

Protected areas in the Agnes Water/1770 area

Incorporates: Broadwater Conservation Park, Deepwater National Park (which includes Deepwater Resources Reserve which was amalgamated in 2001), Eurimbula National Park, Eurimbula Resources Reserve, Joseph Banks (Round Hill Head) Conservation Park and Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2.

Management Plan 1998

Extended May 2026

Prepared by: **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS), Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation.**

© State of Queensland 2026

The Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land. We recognise their connection to land, sea and community, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

This management statement does not intend to affect, diminish, or extinguish native title or associated rights.

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.



Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms. You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

For more information on this licence, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Disclaimer

All due diligence and care has been taken in the preparation of this document based on the information in the 1998 management plan. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties.

The Protected areas in the Agnes Water/1770 area Management Plan 1998 has been extended in 2026, in line with the Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (s120G). Minor amendments have been made. There has been no change to the statement's original management intent and direction.

If you need to access this document in a language other than English, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone Library Services on +61 7 3170 5470.

This publication can be made available in an alternative format (e.g. large print or audiotape) on request for people with vision impairment; phone +61 7 3170 5470 or email <library@detsi.qld.gov.au>

Park Overview

Park size	Broadwater Conservation Park	469ha
	Deepwater National Park	4858.3ha
	Eurimbula National Park	29776.2ha
	Eurimbula Resources Reserve	3240ha
	Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2	404.3ha
	Joseph Banks (Round Hill Head) Conservation Park	124.6ha
Bioregion	South Eastern Queensland	
QPWS region	South East Queensland	
Local government area	Gladstone Regional	
State electorate	Burnett	
Relevant legislation	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>	
	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal Land Act 1991</i>	
	<i>Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth)</i>	
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	
	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	
	<i>Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976</i>	
	<i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i>	

1. Introduction

This document contains the management plans for Eurimbula and Deepwater National Parks (Deepwater Resources Reserve area was amalgamated with Deepwater National Park in 2001), Eurimbula Resources Reserve, Joseph Banks and Broadwater Conservation Parks and Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2. These plans contain strategies to manage these areas under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

These management plans provide a regional approach to management and planning for the major coastal protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area. The parks covered by this document have related natural and cultural values and complementary recreation opportunities, settings and visitor groups and share management resources.

For ease of reference, the collective area of Eurimbula and Deepwater National Parks, Joseph Banks and Broadwater Conservation Parks, Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2 and Eurimbula Resources Reserve will be referred to in this document as the 'protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area' (refer to map 1)

PLANNING AREA

The planning area is composed of two national parks (Deepwater and Eurimbula National Parks), three conservation parks (Joseph Banks and Broadwater and Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2) and one resources reserve (Eurimbula Resources Reserve). The linking of these six protected areas into one planning scheme and this one document is desirable as they have related natural and cultural values, complementary recreation opportunities and share management resources.

Eurimbula National Park is divided into three sections, separated by the Tanti Holding and the Worthington- Pine Creek Timber Reserves. The coastal section of Eurimbula National Park, consisting of sandy lowlands, was gazetted in 1977. Arthurs Seat section in the mountains to the west was gazetted in 1979. The Rodds Peninsula section was gazetted in 1991 bringing the total area of Eurimbula National Park to 11970ha.

Eurimbula Resources Reserve encompasses the low coastal area between Middle Creek, Eurimbula Creek and Bustard Bay north of Eurimbula National Park.

Deepwater National Park is divided into two sections. The coastal section of Deepwater was gazetted in 1988. The Round Hill section was gazetted as a separate national park in 1979 but was amalgamated with Deepwater National Park in 1994.

The Deepwater Resources Reserve area which was also amalgamated with Deepwater National Park in 2001, encompasses high dunes and swales on the north-western boundary of Deepwater National Park.

Joseph Banks Conservation Park is situated to the north and east of the Town of Seventeen Seventy and includes nearly all the undeveloped terrain about the Round Hill Headland.

Broadwater Conservation Park is located at the mouth of the Broadwater estuary 30km south of Agnes Water. It is divided into two sections - Mitchell Creek (130ha) and Broadwater Creek (339ha).

Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2 is located 50km north-west of Bundaberg.

2. Management directions and purposes

DIRECTIONS

The protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area will be managed to preserve their exceptional natural and cultural values. Over much of the area, self-reliant, nature-based recreation will dominate, and the natural and cultural heritage values will remain largely undisturbed.

Visitors to the area will be able to experience a variety of recreation opportunities offered by the protected area estate ranging from easily accessed day use areas to a remote experience.

Low-key visitor facilities which are sensitively managed and sited, will be concentrated in recreation nodes within the various protected areas allowing the remaining area to be conserved in as natural a state as possible.

Mining of mineral sands may occur in the resources reserves in the future.

OVERALL PURPOSES

The purposes of management for the protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area will be to ensure:

Conservation

- the biodiversity within the protected areas is conserved;
- species of conservation significance, vegetation and animal habitats are protected from the impacts associated with increasing human use;
- fire management plans are developed to maintain the mosaic of vegetation and habitat types;
- identified rare and threatened species are studied and any necessary conservation measures are identified and implemented; and
- that the uninterrupted vistas of the coastal areas and headlands are retained and programs to rehabilitate degraded sites are undertaken.

