>Continue to protect habitat and biodiversity.</p>

## 5.3 Corvisart Bay

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p>Olive Island</p> <p>Conservation Park located off the shore of Cape Bauer. A very important location for terrestrial and marine wildlife.</p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Crown Land protected as Conservation Reserve</p>	<p>Comprised of resistant granitic basement capped by calcarenite deposits.</p> <p>A small sandy beach on the protected north eastern side supports Sea Lions, Fur Seals and habitat for several bird species of conservation significance.</p>		<p>Breeding colony for Australian Sea Lions and haul out for New Zealand Fur Seals.</p> <p>Nesting location for Osprey, White Bellied Sea Eagle and Cormorants. Also important refuge for shorebirds.</p> <p>Marine reefs support significant diversity of reef fish and marine algae.</p>	<p>Continue to protect habitat and marine reefs.</p>
<p>South of Cape Bauer to High Cliffs</p> <p>Area of great scenic value with wild beaches, undeveloped coastal dunes, rugged headlands with unusual blowhole formations</p> <p>(see below for specific sites)</p>	<p>High energy beaches</p> <p>Coastal dune system</p> <p>Limestone reefs and rocky outcrops.</p>	<p>Vegetated dunes extend up to 1.5km inland</p> <p>Coastal dune between high water mark and primary dune crest is low open shrub land dominated by species such as Saltbush, Marsh Saltbush and Coast Bone-Fruit</p> <p>Behind the dune crest the shrub land is dominated by species such as Coast Daisy Bush, Bower Spinach and Angled Wattle.</p>	<p>The coastline is habitat for the White Bellied Sea Eagle, Osprey and migratory birds protected under the EPBC Act including Albatross, Broad-billed Prions and Southern Giant Petrels.</p> <p>Western Grey Kangaroos, Euros Mitchell's Hopping Mouse and Dunnarts are found in the coastal vegetation.</p>	<p>Protect and strengthen the vegetated dunes and associated scrub land.</p>

## Corvisart Bay (cont)

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<b>Back Beach</b> High wave energy beach	Beaches deposited on Limestone reefs	Low open Shrub land	Shorebirds resting in area	Maintain shrub land.
<b>Hally's Beach</b> High wave energy	As for Back Beach	Coastal dune vegetation	Hooded Plover and other shore birds	Maintain coastal dune vegetation.
<b>Blowholes/Whistling Rocks</b>	Rocky Shoreline and calcarenite cliffs, topped by cliff top dunes.	Cliff top dunes and low open shrub lands and coastal heath		Maintain coastal dune vegetation.
<b>The Granites</b>	Underlying granite basement rock exposed at the surface	Cliff top dunes		Maintain coastal dune vegetation.
<b>High Cliffs</b>	Exposed cliffs and headlands	Cliff top dunes Stunted vegetation affected by prevailing winds	Nesting habitat for White Bellied Sea Eagle	Potential revegetation.

## 5.4 Sceale Bay

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Point Westall to Smooth Pool</b></p> <p>Contains numerous reefs and rocky outcrops</p>	<p>Sandy shoreline with rocky shore platforms and reefs backed by unstable to semi-stable dunes</p>	<p>Low open shrub lands and coastal heath lands with species including Coast Cushion Bush, Coast Daisy Bush and Salt Bluebush</p>	<p>Brown macroalgae – species of limited distribution</p> <p>Osprey and White Bellied Sea Eagle</p>	<p>Maintain shrub lands and coastal heath lands.</p>
<p><b>Smooth Pool</b></p> <p>A lagoon separated from the high wave energy beach</p> <p>Filled with water at high tide to 1-2 metres</p>	<p>Oldest rocks in the Streaky Bay District – 1600 million years old</p> <p>Intertidal rock pools exposed at low tide</p>	<p>Seagrass meadows</p>	<p>Macroalgae</p> <p>World's smallest LIVE BEARING Sea Star "Little Pattie"</p>	<p>Maintain seagrass meadows.</p>
<p><b>Speeds Point</b></p>	<p>Rocky headland and beach</p>	<p>Seagrass patches</p> <p>Narrow strip of coastal vegetation</p>	<p>Important breeding site for Western Blue Groper</p> <p>Macroalgae</p>	<p>Maintain and strengthen coastal vegetation.</p>
<p><b>Fisherman's Paradise Dune Area</b></p> <p>Dune area near coastal residential subdivision.</p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Unalienated Crown Land from Smooth Pool to Speeds Point.</p>	<p>Mobile sand dunes</p>	<p>Fragile dune vegetation</p> <p>Some recovery by sedges / grasses</p>	<p>Resident shorebirds including Hooded Plover and Oyster Catcher species</p>	<p>Actively revegetate and fence the fragile dunes.</p>

