

# POINT LEO

## foreshore park and reserve



**DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017**



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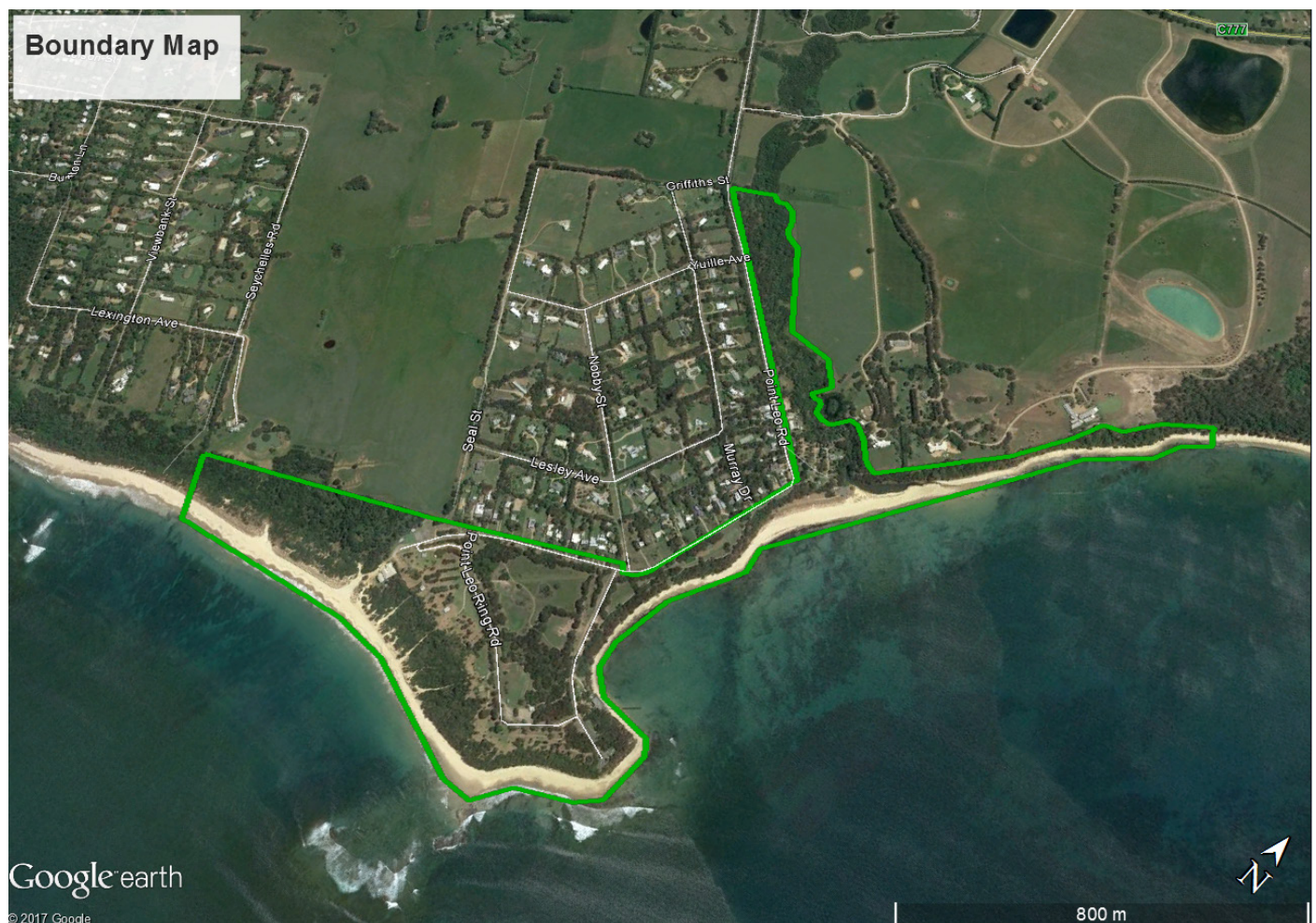


# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Location and planning area

Point Leo Foreshore Reserve (hereafter referred to as 'the Reserve') is an area of 54ha along 3.25km of coastline and is located 70km south of Melbourne in the Mornington Peninsula Shire Council on the southwest coastline of Western Port.

This management plan covers the the Reserve, including a 300m section of Western Parade between Murray Drive and the unmade section of Nobby Street. (Figure 1).



**Figure 1.1:** The park boundary (highlighted in green)

## 1.2. Creation of the park

The Reserve is Crown land reserved permanently for the Protection of the Coastline pursuant to the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 (Government Gazette 1981). The Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) acts as the landowner of Crown land on behalf of the State.

The Reserve is managed by the Point Leo Foreshore and Public Park Reserve Committee of Management (hereafter referred to as 'the Committee of Management'). The Committee of Management was appointed by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change in December 2016 pursuant to the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 to manage, improve and maintain the land. Members of the committee are appointed by the Minister for a period of three years following an expression of interest and selection processes that assess the skills and knowledge prospective applicants can bring to the committee.

## 1.3. Plan development

This plan was prepared by the Committee of Management to guide the future management,

protection and development of the Reserve.

Input of information and advice was sought and received from the stakeholders and user groups listed below by direct consultation, management plan questionnaire, a community workshop, and a public consultation period of one month advertised by media release on the reserve website and through local distribution of leaflets.

An extensive management plan questionnaire was undertaken from September 2007 to February 2008 and a shorter, follow-up questionnaire was undertaken from December 2014 to March 2015. A community workshop was also undertaken in January 2008.

The draft plan was available for public consultation for one month. This was advertised by a media release (on the Point Leo Foreshore website, flyers, etc).

### **Stakeholders and user groups**

- The local community of Point Leo and nearby communities
- Day visitors
- Holiday-makers
- Recreation user groups – surfers, fishers etc
- Conservation groups
- Malcolm Legg Environmental Services
- The Department of Environment, Land, Water, Environment and Planning (DELWP)
- Mornington Peninsula Shire Council
- Melbourne Water
- Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Management Authority (PPWCMA)
- The Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club
- The Point Leo Boat Club
- The Point Leo Angling Club
- Dr David M. Kennedy, Department of Resource Management & Geography, Melbourne School of Land & Environment, The University of Melbourne
- Wild Melbourne
- SGL Consulting Group

The plan is a strategic guide for future management of the Reserve. As a public document, the plan establishes how the Committee of Management will protect the Reserve's natural and cultural values, and the services and facilities that will be provided to help visitors to enjoy, appreciate and understand the Reserve. The plan also describes methods to inform the community about the park, and encourage interested groups to become involved in reserve management programs.

As a working document for the Reserve, the plan will guide the Committee of Management's development of annual work plans and detailed planning for any proposed new use or development within the Reserve.

The Draft Management Plan was published for public comment for one month during (insert month) 201X.

A total (insert number) of submissions were received on the draft plan (Appendix 6 to be completed after public consultation). All submissions on the draft plan were carefully considered and taken into account in preparation of this final management plan. Where necessary, further consultation with the community and stakeholders was undertaken.

When approved, this management plan will direct future management of the Reserve.

## 2 BASIS

### 2.1. Regional context

The Reserve is bounded along its northern edge by residential housing and rural-living/agricultural properties that are generally cleared for pasture with some small areas of trees. The Reserve's beaches adjoin the Ramsar-listed wetland of Western Port, and are part of the Westernport Bioregion. Along the coast, the Reserve links to two other foreshore reserves: Shoreham Foreshore Reserve to the south-west and Merricks Beach Foreshore Reserve to the north-east. The three reserves provide a continuous strip of open space and natural vegetation for nearly 10km along the coast.

### 2.2 Historical context

Bobbanaring is the original, indigenous name of the area now referred to as Point Leo. Humans have inhabited Western Port Bay since it formed between 8,000 and 9,000 years ago, the Boonwurrung (also spelt as Bunwurrung, Bunurong) tribe of the Kulin People occupying this area as well as much of south-central Victoria. Their land extended from the shores of Port Phillip Bay, along the Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, to the south-east of Wilsons Promontory. Currently represented by the Boon Wurrung Foundation, this tribe is strongly connected to the Wurundjeri people whose land borders their own<sup>1</sup>.

The Boonwurrung were semi-nomadic, hunter-gatherers who travelled around areas of south-central Victoria at different times of year, using various resources based on the seasons. The natural landscape of Point Leo would have provided ample sustenance for the tribe due to its rich coastal resources. There are two clans of the Boonwurrung that are connected to the Western Port area: the Mayone-Bulluk clan who are associated with the northern region of the Peninsula and the head of Western Port, and the Yallock-Bulluk clan who are associated with the Bass River located on the eastern catchment of Western Port<sup>2</sup>.

The area of Point Leo was surveyed by Europeans as early as 1841, with a town proposed slightly later in 1869. During World War Two, a naval lookout that included a gunnery was requisitioned for use as an outpost in case of enemy attack. It was not until after World War Two that the township began to develop more extensively following the construction of a house and store by the Woods family. Camping facilities were built in the 1950s and, by the 1980s, Point Leo had begun to establish itself as a popular holiday location. In December 1974, a rock wall was installed to halt severe erosion, which according to Gwenda Olney, a long-time visitor, had been a "most disastrous" threat to Point Leo since the 1970s.

Many families are regular campers in the area, some beginning their memories at Point Leo as early as the 1920s. The Olney family erected two fishermen's huts and a boatshed, establishing the perfect spot for their family campsite from 1926 onwards. Although basic amenities were scarce in the area early on, Colin Owens, a member of the Olney family, cannot forget the "many hours spent lazing in the sun, swimming, walking across rocks, with beach cricket and surfing ready options tide-permitting." In his memory, there was "never a dull moment" at Point Leo, the natural environment of the area being one of the major drawcards for his family and other campers: "The natural beauty and tranquillity of Point Leo has always been the underlying factor, and even today many volunteers and dedicated people strive to maintain the foreshore, park and its reserves so that they can be enjoyed by many hundreds of people each year."

Although still small, Point Leo remains a flourishing township that is inhabited and visited by a variety of people every year, from beachgoers and holidaying families, to surfers and nature lovers. Due to the interest of both locals and visitors in the natural appeal of Point Leo, a coastal action group was formed in 1996. Significant projects instigated by this group have included the construction of wetlands and a boardwalk along East Creek, as well as the planting of over 10,000 native plants.



## Timeline of significant events

**8,000-9,000** years ago Western Port Bay forms and humans inhabit the area. The earliest known peoples to occupy the land are the Boonwurrung tribe of the Kulin People<sup>1</sup>.

**1841** George Smythe, the surveyor of 'Western Port', names this point on the coast Bobbanaring Point, in honour of the Boonwurrung leader or 'arweet', Bobbinary<sup>2</sup>.

**1869** Town of Point Leo is proposed.

**1922** The Owens' 100-year lease begins.

**1926** The Olney and Coles family boat sheds are established.

**1927** The silent movie *The Shattered Illusion* is filmed at Point Leo and Flinders.

**1930s** Point Leo receives its current name. It is not clear exactly how this name came about, although some stories say the area was named after a local tobacco merchant Leo Hemingway. Other stories suggest it is because the headland has the shape of a lion's face.

**1938** The Australian army occupies Point Leo. During World War Two, a naval lookout that included a gunnery was requisitioned for use as an outpost in case of enemy attack.

**1953** Lotty Woods builds the General Store.

**1955** Point Leo Surf Lifesaving Club (SLSC) is formed with Geoff Raws as its inaugural president.

**1960s** First camping facilities built.

**1964** The Point Leo Boat Club is built.

**1972** The Point Leo SLSC burns down under suspicious circumstances and is relocated to 'Willards', a temporary clubhouse until 1990.

**1974** A rock wall is built to prevent further erosion along Point Leo.

**1977** Trigger Bros. Surf Shop is opened.

**1982** SLSC moves back to its original site.

**1996** Coastal action group formed in Point Leo.

**1996** Boardwalk along the estuary is constructed.

**2015** Point Leo Foreshore Office is open for business.

### 2.3. Park significance and values

Point Leo Foreshore Reserve is valued for its natural environment including popular surf breaks and swimming areas, rocky shoreline and reefs, indigenous vegetation, native birdlife and fauna. It's facilities, including the Point Leo Lifesaving Club and camping ground contribute to a safe, family friendly atmosphere. Significant features of the Reserve are listed below.