Visitor use

- a variety of recreation opportunities are offered;
- quality recreation experiences are available through the appropriate design, siting and maintenance of all visitor facilities;
- relevant research and educational study is encouraged;
- visitor use is monitored and where necessary, visitor management strategies are adjusted to protect natural and wilderness values;
- visitor enjoyment of the area is enhanced through improved interpretation and education; and
- sites which pose a potential risk to visitor safety are identified and the risk managed appropriately.

Cultural heritage

- cultural and historical significance of the area is investigated, management strategies are developed, and where appropriate, cultural sites and/or significant historic sites are interpreted to the public.

Mineral resources

- provide opportunities for mining of the mineral sand deposits of the resources reserve in an environmentally responsible manner, should such operations prove economic in the future.

3. Basis for park management

REGIONAL CONTEXT

South-East Queensland biogeographic region's Bustard/Baffle coast is part of an ecosystem of coastal lowlands which forms a natural region from Gladstone south to Coffs Harbour in New South Wales.

The area has strong links to the Great Sandy Region in terms of its landscape components, climate, soils and vegetation. The extensive beaches and abundant waterways, diverse coastal vegetation and fauna, a range of reef, ocean and estuary based activities and undeveloped landscape make the Agnes Water/1770 area a growing visitor destination.

Urban and rural residential development along the coast, in conjunction with increasing visitor numbers, has intensified coastal usage at a number of locations. This has placed additional management demands on the protected area estate and foreshore reserves.

Mineral sand deposits held under mining leases in the coastal high dunes and stranded beach ridges of the district may or may not be economic to work in the future. Some of these extend into the resources reserve.

4. Values of the protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area

Landscape and scenery

From ancient parallel sand dunes, complex wetlands and low-lying woodlands to windswept headlands and the imposing bluffs of Arthurs seat, the protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area represent a diverse landscape of high scenic quality.

Biodiversity

The protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area have high conservation significance because each protected area conserves unique aspects of the region's diverse vegetation and habitats. Deepwater National Park represents a largely intact mosaic of dune and wetland vegetation no longer available in many parts of Queensland. In addition to the high structural and floral diversity of Eurimbula National Park, the transition of vegetation and landform is unique in central Queensland. A significant example is the low-lying rainforest found on the coastal sand ridges. The only other such occurrence is in the Cooloola and K'gari sections of Great Sandy National Park.

The complex habitat types represented by the various protected areas provide viable and valuable habitat for an abundance of native fauna. Deepwater National Park also provides a natural buffer along the eastern beaches, an important site for nesting turtles.

The conservation of the seven protected areas in the vicinity of Agnes Water/1770 provides a good opportunity to conserve a full transition of landform and associated habitats from the coastal high dunes to the freshwater system of the interior, from the fringing mangroves, low-lying rainforest and woodland to the montane heaths of Arthur's Seat.

Water catchment

The protected areas' wetlands and streams provide valuable fish habitats and nurseries. Whilst detailed knowledge of the freshwater fauna in these localities is limited, the geographic location would point to a diversity of species, rather than an abundance.

Deepwater Creek and its tributaries lie partly within Deepwater National Park. This creek system comprises one of the few remaining intact acid freshwater systems in Queensland. The conservation of Deepwater National Park (including the Round Hill section) and Broadwater Conservation Park provides the opportunity to conserve a significant portion of this significant coastal freshwater system.

Cultural values

The protected areas are part of the territory of the Gooreng Gooreng Aboriginal people. Comprehensive surveys to identify the cultural resource base in these areas are yet to be undertaken. The rich marine and freshwater resources in and around the protected areas suggest that further investigation is likely to reveal additional archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Given the antiquity of the dune formations, there is the possibility that any archaeological material located may be of considerable age.

The protected areas have high historical significance, in particular Joseph Banks Conservation Park which is considered to be Captain Cook's first landing place in Queensland. In recognition of this first contact point, the whole of the park has been listed on the Queensland Heritage Register.

Recreation values

The protected areas include extensive portions where there is little evidence of human interference, providing experiences of remoteness, solitude and timelessness. The reserves' natural vegetation and wetlands, as well as adjacent sandy beaches, oceanic and estuarine elements, create extensive opportunities for nature-based and outdoor recreation, in keeping with these attributes.

Education values

The protected areas provide an ideal natural and cultural resource for formal and informal education. Opportunities can be allowed for all sectors, including school groups and local interest groups, can use the protected area system to study the diversity of ecosystems. Public appreciation of the protected areas' values can be increased by reference to the conspicuous impacts of development on the coastal zone and associated communities.

Scientific values

All aspects of the protected area environments, from the biological components to the social components, present opportunities for scientific research.

The research data gathered on turtles make Wreck Rock in Deepwater National Park an important site for research. This area provides a relatively safe and convenient research base.

The protected areas have potential as control sites for the evaluation of rehabilitation techniques for mineral sand extraction areas and the associated coastal wetland systems.

Tourism and economic values

Protected areas can make a substantial contribution to regional development by providing natural resources that attract visitors to rural regions. The protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area, when included with the offshore marine parks are, and can increasingly be recognised as, a major tourist attraction in the region. They offer significant economic benefits to the Miriam Vale shire and, with proper planning, to the local communities of the Town of 1770 and Agnes Water.

Deepwater Resources Reserve contains the southernmost extensions of a major mineral sand ore body (rutile, zircon and ilmenite) which trends southwards from Agnes Water. If this proves economic to work in the future, there would be a major economic benefit to the area as well as the surrounding regional and state economies. Eurimbula Resources Reserve contains a small deposit of ilmenite which is uneconomic on its own but may be economic to work if mining operations are established elsewhere in the district.