## Sceale Bay (cont)

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Yanerbie</b></p> <p>A small settlement and beach adjoins Yanerbie Sands to the west.</p>	<p>Beach and dunes.</p> <p>Brackish wetland habitat that has dried out.</p>	<p>Significant remnant vegetation</p> <p>Coastal heath with <i>Triodia Compacta</i>.</p> <p>Protected waters support healthy Seagrass communities.</p>	<p>67 bird species in Yanerbie Scrub including Mallee Fowl</p> <p>Beach and sands support internationally significant number of Sanderling - 800-1000 in season.</p> <p>Shore Birds roost at Yanerbie and on seaweed in front of shacks but do not breed there.</p> <p>Marine species include Venus Pipe Fish, Weedy and Leafy Sea Dragons.</p>	<p>Consider active management to protect migratory shore birds and fencing to protect coastal health with spinifex from grazing.</p>
<p><b>Yanerbie Sands</b></p> <p>Sites of Aboriginal significance (burial sites and middens).</p> <p>Trial Bay is a 19th Century Whaling Station.</p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Crown Land under perpetual lease to the District Council of Streaky Bay</p>	<p>Transgressive dune sheet extends 4.8km inland.</p> <p>White sands.</p>	<p>Mainly unvegetated.</p>	<p>Nesting areas and high tide refuges for the Red Capped Plover and Pied Oyster Catcher.</p> <p>For 9 months of the year the Yanerbie Sands/Yanerbie Beach support 800-1000 Sanderling (see above).</p> <p>Wide range of reptiles and mammals.</p>	<p>Potential revegetation and protection.</p>

## Sceale Bay (cont)

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Sceale Bay Conservation Park</b> including Seagull Lake</p> <p>Significant wetland system which includes most of Seagull Lake, Woodlands and Aboriginal Mallee middens.</p> <p>Whirlpool is a marine spring (not included in the Conservation Park)</p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Part of this area is declared as a Conservation Park including Seagull Lake.</p> <p>Other areas of the wetlands are on freehold land including the marine springs that feed the Lake and wetlands.</p>	<p>Wetland – stranded saline swamp fed by marine spring.</p> <p>Mallee Woodlands</p> <p>Marine Spring</p>	<p>Dominated by <i>Zostera</i> and <i>Ruppia</i> marine Seagrasses.</p> <p>Shore of Lake supports nationally threatened Bead Samphire in significant numbers.</p> <p>Nationally threatened West Coast Mint Bush also occurs in the area.</p>	<p>Migratory and resident shorebirds including Hooded Plovers, Fairy Terns, Banded Stilts, Eastern Curlew's and Red-Necked Avocets.</p> <p>Marine fish and snails – Sea Anemones.</p>	<p>Continue to protect threatened species and strengthen biodiversity.</p> <p>Manage access to Seagull Lake.</p>