#### Natural

- Point Leo has over 300 indigenous plant species, and, reflecting this, Point Leo is included in a proposed new biosite (area recognised as having high biodiversity conservation value) of regional significance to be known as Point Leo Surf Beach to Flinders Jetty (coastline) (Site #4636).
- Biosite assets that may be found from the Point Leo Surf Beach to the Flinders Jetty include plants Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*) Fluffy-fruit Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis thompsoniae*) and animals that include the Growling Grass Frog (*Litoria raniformis*) and the Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*).
- Point Leo is a part of the Western Port Wetlands Ramsar Site. The reserve is known to provide



habitat for threatened fauna species, including the Hooded Plover (*Thinornis rubricollis*), Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus pacificus*), Pied Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax varius*), Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*) and the White-bellied Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*).

- The sand dunes found on the Reserve's western boundaries are dynamic and complex environments. In recent years, considerable erosion has affected the primary and secondary systems. Experts in the coastal geomorphology field suggest that the dune systems will continue to erode as part of a longer cycle of accretion and depletion. The dunes are currently finding an equilibrium after severe storms in 2014 and recently in May of 2015. As land managers, the Committee of Management are exploring ways to let the natural processes continue whilst managing public risk and reducing human exacerbated erosion.
- A 2002 fauna survey (Mal Legg's Environmental Services) detected the following native species: 82 species of intertidal fauna; two species of decapod crustacean; five species of native fish; five species of amphibians; 11 species of reptiles (of which one species is a turtle, eight species are lizards, and two species are snakes); 65 species of birds and 16 species of mammals.

## Cultural

- The Reserve is located within the traditional land of the Boonwurrung. Due to past land disturbance, the Reserve does not have any registered indigenous sites of significance as identified by the 2010 Cultural Heritage Management Plan, which can be found on the Reserve's website (pointleo.com). The resources available for Aboriginal subsistence within and near the area are rich, and the location would most likely have been utilised for its coastal resources. The headland at Point Leo is also known as Bobbinarring Point. Bobbinary was an arweet (leader) of the Boonwurrung balag clan. William Thomas, who came to know the Boonwurrung during early European settlement, commented that he was "a celebrated charmer-away of rain<sup>2</sup>."
- The area was first surveyed in 1841, and a town was proposed here in 1869. During World War Two, a navel lookout complete with gunnery was requisitioned. After World War Two, the Woods family built a house and store. Facilities were developed in the 1950s, including hot showers. By the 1980s, the area was still dominated by holiday homes and weekend travellers with few permanent residents.
- Camping families, residents and local visitors have a long and proud history of enjoying the foreshore and feel a strong desire to "put back" into the environment. A coastal action group was established in 1996 and major projects have included construction of the wetlands, the boardwalk along East Creek, and planting over 10,000 plants. As a result of such activities, the coastal action group has provided a strong social link amongst all users of the Reserve.

## Recreation and tourism

- Point Leo's beaches are popular with locals and visitors. Point Leo Surf Beach lies at the base of vegetated bluff with extensive intertidal rock platforms at each end and some rocky reefs offshore. It is a popular patrolled beach during the patrol season.
- Point Leo offers the closest surfing to Melbourne. There are more than nine surf breaks that cater to a broad range of abilities. Crunchie Point is well known as an excellent learner break. Surfing is one of the main reasons for people visiting the Reserve.
- Camping is the other major drawcard to the Reserve, being extremely popular especially during public and school holiday periods. Point Leo has 44 powered and 134 unpowered campsites, and is the only campground on the Mornington Peninsula's Western Port coastline open all year round.
- Point Leo is the home beach for the Disabled Surfers Association (DSA), Mornington Peninsula Branch. The DSA currently hold two events over the calendar year and will often have more than 130 participants and 280 volunteers at these events.
- In addition to surfing and camping, Point Leo was identified in visitor surveys as being a place



for:

- Bike riding
- Birdwatching
- Camping
- Day walking
- Fishing
- Opportunities for artistic endeavours
- Picnicking
- Rockpool rambling
- Sailing and boating
- School and community-based environmental studies
- Snorkeling
- Swimming
- Wind- and kite-surfing

## **2.4. Social and community groups**

### **The Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club**

Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club is a voluntary organisation affiliated with Surf Life Saving Australia. The Club was established in 1954 with the primary purpose of providing lifesaving patrols and rescue services at Point Leo Surf Beach. Patrols operate daily during summer school holidays, and on weekends and public holidays from November to Easter.

Patrols monitor the safety of swimmers, provide the public with advice, help with any matters relating to the beach and water safety, assist with disabled access, and work closely with Point Leo Rangers to ensure a safe and enjoyable beach experience.

Secondary purposes include member training, nipper activities, surf sports competitions and social activities.

The Dude's Bar is open to the public on summer weekends. The Club is funded from membership fees, fundraising, donations and government grants.

### **The Point Leo Angling Club**

Point Leo Angling Club Inc. was established in 1965 by a number of Point Leo residents and campers who shared a common interest in both fishing and the unique beauty of the beach at Point Leo. The founding members built the present clubhouse – a boat shed on the foreshore at Point Leo, 300 m to the north of the Point Leo Boat Club.

Current membership includes three remaining "Foundation Members" and 25 ordinary members who are active and keen anglers. Members include residents of Point Leo, regular campers at Point Leo, residents of Red Hill and Shoreham, and visitors from metropolitan Melbourne. It has a widely drawn and diverse membership base linked by a common interest in fishing at Point Leo.

50 years after its establishment, the Club continues to run a hotly contested annual fishing competition conducted over the spring to autumn months. The fishing competition awards comprise trophies for the Biggest Bag, Biggest Whiting, Junior Award, and the Ben Joyner Perpetual Trophy for the biggest snapper. The Club's shed also provides seven boat spaces for members.

Club members regularly liaise with the Committee of Management to participate in working bees to preserve and enhance the Reserve in the vicinity of the shed.

## The Point Leo Boat Club

The Point Leo Boat Club (PLBC) is a classic 1960s boat club with an active sailing, surfing and social program.

The PLBC was established in 1960 by a group of families to provide boating and recreational facilities for their family and friends. Over the last 50 years, it has evolved to be a central part of the local community, reflecting local heritage while engaging with the developing needs of our growing membership base. The PLBC embraces its history while providing a progressive social environment for local and city members.

Located on a unique north-facing beach, PLBC has one of Victoria's best surf breaks, while also enjoying idyllic boating conditions. With a focus on sailing and water sports, the PLBC adult and children's activities include sailing, surfing, stand-up paddleboarding and beach yoga. The PLBC social calendar includes cocktail parties, live music and more.

## Tour Operators

As of 2017, there are 10 licensed tour operators that provide a range of experiences based at the Reserve. These include two surf schools, two stand-up paddleboard schools, a sea kayaking tour operator and a beach yoga operator. Merricks Lodge, a local Uniting Church Camp, also has a tour operator's license to run programs during the school term for groups staying at their camp, which is close to Point Leo.

## 2.5. Regulations

The Committee of Management is appointed to manage the Reserve pursuant to the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978. Reserve regulations made under this act were declared in 1999 (Government Gazette 1999, page 2097). The regulations set out the powers of the Committee of Management to manage the Reserve, including the issuing of permits, fees, bringing of animals including dogs onto the Reserve, where vehicles can be used, and camping.

Key policy that affect the management of the park the can be found at [pointleo.com](http://pointleo.com).

# 3 STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

## 3.1. Vision

Point Leo Foreshore Reserve strives to balance the need to preserve the park's ecological communities with the demands placed upon the Reserve by an increasing number of visitors participating in the broad range of recreation opportunities offered.

The Reserve's remaining natural environment, which sustains nine different ecological vegetation classes, 279 indigenous plant and 120 animal species, is comprised of small parcels of high quality, remnant vegetation and a range of rehabilitation projects. Some sections of the Reserve have been identified as conservation and preservation areas, and are to be set aside to provide habitat for the park's plant and animal species.

### Species and habitat of environmental note

- Coast Banksia woodland, which is threatened by a number of human and natural influences. It is home to some of the last mature Banksia integrifolia within the Reserve.
- Swampy riparian woodland with towering Eucalyptus pryoriana and dense Clematis aristata canopies that provide a protected habitat during the busy and hot summer months for wallabies and koalas, amongst other native animal species.
- Steep headlands with shaded gullies and southerly aspects. These are home to fern gullies containing 15-foot tree ferns that lead up to the last remaining known coastal stand of Eucalyptus obliquia: a species which, whilst common in the surrounding hills, is now rarely



found on the coastal fringe of the southern Western Port shoreline.

- Rare agrostis grass species throughout the wetlands that form part of the Western Port Wetlands Ramsar Site.

In a survey completed in 2015, park visitors, the Committee of Management and the local community identified the natural environment, the non-commercial setting and the family-friendly culture as three of the park's most valuable assets.

The park's close proximity to Melbourne has seen an increase in visitors to the park over the past five years. As the park grows in popularity, it creates new challenges for the Committee of Management to continue to cater for the increasing demand whilst preserving the existing culture and environment.

The Committee of Management recognises these challenges and has set out in this management plan to balance the need to accommodate the increasing visitor numbers and demands with the park's environmental objectives. We actively work towards maintaining and protecting all of the natural and social attributes that our local and visiting community value, whilst continuing where possible to restore select areas to more native environments. We aim to establish a dynamic path forward that attempts to cater for the increasing visitor numbers by introducing and developing well-planned services, amenities, recreation opportunities and significant natural areas.

Remnant vegetation occurring along the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve extends across several other neighbouring reserves (spanning from Flinders to Somers), providing important habitat connectivity for native plant and animal species. Opportunities to collaborate with neighbouring reserves to establish and manage a 'biolink' will not only ensure connectivity of environmentally important reserves, but will also improve the success of potential large-scale grant applications.

### **3.2. Management directions**

High priority management directions and actions are outlined below.

#### **Natural values conservation**

- Continued Coastal Banksia woodland protection and enhancement;
- Preventing further human-caused erosion of the sand dunes;
- Continued maintenance of existing revegetation projects;
- Continued implementation of new revegetation projects;
- The implementation of a Vegetation Management Plan; and
- Pest animal program.

#### **Cultural conservation**

- Protection of any newly identified Indigenous cultural sites.

#### **Visitor facilities and opportunities**

- Replace camper ablution facilities in the camping (200's) area and include better disabled facilities to provide enhanced camping opportunities for people with limited ability.
- Renew the main beach car parking and day user facilities, including the replacement of the kiosk and public toilet blocks (which are currently over 60 years old) at the main beach with cleaner and more modern facilities. This will include improved disabled facilities, better picnic and day use opportunities, and improved aesthetic with a focus on pedestrian traffic through parklands rather than roads.
- Support the Disabled Surfers Association, Mornington Peninsula Branch and jointly plan and build better all-ability access onto the main beach from the Surf Life Saving Club precinct.
- Pursue the connection of the park into South East Water's sewerage scheme.

- Upgrade roads, sullage and facilities in the powered sites to improve year-round usage.
- Link up the existing walking track networks and maintain existing tracks.
- Install interpretive signs and displays for the walking paths and office.
- Replace boardwalk sections to improve year-round access.
- Upgrade the facilities in the powered sites to include a camp kitchen.
- Improve staffing and staff facilities to enable a higher standard of customer service and visitor experience.

### **Community awareness and involvement**

- Continue to support the work of the Point Leo Coastal Action Group at the Reserve.
- Continue to develop relationships with local schools and community organisations.
- Develop a Junior Ranger program for school holiday times.
- Continue to support the Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club in its efforts to provide improved facilities for its members and a safe, patrolled swimming beach for the public.
- Further support the Disabled Surfers Association, Mornington Peninsula Branch to provide beach and surf opportunities to disabled people and their families for year-round access.