5. Management settings

Management settings have been applied to the protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area. This scheme will promote consistent and appropriate management both within and between protected areas. Each setting has specific defined characteristics of management which were defined by considering:

- policy, tenure or legislative factors;
- requirements to protect biodiversity and cultural values;
- recreation opportunities;
- management requirements;
- visitor safety; and
- special uses and existing facilities and structures.

The following table gives a general description of the management settings applied to the protected areas of the Agnes Water/1770 area. These settings are reflected in the desired outcomes and proposed policies, guidelines, and actions for each of the seven protected areas. For the management plan of each protected area there is a map indicating the management setting/s applied.

Management criteria	MANAGEMENT SETTING CLASS				
	Remote natural	Natural	Natural - recreation	Recreation	Developed
Principal purposes	Conservation and low-level recreation	Conservation, low level recreation; possibly short-term mining in resources reserve.	Conservation, low to medium level recreation	Conservation, medium level recreation, presentation; limited resource use	High level recreation, presentation, conservation; limited resource use
Description	Pristine natural areas with minimal evidence of modern human activity. Usually large, remote areas.	Predominantly natural areas with only slight disturbance. Inconspicuous evidence of modern human activity in small, limited areas. Larger disturbance in resources reserve if mining occurs.	Predominantly natural areas with some disturbance and modern human activity apparent at specific sites.	Mostly natural areas, but with disturbance and modern human activity apparent at some sites.	Modified immediate environment but with natural or rural background. Human activity conspicuous. Small areas, usually near edge of protected area.