## 5.5 Sceale Bay South - Surfers Beach to Sceale Bay Township

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Sceale Bay South</b></p> <p>Dominated by 20km of white sandy beach.</p> <p>Surfers Beach in the central section of the bay is an accessible recreational site.</p>	<p>Sandy beach backed by stable vegetated dune barrier.</p> <p>Cleared farming land behind the dune system.</p>	<p>Regionally threatened <i>Callitris Preissi</i>.</p> <p>Low woodland on private land is part of a larger remnant of native vegetation that forms continuous corridor linking Searcy Bay and Sceale Bay including grassy woodland.</p> <p>Coastal dune vegetation grades into open woodland.</p> <p>Aquatic plants in wetlands such as Seagull Lake.</p>	<p>Grasslands and open grassy woodlands support nationally threatened Plains Wanderer and Australian Bustard.</p> <p>Western Grey Kangaroos, Euros, Dunnarts, Mitchell's Hopping Mouse and the Western Pygmy Possum.</p> <p>Wide range of reptiles and fish species</p>	<p>Protect and strengthen dune vegetation, open woodland and wetlands.</p>
<p><b>Nicolas Baudin Island Conservation Park</b></p> <p>Small island located off the coast of Cape Blanche at the southern end of Sceale Bay.</p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Conservation Reserve managed by Minister for Environment.</p>	<p>Rocky island.</p>		<p>Australian Sea Lion Colony. Major breeding site with up to 300 individuals including over 70 pups.</p>	<p>Continue current habitat conservation.</p>

## 5.6 Cape Blanche to Slade Point

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Cape Blanche to Slade Point</b> Cliffed section of dune rock coast.</p>	Deep water bay with high cliffs.	Grassy woodland. West Coast Mint Bush located around coastal cliffs.	Osprey and White Bellied Sea Eagle nesting habitat.	Managed for conservation purposes and to protect raptor habitat.
<p><b>Cape Blanche</b> Coastal area with important coastal vegetation and spectacular costal scenic values. Tenure: Crown Land. Private land. All coastal land is unalienated Crown Land.</p>				

## 5.7 Slade Point to Point Labatt

<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Searcy Bay</b></p> <p>Remote and wild high-energy wave environment on the western side of Calca Peninsula.</p> <p>The area is largely free from development.</p> <p>Tenure: Unalienated Crown Land. Private land.</p>	<p>High limestone cliffs, inset with small sandy coves and larger higher energy beaches at the northern end of the bay.</p> <p>Near shore reefs, rock pools and shoreline platforms.</p>	<p>Cliff top dunes, grass lands and heath lands.</p> <p>The vegetation is highly stressed due to the level of exposure to wind and salt spray.</p> <p>Its growth forms are stunted and sculptured.</p> <p>Drooping Sheoak, Grassy Low Woodland rated 'State Vulnerable' is located behind Searcy Bay.</p> <p>Seagrasses dominate benthic flora in sheltered near shore areas.</p> <p>Tidal pools are dominated by Necklace Seaweed (Brown Algae).</p>	<p>High coastal cliffs support a number of active nest locations for the Osprey, White Bellied Sea Eagle and the Peregrine Falcon.</p> <p>Marine algae and corals</p> <p>Reef fish, Crayfish and Abalone.</p> <p>Sea lions forage in the area.</p> <p>Beaches also provide habitat for Hooded Plovers.</p>	<p>Revegetate and strengthen grass lands and heath lands.</p>
<p><b>Little Searcy Bay</b></p>	<p>Large sandy beach between rocky headlands shoreline platforms</p> <p>Deepwater within 2 metres of beach</p>	<p>Algae on granitic rock slabs Low coastal cliff top</p> <p>Vegetation is stressed due to the level of exposure.</p>	<p>Fish species</p>	<p>Revegetate and strengthen grass lands and heath lands.</p>
<p><b>Heart Bay</b></p> <p>Small Sandy Cove</p>	<p>Very attractive wave formation rocky headlands undercut by wave action.</p>	<p>Low coastal cliff top vegetation</p>	<p>Fish species</p>	<p>Revegetate and strengthen vegetation.</p>