### **Safety**

In 2015, the Emergency Management Plan, the Risk Management Plan, and the Fire Ready Plan were all reviewed and updated. Over the course of this management plan, the Committee of Management will:

- Implement an annual review schedule for each plan.
- Continue with fortnightly park infrastructure safety and maintenance checks
- Continue with the Monthly Occupational Health and Safety (O.H.S) reviews during staff meetings.
- Continue to catalogue trees and assess existing catalogued trees within the camp areas for risk, species and significance.
- As identified in the Emergency Management and Risk Management Plans, high priority items have been identified for action over the term of the current management plan. The biggest safety infrastructure improvement identified for the term of this management plan is the installation of 100mm pipework for fire hydrant installation throughout the Reserve. It is hoped that the installation of the pipeworks can be completed at the same time as the proposed sewer scheme. If the sewer plans do not eventuate, the Committee of Management will need to explore other options for an emergency water supply within the Reserve.

### **3.3. Zoning**

The Reserve is zoned to assist with managing risks. These include fire, vegetation, and public hazard risks associated with the different environmental, cultural, social and recreational objectives set out in this plan. Listed below are the zones (Figure 2) and relevant risk management strategies for each zone.

#### **Conservation areas**

The primary risks in areas zoned 'Conservation' are associated with vegetation type and structure, and the interface between public usage and vegetation.

#### ***Aims***

- Areas zoned as 'Conservation' focus on promoting conservation values and ideals whilst balancing vegetation risk. Only vegetation that abuts facilities where people are expected to visit





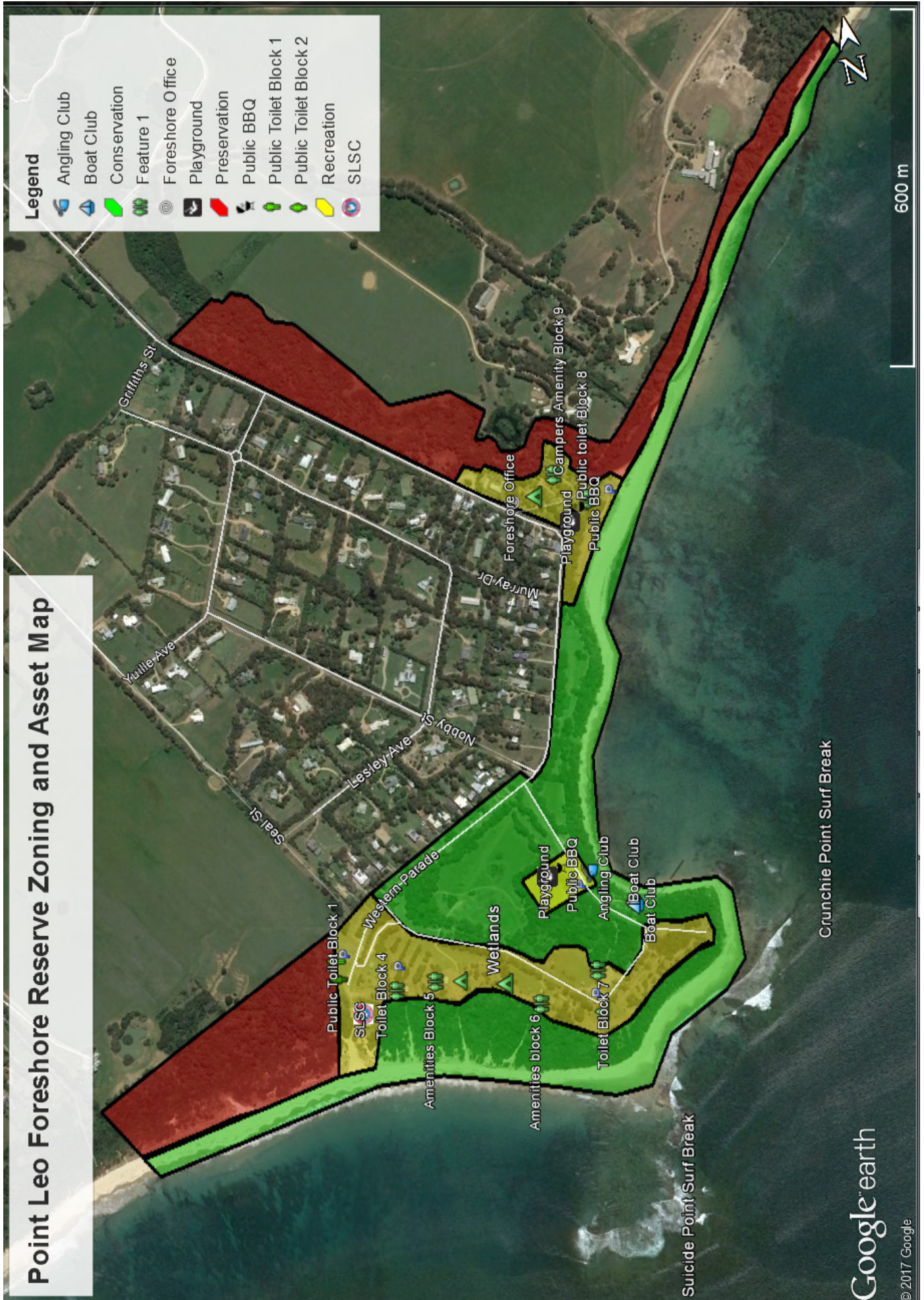


Figure 3.3: Zones of the Reserve



will be managed for risk. Vegetation away from public facilities will be left to natural processes.

- Paths are to be kept well-maintained with a broad shoulder mown to increase snake visibility. Trees that border the walking tracks will be proactively managed to reduce injury potential from overhanging branches or limb loss. Trees away from the tracks will be left to natural processes.
- The boardwalks are to be assessed monthly for risk of slipping and will be closed when necessary. Trees that border the boardwalk will be proactively managed to reduce injury potential and damage to infrastructure from overhanging branches or limb loss.
- Sand dunes and access tracks, and beach north of East Creek. The primary sand dunes are in a constant state of change and erosion due to high seas, surf and weather events. At times, different sections of the primary dunes can pose safety risks and will need to be proactively managed through the use of semi-permanent and temporary fencing and signage. Where necessary, dune crests and levels will be altered to avoid injuries. The secondary and remaining dune systems will be left to natural processes and park visitors will be discouraged from entering.

## Recreation areas

Risks in recreation areas include risks to the public associated with the type and structure of vegetation and risks associated with the public use of park infrastructure.

### Aims

- Recreation areas focus on minimising risk to provide locations that are as safe as possible for recreation purposes and will be checked weekly when in use for risk management. Trees will be proactively pruned to reduce limb shedding events. Plants will be chosen from the relevant EVC list; however, there will be a focus on fire prevention, robustness and relatively low risk of limb shedding in mind. Access tracks will be kept clear. Ablution facilities will be cleaned and checked daily when in use.
- Playground and surrounding areas are currently checked weekly. Trees will be proactively pruned to reduce limb shedding events. Plants will be chosen with fire prevention, robustness and relatively low risk of limb shedding in mind. Equipment and facilities will be checked for defects and closed if necessary.
- Campgrounds will be mown and well-maintained. Trees will be proactively pruned to reduce limb shedding events. Plants will be chosen with fire prevention, robustness and relatively low risk of limb shedding in mind, and exotic plants will be gradually removed. If extensive work is required on an exotic tree, removal and replacement should be considered. New plantings, especially shrubs and groundcover, should focus on durability and fire prevention.
- Main Beach: Washed up logs to be removed and dead seals to be buried in deep sand. Rubbish bins to be provided during peak seasons.
- Erosion areas below the 200`'s camping areas are to be signed and trial fencing is to be considered. Fallen vegetation should be pushed back up against the cliffs where possible to act as a deterrent to the general public and as a means of capturing sand.
- Lookout vistas: There are three areas designated as lookouts within the Reserve. Vegetation in front of these areas will be managed to maintain vistas.

## Preservation

Preservation zones are **no-go areas** for the general public. Vegetation will not be managed for public risk in vegetation zones, other than weed removal to reduce fuel load.

### Aims

- The general public will be discouraged from entering preservation areas. Trees and vegetation will not be managed for risks. Only Reserve staff will enter to engage in conservation works and appropriate signage will designate these areas.

## 4 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SPECIFIC ISSUES

The following issues have been identified as priorities for the term of this management plan:

- Management strategies have been prioritised for action according to need.
- Strategies identified as high priority will be actioned within 12 months of the management plan being finalised.
- Strategies identified as medium priority will be actioned over the term of the management plan as opportunities and resources allow.
- Management strategies identified as ongoing will be continually refined and developed to address the changing demands of the park.

### 4.1. Geological features

The Point Leo area is largely volcanic in origin and lies between the Selwyn and Tyabb fault lines. The basalt bedrock is exposed in the Reserve, particularly in the reef and rock platforms.

More recent geological features of interest include three raised beach deposits: a back-shore dune north-east of East Creek, a cobble beach composed of basalt boulders and sand south of the Boat Club, and a shell bed with basalt gravels west of the Surf Club. The coastline is shaped by south-westerly swells, on-shore winds and tidal currents that move the sand to the north-east. The tidal range is about 1.6 m.

Two main soil types occur: a red brown clay-loam formed from basalt, and sands formed on siliceous material.

Some soil erosion has occurred along East Creek due to vegetation removal. Erosion is evident in the dune and cliff areas. This has been exacerbated partly due to natural processes and partly due to inappropriate recreational access. Natural erosion processes are clearly visible along the coast east of the Surf Club. No action is required to modify the natural coastal processes; however, the control of recreational access is required to minimise damage. Significant geological features should also be protected from human impact.

**Table 4.1.1: Management strategies for geological features.**

No.	Management issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.1.1	Erosion on primary dunes.	Minimise erosion caused from inappropriate recreational access.	Utilise signs to keep people out of areas where use would exacerbate erosion. Trial fencing in worst areas. Fallen vegetation should be pushed back up against the cliffs where possible to act as a deterrent to the general public and as a means of capturing sand.	Recreation/ Conservation.	Ongoing/high.	Part of the conservation annual budget. Grants/funding to be sought if fencing is deemed appropriate
4.1.2	Protection of registered geological sites of interest.	Ensure that the cobblestone wall at Crunchie Point remains intact.	Explore and discuss the appropriateness of fencing with coastal planners. Ensure that no building works, gem-fossicking or other damaging activities occur.	Recreation.	Ongoing/high.	Nil.
4.1.3	Erosion from weed removal works.	Ensure that weed removal does not cause erosion.	Utilise weed management methods that limit soil disturbance.  Use patchwork weeding methods in heavily infested areas, continually replanting with suitable soil-binding species.	Conservation.	Ongoing/high.	Part of the conservation annual budget
4.1.4	Coastal acid sulphate soils.	Prevent the disturbance of areas identified by DELWP as possibly containing acid sulphate soils.	Monitor for signs of coastal acid sulphate soils. Prohibit works in areas that are identified by DELWP as being risk areas.	Conservation/ Preservation.	Ongoing/high.	Nil.





## 4.2. Rivers and catchments

Point Leo has an average rainfall of 715mm and 163.5 days of rain per year. The East Creek water course meanders through a moderately deep gully in the north-western parts of the Reserve. The gully provides protection for the Reserve from creek flooding. In the western areas of the Reserve, small intermittent and seasonal water courses can be found that drain the surrounding farmlands into the bay. The most prominent of these is locally known as the Gulch, a dry creek bed found to the west of the Surf Club. This watercourse will now only flow in periods that exceed average rainfall. It was also the original East Creek waterway; however, many thousands of years of geomorphology diverted it to its current location. The Gulch and the outlets of the seasonal watercourses are a focus of revegetation projects. Marram grass removal and, where necessary, replacement with indigenous species will be an attempt to ensure the natural run-off of water into the bay. An ephemeral wetlands network of standing pools of water can be found in the centre of the Reserve. This wetland system drains through soakage and an overflow wall into the sand dunes east of the SLSC through another seasonal watercourse.