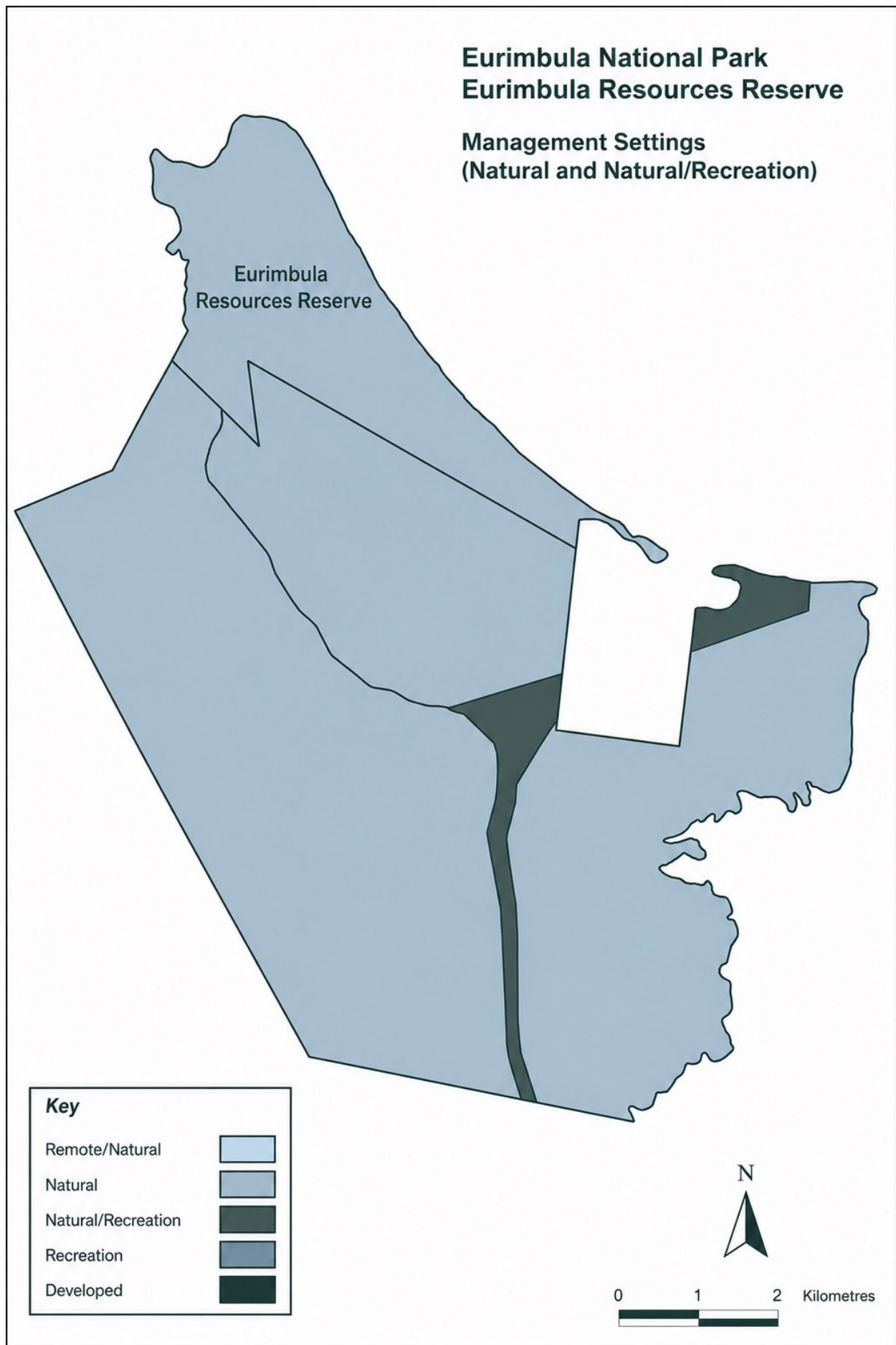
6. Permits and agreements

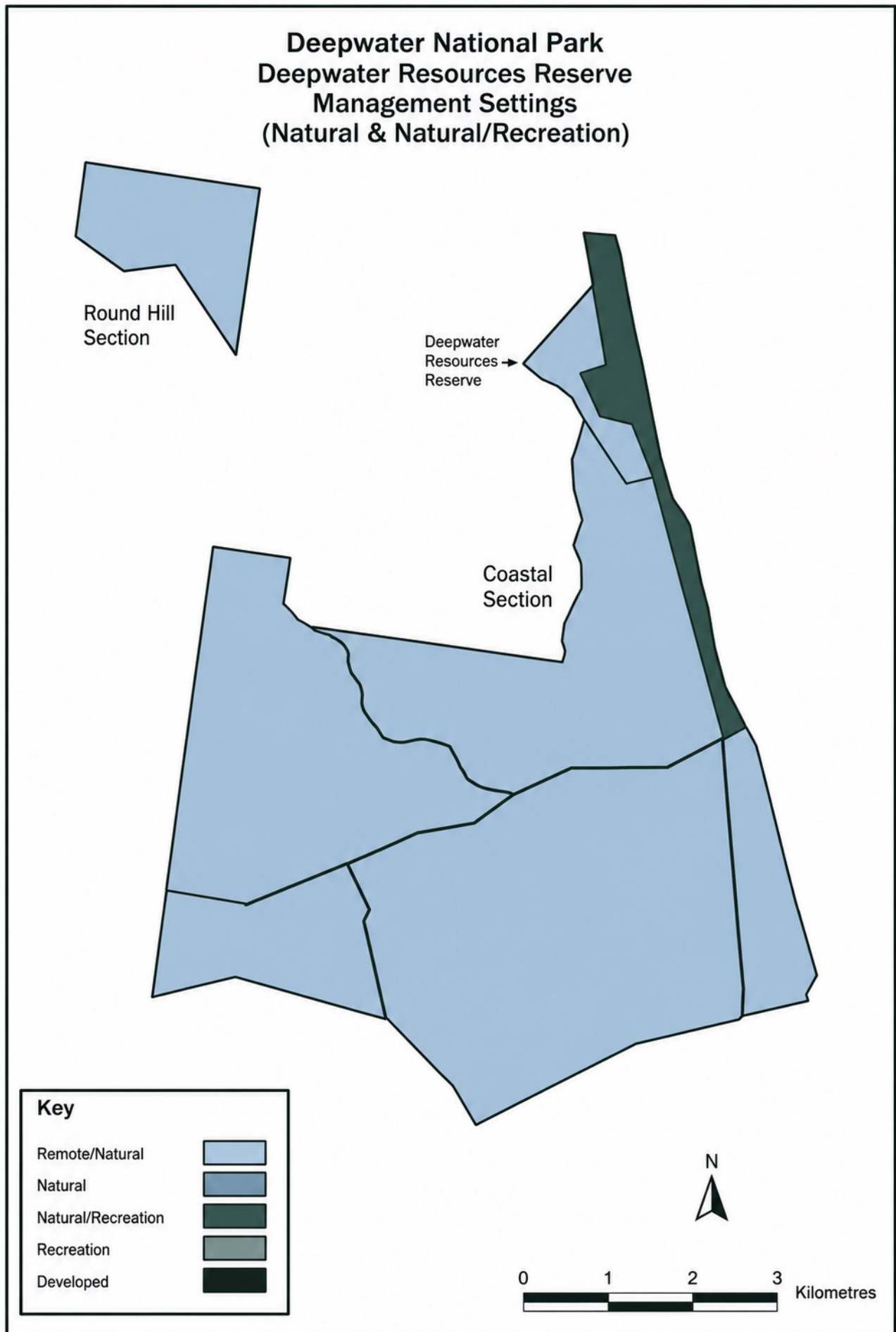
A number of activities within the protected areas are subject to current permits or agreements which have considerable relevance in planning and management. These are:

- a special (stock grazing) lease for the western side of the coastal section of Eurimbula National Park; an authority for the extraction of water and associated pipeline alignments has been issued under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the Nature Conservation Regulations 1994 to the relevant local government over part of Joseph Banks Conservation Park;
- mining leases issued under the *Mineral Resources Act 1989* over the Eurimbula Resources Reserve;
- the resources reserve is jointly managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD), with the former being primarily responsible for conservation and recreation matters, and the DNRMMRRD being primarily responsible for the management of mining;
- a proposal for the Miriam Vale Shire Council to be gazetted as trustees under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and jointly manage in association with DETSI, the Joseph Banks, Broadwater and Mouth of Baffle Creek 2 Conservation Parks;
- a stock grazing permit which expires in 1999 for the Swan Point area of Rodds Peninsula section of Eurimbula National Park; and
- three commercial activity permits for tourist purposes have been issued over protected areas in the vicinity of Agnes Water/1770.