## 5.8 Calca Peninsula

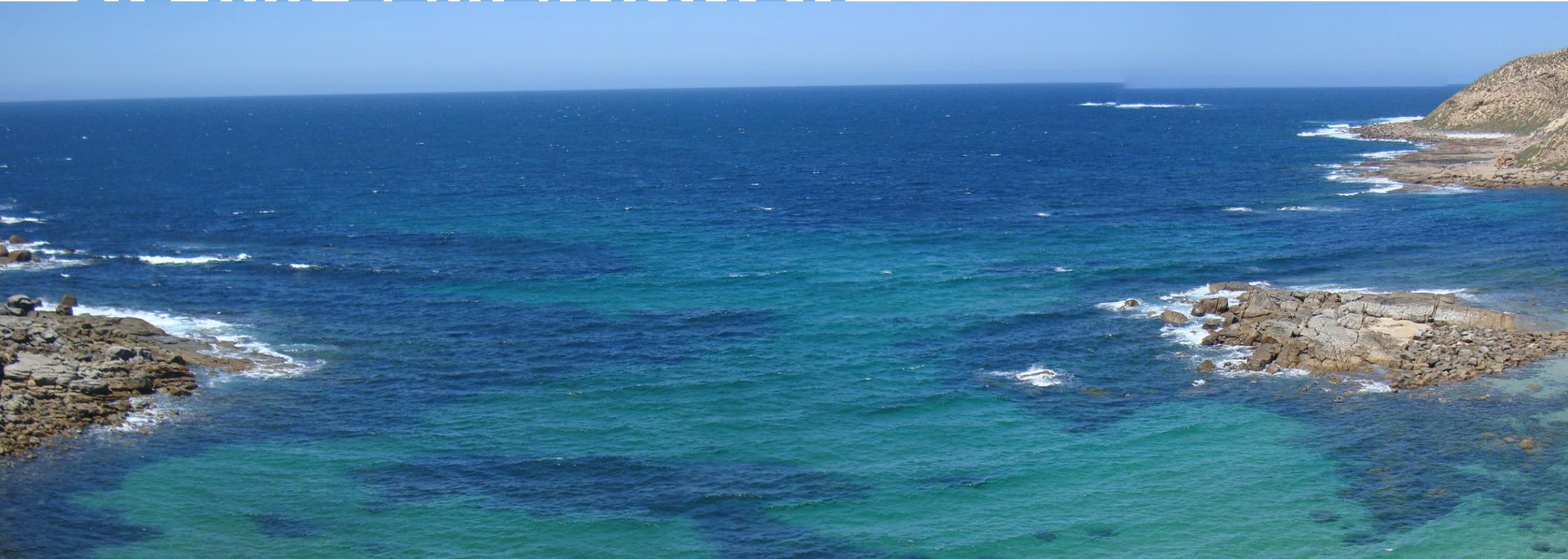
<i>Site and Description</i>	<i>Coastal Landscape Character</i>	<i>Vegetation Type</i>	<i>Fauna</i>	<i>Vegetation Management Considerations</i>
<p><b>Point Labatt Conservation Park</b> attracts 50,000 plus visitors a year.</p> <p>Tenure: Conservation Park</p>	<p>Ancient Hiltaba granites are exposed at the shoreline forming smooth rounded wave cut platforms.</p> <p>Calcarenite cliffs are the highest coastal cliffs between Whaler's Way and the south west corner of W.A.</p>	<p>Cliff top dunes</p> <p>Low open shrub lands with Melaleuca species.</p> <p>Coastal grasslands dominated by Spinifex and Sedgelands.</p>	<p>Australian Sea lion colony - New Zealand Fur Seals, White Bellied Sea Eagle and Peregrine Falcon, Crested Tern and Blackfaced Shag.</p> <p>Mitchell's Happing Mouse, Dunnart species, Western Grey Kangaroos and Euros and Bats.</p>	<p>Maintain heritage agreements to provide protection to Calca Peninsula.</p>
<p><b>Cape Radstock</b></p> <p>Tenure: 10 private properties managed under Heritage Agreement The Island</p>		<p>Very old Melaleuca Halmaturorum - Swamp Paperbark, tall shrub land – listed as regionally rare exist around Cape Radstock.</p>	<p>Wide range of reptiles exist in the area.</p> <p>Rare marine Red Macro Algae and other algae including Brock Algae.</p>	