**Table 4.2.2: Management strategies for rivers and catchments**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.2.1	Flooding of low-lying campsites.	Prevent campsite flooding during very heavy rainfall. Ensure that all stormwater is diverted through appropriate means.	Clear all storm water drains regularly. Keep all roadside gutters clear and well-formed.	Recreation/ Conservation.	High.	Nil.
4.2.2	Marram grass blocking the natural watercourses through the sand dunes.	Eradicate the marram grasses. Replace with appropriate native species.	Research and explore different methods to remove marram grass.	Recreation/ Conservation.	Medium.	Part of the conservation annual budget

## 4.3. Vegetation

Point Leo has over 300 indigenous plant species, The predominant Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC) is Coastal Banksia woodland but the Reserve also incorporates small pockets of swampy riparian woodland and grassy woodland EVCs. For a full list of the flora of Point Leo please refer to Appendix 2

The current 2005 Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) present in the Reserve include:

- EVC 2: Coastal Banksia woodland listed as vulnerable\*
- EVC 83: Swampy riparian woodland listed as endangered\*
- EVC 175: Grassy woodland listed as endangered
- EVC 879: Coastal dune grassland
- EVC 160: Coastal dune scrub
- EVC 161: Coastal headland scrub
- EVC 90: Gully woodland

A description and location of each EVC can be found on the Reserve's website, [pointleo.com](http://pointleo.com).

A copy of the current arborist report can be obtained from the office upon request.

Biosites are areas recognised to have high biodiversity conservation value. A draft biosite is present on the Reserve. It is known as the Point Leo Surf Beach to Flinders Jetty (coastline) (Site # 4636) and is listed as regionally significant. The biosite assets are the Clover Glycine (*Glycine latrobeana*) and Fluffy-fruit Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis thompsoniae*)

The BioEVC indicates Coastal Dune Scrub is present (listed as least concern) occurring at varying widths, backing the Foreshore between Point Leo Surf Beach and Flinders Jetty. The shoreline consists of a series of basalt reef platforms connected by sandy beaches. Although much of the native vegetation on the dunes and headlands has been cleared, there are remnant stands of Drooping She-oaks, Coastal Banksia and Coast Manna Gum. The flora present is regionally significant in the *Victorian Rare or Threatened Species (VROT)*, *Rare Threatened Australian Plants (ROTAP)* and *Flora and Fauna Guarantee 1988 (FFG)*.

The Committee of Management aims to maintain four designated beach viewing areas where vegetation will be managed to maintain clear and unobstructed views of the beach and water. These areas are the view from Gus' Lookout over Crunchie Point as you enter the Reserve; the view from the picnic tables at the car parking area west of the Boat Club; and the view from the seat and the lookout at the headland overlooking Phillip Island.

Outside of these areas, the Committee of Management has a firm policy regarding the non-removal or alteration of any vegetation within the Reserve by any member of the public, but especially campers and residents that seek to alter vegetation to accommodate their own wants. Any such vegetation vandalism will be prosecuted.

**Table 4.3.1: Management strategies for vegetation.**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.3.1	Remnant vegetation preservation.	Preserve remnant vegetation to protect all indigenous vegetation.	Employ a range of methods such as establish exclusion zones, utilise fencing to direct foot traffic, develop propagation programs and identify revegetation projects.	All.	High.	Part of the conservation annual budget.
4.3.2	Vegetation hazard management.	Minimise public risk of potentially hazardous vegetation.	In conjunction with an arborist, create a tree register and map identifying all trees within the camping area, and noting and further monitoring any risk.	All.	High / ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget.
4.3.3	Declining Coastal Banksia woodland.	Preserve the remaining CBW EVCs and promote the re-establishment of banksias in appropriate areas.	Develop a multifaceted management plan that deals with all aspects that are affecting banksia decline.	All.	High.	Part of the conservation annual budget.

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.3.4	Vegetation Management Plan.	Provide a framework for future vegetation management.	Develop a Vegetation Management Plan to define priorities for revegetation projects and guidelines for removal and replanting.	All	High	Part of the conservation annual Budget
4.3.5	Existing and new revegetation projects.	Sustainably manage existing projects and prioritise future projects.	Using recognised methodologies, plan for the continued maintenance of existing projects, and identify, prioritise, plan for and implement future projects.	All	Ongoing	Part of the conservation annual Budget

#### 4.4. Fauna

In 2002, Mal Leggs Environmental Services was commissioned by the Committee of Management to carry out a fauna study of the area. The fauna survey detected: 82 species of intertidal fauna, two species of decapod crustacean, five species of native fish, five species of amphibians, 11 species of reptiles (of which one species is a tortoise, eight species are lizards and two species are snakes), 70 species of birds (of which five species are introduced) and 21 species of mammals (of which five species are introduced).

Included in the final report were recommendations aimed at improving fauna habitat and indigenous fauna population numbers. These recommendations included ongoing weed control and eradication, the regeneration of the EVCs throughout the Reserve, feral animal control, nesting boxes, and the possible use of fire as a regeneration tool. A copy of the report including recommendations is available on the Reserve's website [pointleo.com](http://pointleo.com).

The most recent list of fauna can be found in Appendix 2.

**Table 4.4.1: Management strategies for fauna.**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.4.1	Maintain existing and re-establish wildlife corridors.	Ensure the free movement of fauna through the park by protecting wildlife corridors.	Utilise appropriate control methods such as fencing, replanting, weed control, signage and education.	All.	Ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget.
4.4.2	Barbed wire.	Remove all barbed wire.	Remove barbed wire fencing when able and appropriate.	All.	Ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget.

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.4.3	Injured wildlife.	To keep the general public away from injured wildlife, contact appropriate care as soon as possible.	Ensure all staff have up-to-date contact details for wildlife care services. Have signs available to put out around injured seals to keep the public away. Consider and discuss education through planned environmental interpretation signs.	All.	Ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget.

#### 4.5 Fire and emergency management

Slashing of firebreaks and appropriate sections of the wetlands reserve is undertaken annually to reduce fuel load. Vegetation along access tracks is pruned at the beginning of every summer season to ensure safe egress to the beach.

Proposed fuel reduction burns will be developed with the support of DELWP and CFA.

An Emergency Management Plan for Point Leo has been developed and is available on [www.pointleo.com](http://www.pointleo.com)

**Table 4.5.1: Management strategies for fire and emergency management**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding source
4.5.1	Fire-fighting equipment.	Implement CFA recommendations from 2009/2010 inspection.	Install hose reels and extinguishers in camper laundries.	All	High	Self-funded.
4.5.2	Emergency Management Plan.	Revise and update the Emergency Management Plan.	Using CFA template, document actions required to respond to emergency.	All	High / Ongoing	Part of the works annual Budget

#### 4.6 Pest plants and animals.

Unfortunately, nine introduced animal species have naturalised themselves in the environment at Point Leo. These include the Common House Mouse (*Mus musculus*), Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*), European Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), Spotted Turtle-dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Eurasian Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) and Feral Cats (*Felis catus*).



**Table 4.6.1: Management strategies for pest plants and animals**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.6.1	Weed management.	Work towards a reduction of pest plant species in the Reserve.	Revise weed strategy. Continue with a seasonally relevant weed control program that aims to firstly control the spread of invasive plant species and then eradicate them.	All.	Ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget
4.6.2	Introduced animals.	Reduce impact of introduced animals within the Reserve.	Continue pest control according to recommended best practice.	All.	Ongoing.	Part of the conservation annual budget

### 4.7 Indigenous cultural heritage

The Reserve is located within the traditional land of the Boonwurrong people.

The Committee of Management commissioned an Indigenous Cultural Heritage Survey in December 2009. There were no previously recorded Indigenous archaeological sites located along the Foreshore. The survey was conducted by archaeologists and representatives from the Boonwurrong Aboriginal communities and Bunurong Land Council. Although they identified no new sites in the Point Leo Reserve itself, they identified new sites nearby in Merricks, Shoreham and Balnarring Foreshore Reserves. Two sites in particular contained significant stone artefacts, confirming Indigenous occupation of the area. A copy of the report can be viewed at the Ranger's office.

The above findings do not suggest that Indigenous peoples did not inhabit Point Leo. Instead, they demonstrate that extensive clearing of native vegetation, long-term grazing, residential development, coastal erosion and /or accumulation since European settlement have highly disturbed the environment and may have impacted on the archaeological evidence.

Previous archaeological assessments in the region have indicated that aboriginal archaeological sites within the region are likely to be located on high ground (sandy dunes) and within 100 m the coast line or major watercourses<sup>3</sup>. Due care when working within these sensitive areas must be given with consideration to the possible location of yet unrecorded sites of cultural significance.

The Committee of Management are currently researching and attempting to put together a detailed history of the indigenous habitation of the Point Leo region. When finalised this will be added as an appendix to this and future management plans and incorporated into the Reserve's website.

**Table 4.7.1: Management strategies for indigenous cultural heritage.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Management Issue</i>	<i>Management Aim</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Management Zone</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Cost Estimate and Funding Source</i>
4.7.1	Accidental cultural site disturbance/discovery.	Follow correct procedure should a site of cultural significance be discovered.	Ensure staff are aware of what a cultural site may be, and the procedures that must be followed if such a site is found.	All.	Ongoing.	N/A
4.7.2	Public awareness of Point Leo's cultural heritage.	Promote an awareness of the cultural history that exists at Point Leo.	Begin the planning process for environmental interpretation signs throughout the park and displays in the Reserve buildings.	All.	Ongoing.	Self-funded.
4.7.3	Statutory responsibility.	In accordance with the original Heritage Act 2006, the Committee of Management will provide protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage throughout the Reserve.	Follow all regulations as recommended in the Shoreham to Somers Heritage Conservation Management Plan.	All.	Ongoing.	N/A

## 4.8 Recreation

The pursuit of recreational experiences is the main reason that people visit the park. These experiences vary in time spent in the Reserve, and each pursuit places specific demands upon the Reserve's resources. The challenge for the Committee of Management is to accommodate the demands that these pursuits place upon the Reserve, and manage the conflicts that arise between different uses and needs whilst still protecting the environment.

The following are some of the activities that occur in the Reserve:

- Camping
- Picnicking
- Surfing
- Swimming
- Mountain biking
- Fishing
- Wind- and kite-surfing
- Day walking
- Bike riding
- Birdwatching
- Rockpool rambling
- Sailing
- School and community-based environmental studies

**Table 4.8.1: Management strategies for recreation.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Management Issue</i>	<i>Management Aim</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Management Zone</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Cost Estimate and Funding source</i>
4.8.1	Environmental degradation from overuse.	Manage ways in which visitors interact with the park with the aim of preventing damage to the natural environment from overuse.	Utilise signage, define pathway networks, encourage appropriate use of bins, and engage and educate to prevent misuse as much as possible.	Recreation/ Conservation.	High	Part of the conservation annual budget.
4.8.2	Lack of parking and public facilities during extremely busy days.	Plan to be able to better accommodate higher visitor numbers.	Explore different parking configurations in the unstructured parking areas to accommodate more cars in smaller areas. Monitor the usage of park facilities such as BBQ areas, picnic tables, public toilets and playgrounds to ensure that we have enough facilities to meet demands.	Recreation.	Medium. Within the term of this management plan.	Self-funded.
4.8.3	Equity of access.	Ensure that camping opportunities are accessible to all prospective users. Discourage long-term (more than four weeks) exclusive occupancy.	All new bookings will be for the maximum term of two weeks. If existing longer term campers stop using sites for extended periods, they will not be given the option to rebook for a longer term.	Recreation	High	N/A

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding source
4.8.4	Bike track and small skate park.	Provide recreation opportunities for children and young teens to engage in, away from the camper population and suitable for non-beach days.	<p>Develop a master plan for the recreation area that includes a detailed plan for a skate park and small bike track.</p> <p>Have a suitably qualified person design specific plans for the skate park and bike track.</p> <p>Have plans costed and explore funding opportunities.</p> <p>When the higher priority project funding is finalised, incorporate this project into the budgets.</p>	Recreation	Low	Self-funded.
4.8.5	Environmental damage / social conflict from recreation activities occurring in unsuitable locations.	Shift recreation activities away from delicate / fragile / camping areas to areas identified as recreation nodes.	Develop recreation nodes in the Playground precinct near the boat club and kiosk precinct to focus activities toward these more suitable locations.	Recreation Conservation / preservation.	High	Self-funded.