7. Maps







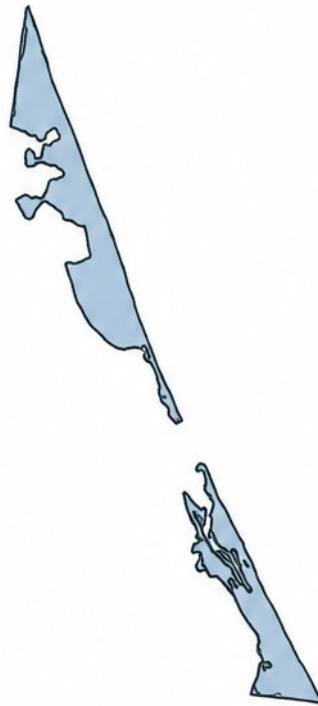
Joseph Banks Conservation Park

Management Settings (Natural, Recreation & Developed)



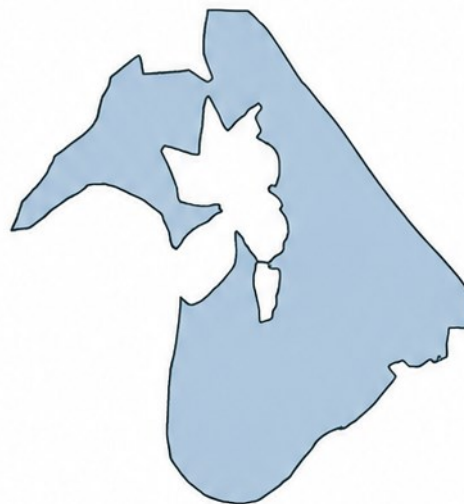