## 5.9 Baird Bay and Tyringa Beach

Site and Description	Coastal Landscape Character	Vegetation Type	Fauna	Vegetation Management Considerations
<p><b>Baird Bay</b></p> <p>Shallow protected embayment at the northern end of Anxious Bay. The bay extends approximately 21km north from its entrance west of Jones Island.</p> <p>Baird Bay is a recognised wetland of international significance.</p>	<p>Interconnected shallow tidal basins.</p> <p>Saline marshes and wetlands.</p>	<p>Western side of Baird Bay supports some significant areas of remnant native vegetation including low open coastal shrub lands, dune vegetation, coastal sedgeland, Spinifex grasslands, open Mallee woodlands, Melaleuca woodlands and chenopod shrub lands.</p> <p>West Coast Mint Bush (conservation significance) present on western side of Calca Peninsula and south of Baird Bay.</p>	<p>Supports up to 5,100 shore birds annually.</p> <p>Drought refuge for additional 2,500 water birds</p> <p>Euros and Western Grey Kangaroos</p> <p>Osprey</p> <p>Reptiles</p> <p>Fish Species</p> <p>Dolphins</p> <p>Sea Lions</p>	<p>Protect significant areas of remnant native vegetation.</p>
<p><b>The Washpool</b></p>	<p>Freshwater soaks and springs.</p>	<p>Swamp Paper Bark (Melaleuca Halmaturorum) dominated wetland and sea rush reflect fresh water influence.</p>		<p>Protect wetlands and related vegetation.</p>
<p><b>Jones Island</b></p> <p>Tenure:</p> <p>Part of Baird Bay Islands Conservation Park.</p>			<p>Breeding site for colony of Australian Sea lions.</p> <p>Breeding habitat for Pelicans, Osprey, White Bellied Sea Eagles and Rock Parrots.</p> <p>Fairy Tern and a number of other bird species have been recorded on Jones Island.</p>	<p>Maintain conservation of habitat and marine fauna and bird species.</p>



# 6.0 IMPLEMENTATION



## 6.1 Implementation

The Streaky Bay District Coastal Plan aims to assist the District Council of Streaky Bay and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (including the EPNRM Board) to appropriately develop, manage and guide the use of coastal open space in the District of Streaky Bay.

As the main stakeholders involved in the development and management of the coastal open space, it is recommended that the District Council of Streaky Bay and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) give 'in principle' support to the Coastal Plan, including the Coastal Concept Plan.

The key actions in the Coastal Plan are also included in an Implementation Plan for the Streaky Bay District Management Plan. The Implementation Plan outlines key projects and provides a guide for implementation, including indicative costings and timeframes. The Implementation Plan draws together all key projects in the District Management Plan.



Whilst there is a clear direction for implementing the Coastal Plan projects through the Implementation Plan, it is important to note that the Coastal Plan and the Implementation Plan do not commit the District Council of Streaky Bay, DENR or any other organisation or community group to undertake actions or projects. Instead the Plan aims to guide future projects as resources become available and in accordance with other priorities.

Detailed planning will be required for some projects and this should be undertaken in consultation with the other stakeholders by the 'lead' organisation, which could often be the District Council of Streaky Bay.

Overall a cooperative, coordinated and consultative approach should be adopted to achieve the implementation of the Coastal Plan over time.