#### 4.9 Infrastructure, visitor facilities and services

Protection of the fragile coastal environment requires the Committee of Management to manage and provide for high visitor usage. The Committee of Management has undertaken a voluntary Indigenous Cultural Action Plan (CAP) to plan for minimising impact on cultural sites whilst providing necessary infrastructure.

Existing infrastructure in the Reserve include Ranger residence and office, camper ablution facilities (3), public toilet blocks (5), kiosk, club buildings (Life Saving, Boating and Angling), private boat shed, playgrounds, BBQ facilities, shelters, and paths.

Adjoining the Reserve is infrastructure not directly managed by the Committee of Management but used by people who access the Reserve. These include:

- Power supplied by United Energy.
- Mains water provided by South East Water.
- Drainage owned by both local council and the Committee of Management.
- Private residential driveways that access onto Committee of Management access track (Western Parade).
- Access tracks (vehicular and pedestrian) owned and managed by council .
- Boundary fencing owned jointly by Committee of Management and private landholders.



- Power and water infrastructure is the responsibility of the service provider; however,
- All distribution infrastructure on the Reserve is the responsibility of the Committee of Management and
- Requires continual maintenance and upgrade.

## Waste management

The Committee of Management provides rubbish bins and recycling services throughout the Reserve all year round. Over the busy summer months, a number of bins are installed on the beach to reduce visitor rubbish. Rubbish bins are emptied daily during peak times and weekly throughout the rest of the year.

Fishing is a popular activity along the foreshore and the incorrect disposal of fishing line and hooks presents significant issues, both environmentally and for the safety of visitors. Environmental issues may include the entanglement and ingestion of fishing line by fish and penguins, which can result in death. Regarding visitor safety, the incorrect disposal of hooks may cause beachgoers to be accidentally punctured in the foot or hand. To mitigate these risks, over the next six months we will incorporate the installation of two fish-bins at strategic points along the foreshore. Fish-bins provide a place to safely deposit fishing line and hooks, and can be emptied with ease.

In the term of this management plan, the Committee of Management hopes to provide:

- Replacement of the camper ablution facilities in the campers (200's) area.
- Development of a master plan of the powered sites camping area to promote four-season access, including the conversion of an existing storeroom into a camp kitchen.
- Explore and plan to connect to the Shire's sewerage plan.
- Plan for the renewal of the main beach car parking and day user facilities, including the replacement of the kiosk and public toilet blocks at the main beach.
- Link all of the Reserve's walking tracks.
- Continue maintenance and inspection of access tracks, playgrounds and fencing.
- Explore a range of accommodation options. Consider onsite accommodation and the suitability to the park.

**Table 4.9.1: Management strategies for infrastructure, visitor facilities and services.**

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.9.1	Replacement of the camper ablution facilities in the campers (200's) area.	Provide better ablution facilities, including a camp kitchen, and disabled and family bathrooms.	Engage the services of a draftsman to draw up plans and follow the process through to completion.	All.	High.	Self-funded.
4.9.2	Maintenance and inspection of access tracks, playgrounds and fencing.	Ensure that the playgrounds and access within the Reserve meet current standards and are safe and well-maintained. Remove old fencing that is a hazard to wildlife and people.	Develop maintenance checklist and undertake regular inspections.	Recreation	Ongoing	Part of the conservation annual budget

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.9.3	Development of a master plan of the powered sites camping area to promote four-season access.	Improve both the usability and aesthetic of the powered sites camping area. Explore camp kitchen ideas. Review vegetation and align with proposed Vegetation Management Plan.	Discuss and draft a plan for the powered sites area within the Building Sub-committee.	Recreation.	Medium.	Self-funded.
4.9.4	Explore and plan to connect with the Shire's sewerage plan.	Connection to the Shire's sewerage scheme.	Contact and discuss with South East Water the need to connect to the sewerage scheme.	All.	High.	Self-funded.
4.9.5	Lack of suitable, modern toilets / kiosk, and disabled and day visitor facilities at the main beach car parking area.	To improve the aesthetic and usability of the main beach visitor area.	Plan for the renewal of the Main Beach car parking and day user facilities, including the replacement of the kiosk and public toilet blocks at the main beach.	Recreation.		Self-funded / explore grant opportunities for disabled facilities.
4.9.6	Aging camper infrastructure in 300's camping area.	Renovation of existing amenity block to meet growing demand.	Refurbishment / renewal of Toilet Block 5 to include camp kitchen and extra showers.	Recreation.	Medium.	Self-funded.
4.9.7	Disjointed walking track system.	Provide a continuous walking track around the Reserve that take in many of the park's best features.	Link the existing track systems with new tracks. Create a new pedestrian access track down to the public toilets at East Creek and between Treloars Landing and the Angling Club.	All.	Medium.	Self-funded.
4.9.8	Financial and facility availability to adequately meet the growing demands placed upon the Reserve, especially as a camping ground.	Provide a high standard of customer service and visitor experience.	Review how other busy campgrounds manage the demand for the 24/7 on-call check-in and after hours issue management.  Consider the option of providing accommodation for relief staff so as to not place unrealistic expectations on staff.  Maintain a high standard of customer service and visitor experience.	Recreation.		N/A

No.	Management Issue	Management Aim	Management Action	Management Zone	Priority	Cost Estimate and Funding Source
4.9.9	Pathways linking communities.	Provide shared tracks to link Point Leo with the surrounding communities.	Work with the Shoreham community, the Shire Council and Red Hill Community Association to explore and plan for the implementation of linked pathways.	Conservation.	Medium.	Grants
4.9.10	Lack of relevant, informative and interesting visitor information.	Interpretive signs and displays for the walking paths and office.	Development of displays for the office that tie into signs around the Reserve.	All.	High.	Self-funded.
4.9.11	Slippery boardwalk sections along the East Creek walk.	Replacement of boardwalk sections to improve year-round access.	Cost and gradually begin replacement of treated pine treads with fiberglass, reinforced plastic grating.	Conservation.	Medium.	Self-funded.
4.9.12	Explore broader accommodation options.	Provide opportunities for people who would be unwilling to camp to still stay and experience the park. Provide further funding opportunities for the park.	Evaluate options and consider if providing onsite accommodation options opens up opportunities to a new visitor base. How would this impact upon the local community, the camping community, the environment and amenities that currently exist?	Recreation	Low	Self-funded / partnerships with external providers.
4.6.13	Ecopoetry installation.	Education through other means of appreciation.	Commission / source and install a series of ecopoetry installations in the Reserve.	Recreation / Conservation	Low	Self-funded.

## 10. Community awareness and involvement

Point Leo is home to several community organisations and clubs. Each of these are important stakeholders and partners that play a significant role in achieving the objectives, plans and actions in this management plan. The Committee of Management recognises this and seeks to support each of these groups in their role supporting the broader park and its visitors. Whilst none of the management directions are related to a specific issue within the Reserve, they have been included in this plan because the Committee of Management feels that supporting these organisations should be an ongoing aim of the Reserve.

**Table 4.10.1: Management strategies for communities awareness involvement**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Management Aim</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Management Zone</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Cost Estimate and Funding Source</i>
4.10.1	Coastal Action Group.	Continue to support the work of the Point Leo Coastal Action Group on the Reserve.	Conservation.	Medium.	Self-funded.
4.10.2	Local education providers.	Continue to develop relationships with local schools and community organisations.	Conservation.	Medium.	Part of the conservation annual budget
4.10.3	Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club.	Continue to support the Point Leo Surf Life Saving Club in its efforts to provide improved facilities for its members and a safe patrolled swimming beach for the public.	Conservation / Recreation.	Medium.	N/A
4.10.4	Public access to minutes.	Have parts of the minutes that do not contain private or sensitive information posted on our webpage.	-	Medium.	N/A
4.10.5	Junior Ranger Program.	Develop a range of activities, both structured and unstructured, self-initiated activities for young campers to engage in.	-	High.	Self-funded.
4.10.6	Disabled Surfers Association.	Further support the Disabled Surfers Association, Mornington Peninsula Branch to provide beach and surf opportunities to disabled people and their families.	Recreation.	Medium.	Self-funded in conjunction with the DSA and their fundraising efforts.
4.10.7	Point Leo Boat Club and Point Leo Angling Club.	Support and encourage both clubs in their efforts to remove weeds within their grounds and maintain facilities that they share with the general public.	Conservation / recreation.	Medium.	Part of the conservation annual budget
4.10.8	Community Newsletters.	Continue the publication and further development of the ROAR summer newsletter as a means to communicate progress on the management plan to the public.	N/A	Ongoing.	Self-funded.



## 11. Safety.

Risk and emergency management is a continually evolving process that requires constant monitoring and regularly scheduled updating. Whilst improved safety is an objective of other management aims, the issues below relate specifically to how the Reserve prepares for and deals with emergencies that may occur.

**Table 4.11.1: Management strategies for communities awareness involvement.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Management issue</i>	<i>Management Aim</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Management Zone</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Cost Estimate and Funding Source</i>
4.11.1	Risk Management Plan.	Further develop the Risk Management Plan.	Fortnightly reviews during staff meetings to add to the Risk Management Plan.	All	High	Self-funded.
4.11.2	Emergency Management Plan (EMP).	Review and update the EMP.	The current plan is with council for approval. Once approved, the plan needs to be reviewed annually.	All.	High.	Self-funded.
4.11.3	Fire Plan.	Develop a fire-ready plan.	Whilst the EMP contains fire directives, there are further preventative measures that are continually being refined to make the Reserve safer.	All.	High.	Self-funded.
4.11.4	Installation of 100mm pipework for fire hydrant installation throughout the Reserve.	Compliance with CFA recommendations.	Committee of Management will seek quotes and aim to install 100mm pipe at the same time as the sewerage pipe installation occurs.	All.	High.	Self-funded.

## 12. Financial Responsibility

The Committee of Management has a need to balance the cost of running the Reserve, cover existing work programs and project maintenance, and plan for future infrastructure projects whilst still providing affordable camping opportunities to the general public. Simultaneously, the Committee of Management believes in providing sustainable and fair wages to employees. With this in mind, the Committee of Management has formulated policy to ensure our objectives are balanced and sustainable. Please refer to Appendix 5 for a description of the Reserve's financial reporting and a five-year income and expenses forecast.

**Table 4.12.1: Management strategies for financial responsibility.**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Management Issue</i>	<i>Management Aim</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Cost Estimate and Funding Source</i>
4.12.1	Campsite and parking fees.	Whilst still being affordable to the average person, the Committee of Management aims to ensure parking and campsite fees are in line with current government recommendations and of an average cost based on other similar campsites.	Annually, the Finance Subcommittee of Management will meet to: Compare existing fees with other parks . Government recommendations such as the Victorian National Parks Camping and Accommodation Fees Regulatory Impact Statement (2015 DEPI).	High.	N/A
4.12.2	Wages and salaries.	Fair and equitable wage or salary for work undertaken.	The CoM have adopted the Local Government Industry Award (2010) and all its respective terms, conditions and provisions of employment. The CoM review wages and conditions annually on a formal basis when Fair Works Australia hands down its annual wage determinations in June each year, and informally as the need arises at monthly committee meetings.	Ongoing.	Wages and Salaries are part of the parks annual budget.
4.12.3	Future planning.	Monies to be put aside to cover the cost of existing and planned future projects.	Continue to develop a thorough and robust budget. Assisted by regular meetings of the Finance Subcommittee to continually assess the current state of the park's finances at the time.	Ongoing.	N/A

**Table 4.12.2: Planned capital costs and extraordinary expenditures forecast**

<i>Ref No.</i>	<i>Management issue</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Cost Estimate</i>
Completed	Office Design/ construction.	Completed.	N/A.	COM.	N/A
Completed	Building costs - miscellaneous costs to finalise.	Proceeding to finalisation.	Low.	COM.	\$ 5,000
4.9.1	Toilet Block 6 Project initiated 2014/15.	Existing structure being replaced.	Urgent.	COM.	\$ 450,000
Completed	Outdoor furniture and equip expense.	Completed.	N/A.	N/A.	N/A