Broadwater Conservation Park

**Management Settings
(Natural)**



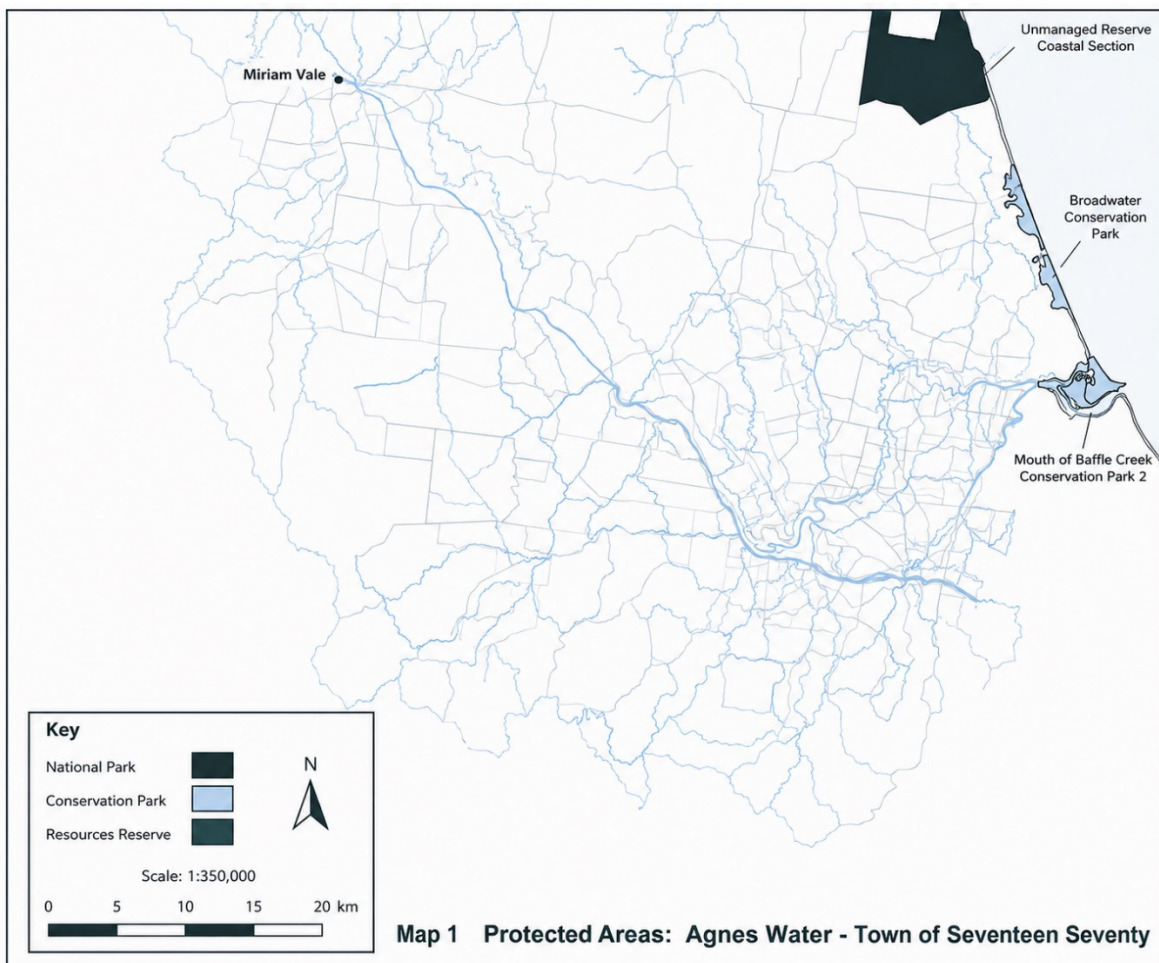
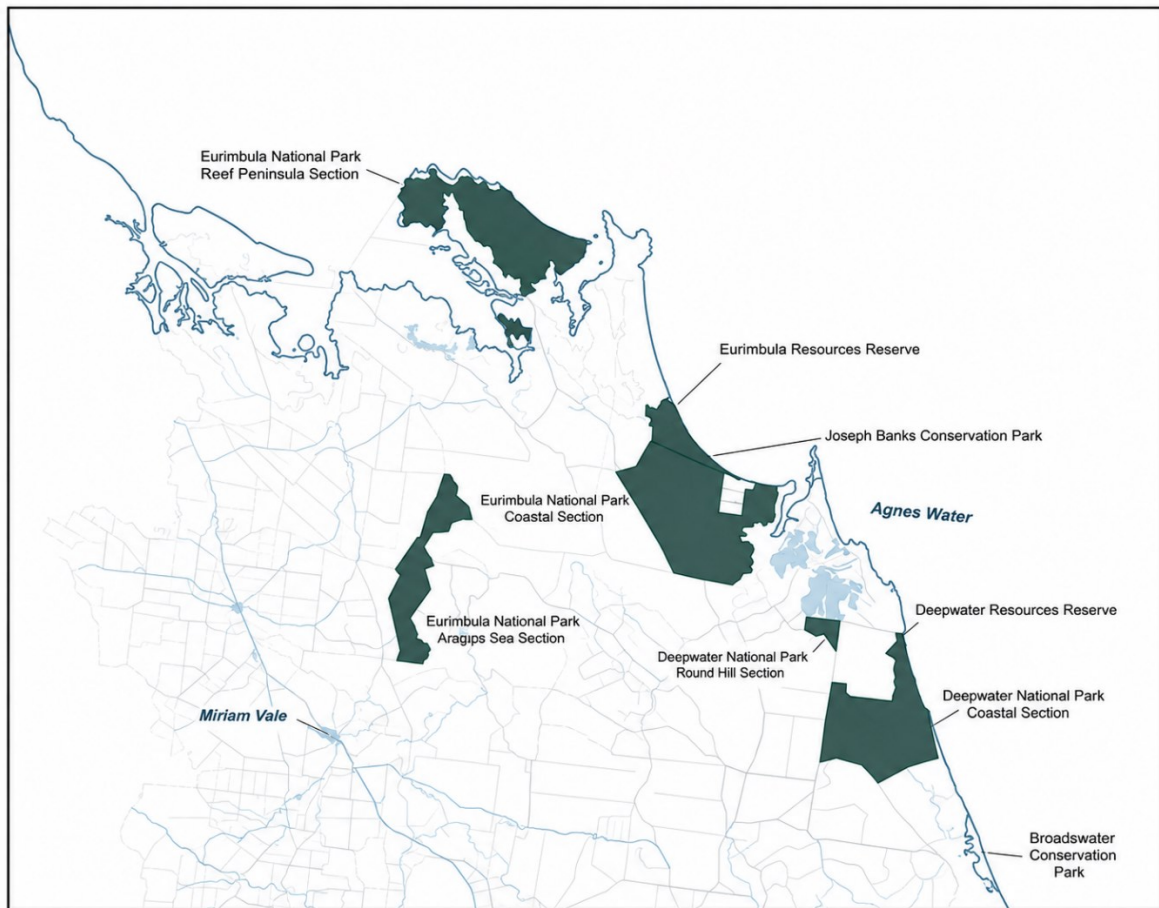
Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2