<i>Ref No.</i>	<i>Management issue</i>	<i>Management Action</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Cost Estimate</i>
4.9.3	Camp kitchen.	Relocate existing laundry and fit out camp kitchen.	Prior to 1st Nov 2017.	COM.	\$ 15,000
4.6.13	Ecopoetry.	Project in final stages of delivery.		COM.	\$ 4,500
4.10.6	Disabled Surfers, Mornington Peninsula Branch path.	Project in conjunction with other participating groups.	Medium.	COM.	\$ 28,000
4.9.4	Sewer payments.	Ongoing - deferred repayment arrangement.	As per repayment schedule.	COM / South East Water.	\$ 250,000
N/A	Tractor 2022.	Continue maintenance before replacement; may need to bring expense forward.	Medium.	COM.	\$ 25,000
4.8.4	Bike track.	Project initiated - expert direction sought.	Low.	COM.	
4.9.6	Refurbishment of Toilet Block 5.	Refurbishment, until funds available for rebuild.	Medium.	COM.	\$ 25,000
N/A	Point Leo to Shoreham Path (currently on hold).	Not proceeding at this time.	On Hold.	Grant.	N/A
N/A	Vehicle changeover.	Completed.	High.	COM.	\$ 20,000
4.9.10	Environmental signs.	Installation of signs.	N/A.	COM.	Completed
4.9.5	Kiosk and SLSC Precinct 2020 *	Two existing structures to be replaced with one building incorporating toilet and kiosk for general public and camper use.	High.	COM.	\$ 615,000
4.9.8	Relief Staff Accommodation.	Construction of on-site accommodation (rear of allocated space of Toilet Block 7).	Low.	COM.	\$ 40,000
4.9.3	Powered Sites Upgrade.	54 powered sites. Upgrade of existing service facilities.			
4.9.3	Grey water / Sullage to individual sites within the powered section.	As above.	Medium.	COM.	\$ 90,000
4.9.3	Upgrade 240v power access points.	As above.			\$ 50,000
4.9.3	Asphalting of existing crushed rock roads.	As above.			\$ 210,000
Total Capital Expenditure					\$ 1,827,500
<b>NOTE:</b> All Capital expenditure planned is entirely self-funded from foreshore receipts only.					

## 5 PLAN DELIVERY AND REPORTING

Several approaches will be incorporated to carry out the management strategies put forth in this management plan. These approaches include, but are not limited to, routine management by Reserve staff and those as dictated by government departments to be addressed as part of regional programs or reporting procedures carried out across the State.

Each management strategy is prioritised from high to low, assisting routine management of the Reserve, and directing annually allocated resources efficiently and effectively towards the respective strategies.

Management actions are reviewed and planned each year in response to available resources and actions still outstanding, and shifting priorities due to emerging and/or unforeseen issues. Each year the management plan is reviewed to inform the next year's program. Reporting and discussion in Committee of Management meetings are used to assess whether objectives are completed on time, within budget and, importantly, whether the proposed strategy has fulfilled its objective.

Whilst the management plan provides direction and actions for management of the Reserve, it is a 'living document' that is continually reviewed in response to emerging issues/changes and government policy.

The implementation of the plan will be continually evaluated against the most current monitoring and research information available. Management actions and strategies will therefore be reviewed to ensure constant refinement of both their methods of implementation and sustainability.

Actions developed to ameliorate threats to proposed management strategies are to be developed and evaluated using the precautionary principle. Management options are evaluated based on least impact on the environment. In the event threats have been identified as having the potential to cause serious damage and are not listed in the plan, they will not be postponed for a lack of information.

The Reserve will report the progress of the plan's implementation to the public using a variety of means. Routine liaison with invested groups, individuals and relevant government agencies will be the primary means of reporting. The Committee of Management will also report on the plan's implementation by making the information publicly available on the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve website and in the annual camper newsletter, the ROAR. The general public will also have the opportunity to provide input regarding the annual priority of management strategies and feedback on management performance. Public events at the Reserve and peak periods of visitation provide ideal times at which to meet with key stakeholders and obtain public feedback.

### **Plan amendment**

During the five-year life of the plan, amendments made must be approved by the Secretary of DEWLP, following an authorised process which includes community consultation where appropriate.

Circumstances whereby the plan may require amendment include:

- Results of research, monitoring, management experience and new information which requires an adjustment in management direction.
- Changes in visitation and use.
- Changes in policy which may influence existing management strategies and goals.
- Changes in legislation.

### **Regulations and policy**



A copy of the gazetted foreshore regulations can be found in the Victorian Government Gazette number 37 p 2097, 16th of September 1999.

The Committee of Management have the following policies which may be viewed on the Reserve's website ([pointleo.com](http://pointleo.com)):

- Surf school licenses and associated use of the Reserve.
- Dogs on beaches and within the Reserve.
- Equity of access to campsites.
- Dispute resolution.
- Code of conduct.
- Gifts benefits and hospitality
- Advertising within the Reserve.

It should be noted that the Committee is currently undertaking a review of policies which is expected to be completed by 2018.

### **Evaluation and review**

The Committee of Management will annually review the overall implementation of the plan's strategies, ensuring that progression is made towards achieving the plan's vision and objectives. Reviews will determine whether revision of the plan's strategies is required to address key performance indicators such as those listed below.

#### ***Protecting natural values***

- Overall progress towards achieving environmental conservation objectives. For native flora, this may include maintaining as natural an age structure, diversity and distribution as possible.
- Protecting threatened native flora and fauna.
- Maintaining quality and availability of natural refugia for fauna such as large trees and fallen woody debris.
- Meeting community expectations of environmental management.
- Complying with park regulations.

#### ***Protecting cultural values***

- Involvement of the relevant Registered Aboriginal Party should any sites of cultural/historical significance be discovered.
- Timely management and intervention of activities and threats causing damage.
- Meeting community expectations of adequate management of cultural values.

#### ***Managing recreation and visitor use***

- Maintaining the level of information available to visitors.
- Maintaining levels of service for facilities present within the park.
- All publicly available facilities meeting safety standards and possessing a greater-than-five-year life expectancy.
- Maintenance of infrastructure relating to 2WD and foot traffic in at least fair to good condition.
- Maintaining visitor use levels whilst limiting the impacts of visitors, including individuals and large groups (e.g. tourists, schools).
- Maintaining visitor satisfaction with satisfactory provision of recreational opportunities.
- Meeting community expectations regarding the management of the Reserve.

- Improving community and visitor awareness.

### **Providing for research and promoting understanding**

- Progress towards integrating Indigenous views into the management plan.
- Continue broader community participation and partnerships with key stakeholders and reputable contractors.

## **6 REFERENCES**

1. Boon Wurrung Foundation - *First People of the Bays (Port Phillip and Westernport) and South East Victoria*. [www.boonwurrung.org](http://www.boonwurrung.org)
2. Fels, MH (2011) 'I Succeeded Once' - *The Aboriginal Protectorate on the Mornington Peninsula, 1839-1840*. ANU Press, Canberra.
3. Young, J (2010) *A Conservation Management Plan for the Foreshore Reserves of Shoreham, Point Leo, Merricks, Balnarring and Somers foreshore reserves*. Heritage Insight Pty Ltd, Richmond, Victoria.

## **7 APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1 Management Context**

#### **Commonwealth.**

#### **Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* delineates areas of Commonwealth and State responsibility for the natural environment. This Act defines the Commonwealth's role in managing the environment as limited to matters of national environmental significance, such as Ramsar wetlands. The Act aims primarily to provide for the protection of the environment, promote ecologically sustainable development and promote the conservation of biodiversity. This Act applies to the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve due to its protection under the *Ramsar Convention 1971*.

#### **Ramsar Convention 1971**

The broad aim of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (*Ramsar Convention 1971*) is to reverse the worldwide loss of wetlands and to recognise and conserve those that remain. Wetlands are defined as shallow, open waters such as lakes, rivers and coastal fringes, and any land which is regularly or intermittently saturated by water, such as marshes, swamps and floodplains. Currently, there are 169 Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

Sections of Western Port Bay, including part of the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve, are protected under the Ramsar Convention. Therefore, the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve adjoins an area of international significance, and both activities and impacts originating from within the Reserve must aim to conserve and enhance the wetland. Management relating to wetland areas in the Reserve is located in Sections 2, 3 and 4.

#### **State legislation, policy and plans.**

#### **Coastal Management Act 1995**

The *Coastal Management Act 1995* provides a coordinated strategy for the planning of Victoria's coastal resources. Part of the Act includes the formation of the Victorian Coastal Council (VCC) and

three Regional Coastal Boards to facilitate coastal planning and management.

Intentions to use or develop coastal Crown land must be made in application as stipulated in the Act. All applications are assessed by the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change to ensure applications are consistent with the Victorian Coastal Strategy, relevant Land Conservation Council and Environment Conservation Council recommendations, and relevant Management Plans and Coastal Action Plans.

The current Act is due to be superseded by the ***Marine and Coastal Act (MACA)*** which is currently (as of August 2016) in circulation for public consultation. Consequently, the management strategies and policies as outlined in the Point Leo Management Plan will be updated where appropriate based on any changes to legislation and practices described in the finalised MACA.

#### **Victorian Coastal Strategy 2014**

The ***Victorian Coastal Strategy (VCS) 2014*** is a commitment by the State Government to provide a means for planning and managing the sustainable use of our coastal environments. The VCS provides guidance for the development and implementation of specific strategies and plans relevant at the local and regional scales. Plans can include, for example, coastal management plans, regional coastal plans, and planning schemes.

The VCS is reviewed every five years, building upon the strength and success of the previous strategies. It is currently in its fourth iteration since its implementation in the ***Coastal Management Act 1995***.

Pending the approval and finalisation of the ***Marine and Coastal Act (MACA)***, which is set to supersede the current ***Coastal Management Act 1995***, the ***Marine and Coastal Strategy (MCS)*** will also supersede the current VCS. Consequently, the management strategies and policies as outlined in the Point Leo Management Plan will be updated where appropriate based on any changes to legislation and practices described in the finalised MCS.

#### **Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978**

The ***Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*** provides the reservation of Crown lands for public purposes, the appointments of committees of management for reserves, and for licensing and leasing of reserves for purposes approved by the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change.

A copy of the ***Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*** can be found in Government Gazette 34 p.2224, 30 August 1989.

#### **Residential Tenancies Act and Residential Tenancies (Caravan Parks and Moveable Dwellings Requirements and Standards) Regulations 2010**

***The Residential Tenancies Act and Residential Tenancies (Caravan Parks and Moveable Dwellings Requirements and Standards) Regulations 2010*** sets out tenancy provisions and standards.

Mornington Peninsula Shire is responsible under the Act to register the camping area for camping purposes. Three yearly CFA inspections and their subsequent report must be considered by the Council during the registration process.

#### **Environment Protection Act 1970**

The ***Environment Protection Act 1970*** provides legal framework for the establishment of environmental objectives and regulations established throughout the State for industry, commerce and general public. The Act incorporates the precautionary principle, protection of intergenerational equity, the 'polluter pays' principle and biodiversity protection. It places the responsibility of environmental management on the individuals, businesses and communities. Greater environmental performance is ideally achieved through collaboration and co-regulation rather than traditional 'command and control'.

#### **Wildlife Act 1975**

The ***Wildlife Act 1975*** was passed to establish procedures that promote the protection and

conservation of wildlife, the prevention of taxa of wildlife from becoming extinct, and the sustainable use of and access to wildlife, and to prohibit and regulate the conduct of persons engaged in activities concerning or related to wildlife. Permits to keep wildlife are issued pursuant to this Act.

### **Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988**

The ***Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988*** strives to conserve native biodiversity by preventing further loss and threat of extinction of any given native plant or animal species.

### **Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006**

The main purpose of the ***Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*** is to provide protection and awareness of Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria, inclusive of sites, places and objects, with the involvement of Aboriginal people. The Act recognises Aboriginal people as the “*primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of Aboriginal cultural heritage*” and establishes the Aboriginal Heritage Council of 11 Traditional Owners and Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs).

### **Planning and Environment Act 1987**

The ***Planning and Environment Act 1987*** establishes State planning and land use processes for individual council areas. Planning schemes utilised by councils are statutory documents setting out objectives, policies and provisions relating to land use, development, protection and conservation in the respective area the scheme refers to. Each planning scheme includes the State Planning Policy Framework, which contains general principles for land use and development, and specific policies associated with settlement, environment, housing, economic development and infrastructure. The local Planning Policy Framework sets a local and regional strategic policy context for a municipality (including Crown land), which contains the Municipal Strategic Statement and specific local planning policies.

### **Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines**

Regarding the permitted clearing of native vegetation, the ***Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines*** outline how impacts on Victoria’s biodiversity are assessed when an application to remove native vegetation is lodged. The Guidelines are an incorporated document in all Victorian planning schemes. In Victoria, a permit is required to remove, destroy or lop native vegetation. These regulations are known as the Native Vegetation Permitted Clearing Regulations. The removal of native vegetation is primarily regulated by the Victoria Planning Provisions. In certain circumstances, alternate assessment and/or approval processes are used to regulate the removal of native vegetation.

## **Regional legislation, policy and plans.**

### **Central Coastal Board & Coastal Action Plans**

The ***Central Coastal Board*** provides planning advice for the Minister for Energy, Environment and Climate Change for the area spanning from the coast of Breamlea in the Greater City of Geelong, to the Andersons Inlet in the Bass Coast Shire. The Board can form Coastal Action Plans (CAP) for parts of this region as permitted by the ***Coastal Management Act 1995***.

CAPs assist the implementation of the ***Victorian Coastal Strategy*** (VCC) at the regional scale. Using CAPs, strategies identified in the VCC can be further developed and tailored at local or issue-based levels. CAPs provide strategic direction for coastal management by identifying necessary priorities, actions and outcomes.

### **Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Management Authority/Regional Catchment Strategy**

The ***Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Management Authority*** (PPWPCMA) promotes and coordinates improved land, water and biodiversity management throughout the Port Phillip and Western Port catchments. The Port Phillip and Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy written



by the PPWPCMA describes the natural assets of the region, their connectedness across the region, and strategies for the sustainable use and management of such assets.

## Local policy and plans.

### *Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme (MPPS)*

The Mornington Peninsula Planning Scheme (MPPS) contains a range of policies and controls established for the use, development and protection of land within the municipality's boundaries. The policies are based on planning provisions set out in the Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP), which permit the insertion of policies relevant to the respective municipality.

The Peninsula's foreshore, as stated in ***Municipal Strategic Statements*** of the Mornington Peninsula Shire Council (MPSC), is of environmental and recreational significance and therefore should be protected from development which would diminish its environmental, conservation and recreational values.

Specific to the Point Leo Management Plan, the following controls set out by the MPSC are included;

- Environmental Significance Overlay: Schedule 11 (South Eastern Basalt Slopes), 17 (Streamlines), 20 (Cliff and Beach), 21 (Coastal Hinterland).
- Significant Landscape Overlay: Schedule 2 (Coastal Landscape), 3 (Scenic Roads), 4 (Scenic Recreation Sites) and 6 (National Trust Classified Landscape).
- Land Subject to Inundation Overlay.

Land within the Point Leo Foreshore Reserve is zoned as Green Wedge Zone Schedule 2 (GWZ2) and Public Park and Recreation Zone (PPRZ).

The purpose of a PPRZ is to recognise areas of public recreation and open space, protect and conserve areas of significance where applicable and provide commercial uses where appropriate.

## Appendix 2 Flora and Fauna Surveys

### List of fauna

<b>Fish</b>	Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo	Welcome Swallow	<b>Mammals</b>
Freshwater Shrimp	Laughing Kookaburra	White-browed Scrubwren	Koala
Short-finned Eel	Lewin's Rail	White-eared Honeyeater	Agile Antechinus
Common Galaxias	Little Pied Cormorant	White-faced Heron	Swamp Rat
Spotted Galaxias	Little Wattlebird	White-plumed Honeyeater	Common Brushtail Possum
Tupong	Magpie-lark	White-throated Needletail	Sugar Glider
Yellow-eyed Mullet	Masked Lapwing	Willy Wagtail	Common Ringtail Possum
	Mistletoebird	Yellow-faced Honeyeater	Black Wallaby
<b>Birds</b>	Musk Lorikeet	Yellow-tailed Black-cockatoo	Gould's Wattled Bat
Australian Magpie	New Holland Honeyeater		Lesser Long-eared Bat
Australian Raven	Noisy Miner	<b>Reptiles</b>	Large Forest Bat
Australian White Ibis	Pacific Black Duck	Eastern Three-lined Skink	Southern Forest Bat
Australian Wood Duck	Pacific Gull	Southern Water Skink	Little Forest Bat
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	Pied Cormorant	Delicate Skink	<b>Introduced/pests</b>
Brown Goshawk	Rainbow Lorikeet	Garden Skink	Common House Mouse
Brown Thornbill	Red Wattlebird	Southern Grass Skink	Black Rat
Chestnut Teal	Red-browed Finch	Weasel Skink	Spotted Turtle-dove
Common Bronzewing	Red-capped Plover	Blotched Blue-tongue Lizard	Common Blackbird
Crested Pigeon	Red-necked Stint	White-lipped Snake	Common Starling
Crested Tern	Silver Gull	Brown snake	Common Myna
Crimson Rosella	Silvereve	Black snake	Skylark
Dusky Moorhen	Singing Honeyeater	Copperhead snake	House Mouse
Eastern Rosella	Sooty Oystercatcher		Black Rat
Eastern Spinebill	Southern Boobook	<b>Amphibians</b>	Fox
Eastern Yellow Robin	Spotted Pardalote	Common Froglet	Feral cat
Fantail Cuckoo	Southern Boobook	Southern Bull Frog	Rabbit
Galah	Tawny Frogmouth	Spotted Marsh Frog	Dog
Golden Whistler	Straw-necked Ibis	Southern Brown Tree Frog	
Great Egret	Striated Pardalote	Verreaux's Tree Frog	
Grey Butcherbird	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo		
Grey Currawong	Superb Fairy-wren		
Grey Fantail	Swamp Harrier		
Grey Shrike-thrush	Tawny Frogmouth		

## List of flora

<b>Indigenous</b>	<i>Correa alba</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>
<i>Acacia Mearnsii</i>	<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	<i>Briz maxima</i>
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	<i>Briza minor</i>
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	<i>Cyathea australis</i>	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>
<i>Acacia pycnatha</i>	<i>Cymbonotus preissianus</i>	<i>Bromulus diandrus</i>
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	<i>Bromulus hordeaceus</i>
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	<i>Cymoglossum suaveolens</i>	<i>Cakile maritma</i>
<i>Acaena echinata</i>	<i>Cyperus lucidus</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Acaena novae-zelandine</i>	<i>Danthonia caespitose</i>	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>
<i>Acrotriche prostrata</i>	<i>Danthonia geniculata</i>	<i>Cardamine hirsute</i>
<i>Acrotriche serrulate</i>	<i>Danthonis laevis</i>	<i>Carpbrotus aequilaterus</i>
<i>Actites megalocarpa</i>	<i>Danthonia penicillata</i>	<i>Carpbrotus edulis</i>
<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	<i>Danthonia pilosa</i>	<i>Centarium erythraea</i>
<i>Agrostis aemula</i>	<i>Danthonia racemosa</i>	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>
<i>Agrestis avenacea</i>	<i>Danthonia semiannularis</i>	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
<i>Agrostis billardieri</i>		<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	<b>Introduced</b>	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
<i>Amphibolis antarctica</i>	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	<i>Circium vulgare</i>
<i>Amphibromus archeri</i>	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	<i>Conyza albida</i>
<i>Amyera pendulum</i>	<i>Acacia iteathylla</i>	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
<i>Apium prostratum</i>	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
<i>Asperula scoparia</i>	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	<i>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</i>	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>
<i>Blechnum minus</i>	<i>Agave Americana</i>	<i>Crassula multicava</i>
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
<i>Bolboschoenus caldwellii</i>	<i>Agrostis capillars</i>	<i>Critesion marinum</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp macrophylla</i>	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>
<i>Bursaria spinosa ssp. spinosa</i>	<i>Allium triguetrum</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Caladinea latifloia</i>	<i>Aloe ciliatum</i>	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	<i>Aloe saponaria</i>	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>
<i>Carrex appressa</i>	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
<i>Carrex breviculmis</i>	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>
<i>Carrex pumila</i>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Desmodium gunii</i>
<i>Carpbrotus rossi</i>	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	<i>Deyeuxia quadriseta</i>
<i>Cassinia aculeate</i>	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>
<i>Centella cordifolia</i>	<i>Artemisia sp.</i>	<i>Dianella rev. brevicaulis</i>
<i>Clematis arastita</i>	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	<i>Dianella rev. revolute</i>
<i>Clematis mycrophylla</i>	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	<i>Dichelachne crinite</i>
<i>Dichrondra repens</i>	<i>Isotoma fluviatilis ssp australis</i>	<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>
<i>Distichlis distichophylla</i>	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>

<i>Doodia media ssp. Australis</i>	<i>Juncus caespiticus</i>	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>	<i>Juncus holoschoenus</i>	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	<i>Lotus uliginosa</i>
<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	<i>Lyceum ferocissimum</i>
<i>Elymus scabrus</i>	<i>Juncus pauciflorus</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>
<i>Enchyaena tomentosa</i>	<i>Dactylic glomerata</i>	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	<i>Dacus carota</i>	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>
<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>	<i>Dalairea odorata</i>	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>
<i>Eragrostis brownie</i>	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	<i>Melaleuca stypheloids</i>
<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	<i>Ereharta longifolia</i>	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>
<i>Eucalyptus pryoriana</i>	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>
<i>Euchiton gymnocephalus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	<i>Myrsiphyllum scandens</i>
<i>Euchiton involucratu</i>	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	<i>Oxalis incarta</i>
<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>	<i>Eurphorbia pepus</i>	<i>Oxalis pes-cartae</i>
<i>Galium australe</i>	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>
<i>Gallium propinquum</i>	<i>Ficus carica</i>	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
<i>Geranium potentilloides</i>	<i>Fraxinus rotundifolia</i>	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
<i>Glyceria australis</i>	<i>Gallium aparine</i>	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	<i>Juncus planifolius</i>
<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	<i>Juncus procerus</i>
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	<i>Lepidosperma gladiatum</i>
<i>Goodina oavata</i>	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Gratiola peruviana</i>	<i>Geranium molle</i>	<i>Lepidosperma majus</i>
<i>Hakea nodosa</i>	<i>Gladius undalatus</i>	<i>Leptorhynchus tenuifolius</i>
<i>Haloragis heterophylla</i>	<i>Grevilla rosmarinifolia</i>	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	<i>Hakea salicifolia</i>	<i>Leptospermum laevagatum</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle hirta</i>	<i>Hake suaveolens</i>	<i>Leucopogon australis</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	<i>Hedra helix</i>	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i>	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	<i>Lobelia alta</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>
<i>Hypoplepis rugosula</i>	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>
<i>Isolepis Cernua</i>	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i>
<i>Isolepis inundata</i>	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	<i>Microtis unifolia</i>
<i>Muehlenbeckia adpressa</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>
<i>Muellerina eucalyptoides</i>	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>

<i>Myoporyum insulare</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
<i>Opercularia ovata</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	<i>Poa annua</i>	<i>Vinca major</i>
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	<i>Polycarpon tetrapyllum</i>	<i>Viola odorata</i>
<i>Oxalis perennana</i>	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>
<i>Ozothamnus ferrugineus</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>
<i>Ozothamnus turbinatus</i>	<i>Prunus carasifera</i>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
<i>Parsonsia brownii</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	
<i>Plantago varia</i>	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	
<i>Poa abillardieri</i>	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	
<i>Poa morrisii</i>	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	
<i>Poa poiformis</i>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	
<i>Poa tenera</i>	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	
<i>Polysctchum proleferum</i>	<i>Senecio elegens</i>	
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	
<i>Pteris tremula</i>	<i>Sieglingia decumbens</i>	
<i>Pultenaea stricta</i>	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	
<i>Ranunculus glabrifolius</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium iridifolium</i>	
<i>Ranunculus pumilio</i>	<i>Solanum linnaeaenium</i>	
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	
<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	
<i>Rumex brownie</i>	<i>Solanum pseudocapicum</i>	
<i>Rupia maritima</i>	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	
<i>Samolus repens</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	
<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	<i>Sporobolus indicus ssp. Africanus</i>	
<i>Senecio biserratus</i>	<i>Stellaria media</i>	
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	<i>Taraxacum hamata</i>	
<i>Senecio odoratus</i>	<i>Thinopyrum junceum</i>	
<i>Senecio spathulatus</i>	<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	
<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	



### Appendix 3 Financial Reporting

The Point Leo Foreshore Reserve Committee of Managements is audited annually by Livingstone Beckett and Associates.

Annually, Livingstone Beckett and Associates audit and provide an accompanying financial report to the Point Leo Foreshore Park and Reserve Committee of Management, which comprises the Statement by Members of the Committee of Management, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes for the financial year.

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Associations Incorporation Act 1991, and for such internal control as the Committee determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

After the annual financial report by registered certified practicing accountant the Point Leo Foreshore Park and Reserve accounts are passed on to DELWP.

On a monthly basis, all accounts are reconciled for the previous month and presented to the Committee of Management in Part B of the regular scheduled meeting. The Finance Subcommittee also meet quarterly to:

- Review profit and loss and cash flow statements .
- Review expected expenditure for both the short term management of the park and savings towards long term projects.
- Review wages, conditions and recommendations as passed down by Fair Work Australia.
- Construct recommendations accordingly to be presented to the whole Committee of Management for consideration.

Overleaf is the current five-year income and expenses forecast as prepared by the Finance Subcommittee in 2017 (Tables A3.1, A3.2, A3.3).

*Note on the expenses forecast.* Only expenses greater than \$10,000 have been included into this forecast. Expected expenses less than \$10,000 per annum (for example stair replacement, road repairs) are factored into the annual budget.

**Table A3.1: Point Leo Foreshore Park and Reserve Budget Forecast - income July 2014 - June 30, 2020. Blue cells denote budgeted figures, negative amounts in brackets eg. (\$24,000).**

<i>Income</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17 Q1</i>	<i>2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast</i>	<i>2017/18 Forecast</i>	<i>2018/19 Forecast</i>	<i>2019/20 Forecast</i>	<i>2020/21 Forecast</i>
Camping income	\$503,576.29	\$559,406.52	\$56,921.36	\$475,000.00	\$525,000.00	\$530,000.00	\$533,000.00	\$538,000.00
Parking income	\$57,203.70	\$92,001.81		\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
Parking seasonal	\$19,071.78	\$21,567.27		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Rental income	\$7,083.64	\$1,363.64		\$1,364.00	\$1,364.00	\$1,364.00	\$1,364.00	\$1,364.00
Permits	\$3,967.10	\$1,835.64		\$1,836.00	\$1,836.00	\$1,836.00	\$1,836.00	\$1,836.00
Grants				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Donations	\$124.38			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Income - other				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Beach cleaning subsidy		\$1,616.90		\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00
Interest received	\$147.28	\$7,195.80	\$105.48	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Washing machines	\$347.27			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous	\$202.50			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Interest received	\$12,643.14			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>\$604,367.08</i>	<i>\$684,987.58</i>	<i>\$57,026.84</i>	<i>\$580,300.00</i>	<i>\$630,300.00</i>	<i>\$635,300.00</i>	<i>\$638,300.00</i>	<i>\$643,300.00</i>



**Table A3.2: Point Leo Foreshore Park and Reserve Budget Forecast - expenses July 2014 - June 30, 2020. Blue cells denote budgeted figures, negative amounts in brackets eg. (\$24,000).**

Expenses	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 Q1	2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast	2017/18 Forecast	2018/19 Forecast	2019/20 Forecast	2020/21 Forecast
Accounting	\$4,179.13	\$2,491.97	\$2,786.35		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Aministration		\$1,839.62	\$14.80	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00
Bank charges	\$76.40	\$111.92		\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00
Merchant fee	\$3,119.44	\$5,696.29	\$681.63	\$5,015.00	\$5,015.00	\$5,015.00	\$5,015.00	\$5,015.00
Camp & park expenses	\$27,614.02	\$16,657.50	\$646.12	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Camp refunds	\$1,791.51	\$4,030.86	\$754.53	\$3,276.00	\$3,276.00	\$3,276.00	\$3,276.00	\$3,276.00
Conservation	\$7,522.05	\$10,157.08	\$7,060.64	\$3,096.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Cultural heritage		\$690.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
FBT		\$5,669.23		\$5,669.00	\$5,669.00	\$5,669.00	\$5,669.00	\$5,669.00
Hire P & Equip	\$109.09	\$1,872.72		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Insurance - Buildings	\$3,781.82	\$7,600.01		\$7,600.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,200.00	\$8,400.00	\$8,400.00
Light & Power	\$16,095.01	\$9,741.17	\$112.01	\$9,629.00	\$12,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00
Light & Power - Gas	\$9,739.99	\$16,216.00	\$2,471.46	\$13,745.00	\$20,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00
Office expenses	\$6,641.51	\$4,154.87	\$1,083.65	\$3,071.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00
Donation	\$1,724.00	\$1,320.00		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Permits & charges	\$1,813.88	\$1,227.99		\$1,228.00	\$1,228.00	\$1,228.00	\$1,228.00	\$1,228.00
Postage	\$160.91	\$164.55		\$165.00	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$165.00
Plant & equipment at cost	\$2,681.82				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Printing & stationery	\$280.00	\$904.99		\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00



<i>Expenses</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17 Q1</i>	<i>2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast</i>	<i>2017/18 Forecast</i>	<i>2018/19 Forecast</i>	<i>2019/20 Forecast</i>	<i>2020/21 Forecast</i>
Replacement asset purchases	\$3,454.09			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Uniforms, safety equipment	\$1,405.20	\$999.13	\$1,034.41	\$500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
Firewood	\$631.82	\$1,536.37	\$272.73	\$1,264.00	\$1,264.00	\$1,264.00	\$1,264.00	\$1,264.00
M V expenses				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Ute - Reg & ins.	\$581.82	\$593.45		\$593.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
Ute - R & M	\$514.86	\$445.72		\$446.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00
Tractor-Reg & ins	\$387.91	\$545.45		\$545.00	\$545.00	\$545.00	\$545.00	\$545.00
Tractor - R & M	\$1,247.63	\$3,375.15		\$3,375.00	\$3,375.00	\$3,375.00	\$3,375.00	\$3,375.00
Trailer Expenses	\$49.09		\$51.73	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
Fuel & Oil - Other	\$4,439.76		\$168.58	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Residential Expenses				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Res - Repairs & maintenance	\$39.88	\$95.00		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
R & M - Plant & equipment	\$2,811.95	\$2,442.82	\$162.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
R & M buildings	\$8,173.54	\$6,240.33	\$1,732.17	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
R & M drains	\$5,182.40	\$3,566.01	\$7,144.26	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Rates	\$3,074.70	\$2,964.05	\$2,747.95	\$216.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
Sundry expenses		\$5.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Telephone - Office	\$2,659.59	\$2,185.01	\$453.56	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00



<i>Expenses</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17 Q1</i>	<i>2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast</i>	<i>2017/18 Forecast</i>	<i>2018/19 Forecast</i>	<i>2019/20 Forecast</i>	<i>2020/21 Forecast</i>
Web Site Domain	\$263.64	\$343.64	\$263.64	\$80.00	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
Tipping Fees	\$18,720.46	\$21,353.28	\$923.40	\$20,430.00	\$22,000.00	\$23,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00
Toilet Requirements	\$6,100.82	\$7,553.39	\$738.83	\$7,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
WWTB maintenance	\$2,680.00	\$4,982.73	\$12,805.00		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Water use park	\$36,119.31	\$20,870.95	\$1,696.50	\$19,174.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
Wages & salaries	\$195,252.36	\$216,010.97	\$76,456.56	\$139,554.00	\$250,000.00	\$265,000.00	\$280,000.00	\$280,000.00
Staff amenities	\$768.09	\$440.05	\$72.37	\$600.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Employment expenses	\$18,543.40	\$19,068.97	\$6,954.74	\$12,114.00	\$20,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$22,000.00
Workcover	\$5,177.82	\$7,201.25	\$3,596.58	\$3,605.00	\$7,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00
FBT	\$2,742.90							
Sundry expenses	(\$1,525.15)							
RMS online bookings fees	\$3,033.00	\$2,757.00	\$313.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>\$409,861.47</i>	<i>\$416,122.49</i>	<i>\$133,199.20</i>	<i>\$317,177.00</i>	<i>\$479,874.00</i>	<i>\$502,174.00</i>	<i>\$524,474.00</i>	<i>\$524,474.00</i>
<i>Operating Profit (Loss)</i>	<i>\$ 194,505.61</i>	<i>\$ 268,865.09</i>	<i>\$ (76,172.36)</i>	<i>\$263,123.00</i>	<i>\$150,426.00</i>	<i>\$133,126.00</i>	<i>\$113,826.00</i>	<i>\$118,826.00</i>





**Table A3.3: Point Leo Foreshore Park and Reserve Budget Forecast - capital/extraordinary expenses July 2014 - June 30, 2020. Blue cells denote budgeted figures, negative amounts in brackets eg. (\$24,000).**

<i>Capital Costs / Extraordinary Expenses</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17 Q1</i>	<i>2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast</i>	<i>2017/18 Forecast</i>	<i>2018/19 Forecast</i>	<i>2019/20 Forecast</i>	<i>2020/21 Forecast</i>
Office design/ construction	\$277,386.57	\$2,379.09						
uncat building costs	\$25,000.00							
Toilet block project	\$975.00				\$200,000.00	\$250,000.00		
Outdoor furniture & equipment	\$48,047.54							
Camp kitchen				\$15,000.00				
DSAMP path				\$20,000.00				
Park improvements for link to C-Sewer		\$330,540.77	\$10,498.18	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Bike track								
Tractor 2022 \$25000								
Bike track				\$10,000.00				
Refurbishment of toilet block 5 \$25000								\$25,000.00
Point Leo to Shoreham path 2018						\$5,000.00		
Vehicle changeover					\$35,000.00			



<i>Capital Costs / Extraordinary Expenses</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17 Q1</i>	<i>2016/17 Q2-4 Forecast</i>	<i>2017/18 Forecast</i>	<i>2018/19 Forecast</i>	<i>2019/20 Forecast</i>	<i>2020/21 Forecast</i>
Environmental signs				\$0.00				
Kiosk & SLSC precinct 2020							\$0.00	\$15,000.00
Relief staff accommodation					\$40,000.00			
Powered sites upgrade								
Grey water site removal 2021/2022 @ 50%								\$45,000.00
Upgrade 240v power access points @ 50%								\$25,000.00
Asphalting of existing crushed rock roads 2021/2022 @ 50%								\$105,000.00
<i>Total capital expenditure</i>	<i>\$351,409.11</i>	<i>\$332,919.86</i>	<i>\$10,498.18</i>	<i>\$95,000.00</i>	<i>\$325,000.00</i>	<i>\$305,000.00</i>	<i>\$50,000.00</i>	<i>\$265,000.00</i>
<i>Yearly cash flow</i>	<i>(\$156,903.50)</i>	<i>(\$64,054.77)</i>	<i>(\$86,670.54)</i>	<i>\$168,123.00</i>	<i>(\$174,574.00)</i>	<i>(\$171,874.00)</i>	<i>\$63,826.00</i>	<i>(\$146,174.00)</i>
<i>Retained profits</i>	<i>\$ 558,966.00</i>	<i>\$ 422,852.00</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>TBA</i>
<i>Funds available for managing the Reserve estimate</i>	<i>\$402,062.50</i>	<i>\$358,797.23</i>	<i>\$272,126.69</i>	<i>\$440,249.69</i>	<i>\$265,675.69</i>	<i>\$93,801.69</i>	<i>\$157,627.69</i>	<i>\$11,453.69</i>



### *Appendix 3 Public Consultation*

Consultation yet to be completed.



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