**Management Settings
(Natural)**



Key

Remote/Natural	
Natural	
Natural/Recreation	
Recreation	
Developed	



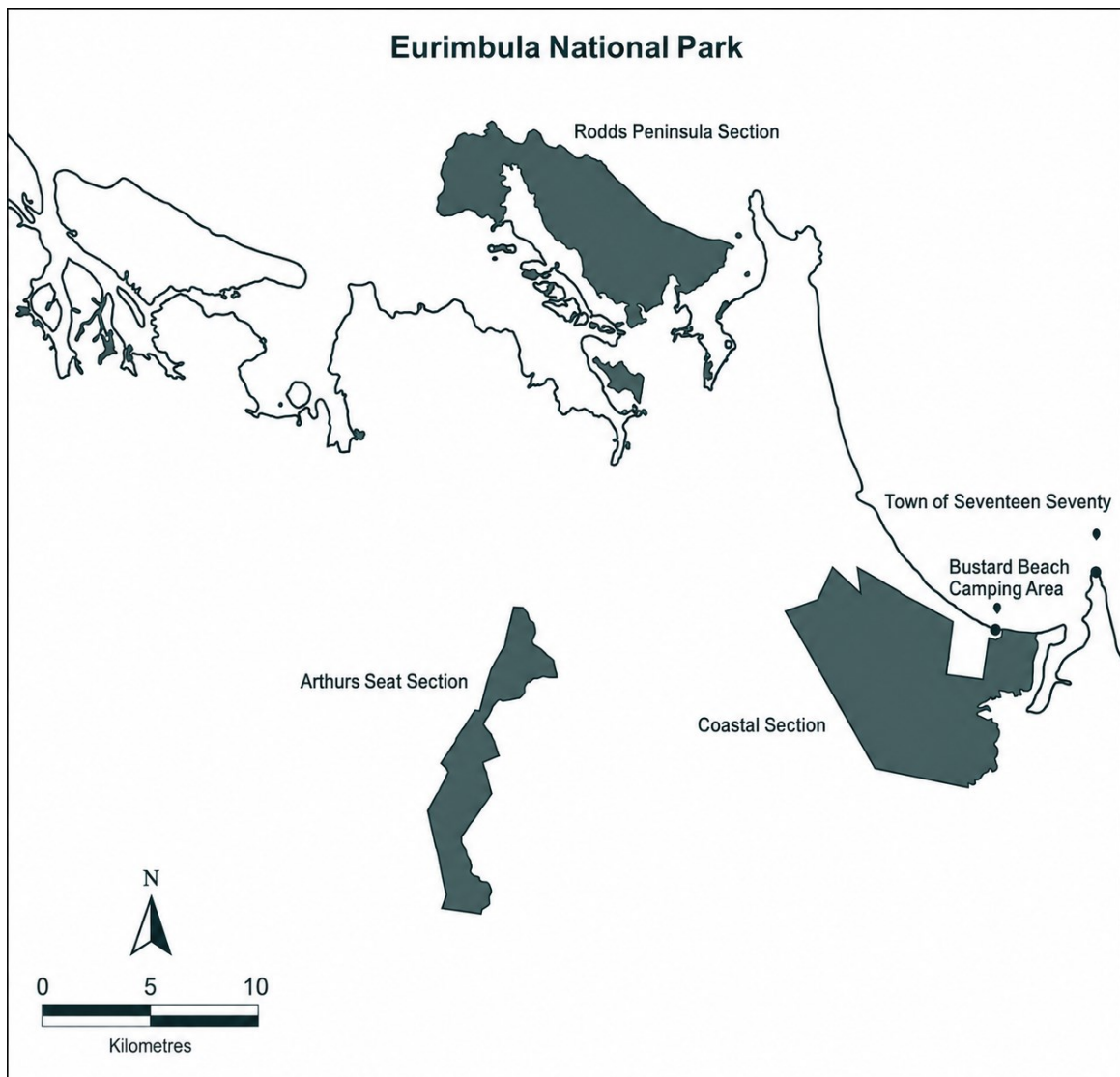
8. Eurimbula National Park Management Plan

Purposes of management

Eurimbula National Park will be managed for the following purposes:

- maintaining the variety of biological communities that exist within the park;
- protecting all landforms, geological features and processes that sustain them;
- maintaining viable populations of vulnerable species and those species at or near the limits of their geographic range;
- conserving the integrity of the sand dune and estuarine systems and freshwater creek catchments;
- preserving the cultural heritage values of the park in consultation with relevant community representatives;
- providing a variety of recreation opportunities including camping, bushwalking and sightseeing;
- providing opportunities for visitors to experience and learn about the ecology and geomorphology of the park; providing opportunities for scientific research in disturbed and undisturbed sites;
- providing for co-operative management with the stock grazing lessee and the owners of the freehold inholding; and
- complementing the conservation of natural elements within the region in general and in particular adjacent local government reserves, unallocated State lands, townships, adjoining private lands, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, State Marine Park and Rodds Bay Dugong Protection Area.

These management purposes are listed in priority order. This ranking reflects a hierarchy for planning/management decisions and actions.



Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native plants Eurimbula National Park has high species and ecosystem diversity. The coastal section of the park contains an extensive area of closed forest on low stranded beach ridges which contains rare or threatened plants e.g. <i>Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i> and <i>Alyxia sharpei</i>, of which little is known. Current impacts on the closed forest relate to weed invasion of disturbed areas, in particular, areas subject to grazing and 4WD use. A significant portion of the closed forest occurs on a freehold inholding within the park Over 40 plant community types have been identified in the park's three sections. A number of these communities are biogeographically important because of their limited occurrence, geographic range, biological value or response to disturbance. Of particular value is the <i>Eucalyptus mollucana</i> woodlands which occurs in a small area north-west of Eurimbula Creek and the montane heaths of Arthurs Seat. The park's vegetation is floristically abundant with at least 420 recorded native plant species and over 100 plant families, displaying an overlap of species with northern and southern affinities. Rodds Peninsula has a detailed vegetation map. The other two sections require more detailed resource mapping.	Additional assessment of vegetation communities and species distribution is undertaken. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated where appropriate. Ongoing evaluation to assess the effectiveness of management action is undertaken.	Areas subject to human disturbance will be revegetated with species propagated from local plants, occurring naturally on the park. Areas subject to natural erosion processes will not be revegetated unless such erosion threatens facilities, infrastructure or the long-term viability of restricted vegetation communities or significant flora. Specific vegetation communities that are restricted to the park or are not common on the protected area estate, will be monitored to determine their status and conservation requirements and strategies needed to ensure their long-term viability. Co-operative management arrangements for the closed forest on the freehold inholding will be investigated. Recreational use of areas containing restricted vegetation communities and/or significant plants will be monitored and use patterns modified where necessary. Monitoring of species identified as having special significance will be undertaken at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices if required.
Native animals Native fauna is abundant because of the diversity of habitat types in the park and adjoining areas. Arboreal mammals such as yellow-bellied glider, birds such as the glossy black cockatoo and peregrine falcon and a range of invertebrates are key species. Eurimbula Creek and its tributaries provide valuable freshwater and marine habitat. Whilst little is known of the freshwater fauna in this locality, the marine fauna has been sampled over many years. The ocean beaches of the Rodds Peninsula section and Bustard Beach are used as nesting sites by turtles. No resource material is available for the Arthurs Seat section, with limited information on the other areas.	The diversity of native fauna is protected by maintaining natural habitats and by carefully managing the effects of introduced species, fire and human activities. Species recognised as being of special significance are protected.	DETSI will continue to research and survey the native fauna populations of the park and their habitat requirements. This program will cover: - the presence and location of rare and endangered species in the park and the measures necessary for their conservation; - the effect of fire and grazing on native animal populations; - and monitoring of species identified as having special significance will be undertaken at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices. Recreational use of areas containing restricted populations and/or significant species may be controlled if the long-term viability of such species and communities is being threatened by the activity. Recreational fishing in the park will be subject to the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and Regulations and <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> and Regulations. The taking of mud crabs <i>Scylla serrata</i> in Eurimbula National Park will not be permitted. This will be enforced by a Regulatory Notice.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Introduced plants and animals The park contains significant populations of groundsel. To a lesser extent populations of giant rats-tail grass, prickly pear and rubbervine are of concern and subject to management actions. Populations of foxes and cats exist on the park. Visitors occasionally bring domestic animals. DETSI receives complaints about cattle grazing outside the stock grazing lease area which is having significant impact upon the vegetation - especially the wetlands and dunes.	The numbers and impacts of introduced species on the park are reduced. No new introduced species become established on the park. A program is established to monitor and control the distribution and abundance of weed species on the park.	An action plan for the control of introduced plant and animal species, particularly those identified as a threat e.g. feral cats, groundsel and giant rats- tail grass will be developed and implemented for the park. A program of periodic contact with the stock grazing lessee and park neighbours will be established and a joint lessee/neighbour control program for introduced species will be established. A policy of no cattle grazing on sections of the park outside the stock grazing lease or permit areas will be adopted.
Fire management The impact of fire on the diversity of habitats and species on the park is not fully understood. Management has been, and in the short term must continue to be, based on analysis of the effects of past fires. Fire history records have been kept for the last ten years. The occurrence of fire on the park has been regular (annually) and often of a prescribed nature. There is evidence from surveys, in some sections of the park, that fire frequency and intensity, in conjunction with other disturbances such as drought and grazing, is reducing diversity, particularly in the mid and lower-stratum habitat. The fire management plan is nearing completion. Rotational burning regimes have been set for the Rodds Peninsula and coastal sections.	Park visitors, infrastructure and adjacent property are protected from the impacts of fire. Species diversity within communities is maintained or enhanced and populations of rare and threatened wildlife are protected.	Develop and implement a fire management plan which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and bushfire response procedures. Review this plan on an annual basis. Consult with the stock grazing lessee when developing a fire management plan. Continue to monitor and document the fire history of the park including date, source of ignition, extent, intensity and recovery. Ranger-in-Charge to regularly liaise with lessees, neighbours and local rural fire brigades on DETSI fire management practices to achieve more integrated fire management to protect park values. Incorporate a fire management component in education programs.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Landscape, soil and catchment protection Eurimbula National Park soils are erosion prone. Camping areas, vehicle tracks and beach access paths are areas of concern. The wetland areas are also susceptible to compaction from pedestrian and vehicle use. Revegetation of disturbed areas has relied upon natural regeneration. The exception is in a small, mined area on Rodds Peninsula where rehabilitation was attempted by the mining company. This area is now subject to severe prickly pear infestation. Other land uses outside the park, but within the catchment of creeks that form part of the park, have the potential to impact on water quality, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and associated fauna. Within the catchment for the Bustard Bay area, rural and mining development and the presence of transport corridors are potential threats.	Protection of the park's estuarine systems, creek systems and wetlands from disturbance. Protection of the park's landform patterns, soils, dune systems and landscapes from disturbance. Foreshore and dune areas are protected from erosion, particularly resulting from human interference. The park is protected from the negative impacts of adjacent land management. Upstream catchment management practices have minimal impact on the park.	Vehicles, camping, built structures and fires will be excluded from areas prone to erosion. Advice on best practice will be sought on appropriate actions for limiting damage to foreshore areas. Controlled access points will be constructed to minimise damage to foreshores by visitors. Existing and proposed structures will be assessed to ensure that the visual character of the landscape is not compromised. Existing structures that are visually obtrusive will be removed or screened by vegetation. Maintenance works on access roads, fire lines, camping areas and pedestrian paths on the park will be undertaken in a manner that creates a minimum amount of disturbance to surrounding vegetation. Ongoing liaison with the stock grazing lessee and neighbours will emphasise the importance of stock control and appropriate use of fire to minimise erosion and damage to the park's landscape. Liaise with neighbours along the park's boundary on co-operative conservation measures to protect the natural vegetation. Visitor access may be controlled or restricted in any areas, or during extreme weather conditions, where soil instability and drainage could be adversely affected.
Cultural heritage The coast and hinterland of the area have been inhabited by the Gooreng Gooreng people for at least 3000 years. Though some midden and quarry sites have been recorded, no comprehensive survey data is available indicating the extent and significance of cultural heritage values of the park. In recent years, Aboriginal presence in the district has increased as a result of the efforts of the Gurang Land Council. A certain amount of research has been undertaken to document the park's significance to Aboriginal people. The University of Queensland is undertaking a site recording program of Aboriginal cultural resources in the area. The park has a long history of European settlement and contains some sites of historical significance such as 19th century grave sites.	Park management reflects the interests of Aboriginal people. Park management reflects its historical significance. Cultural heritage values for the park are identified.	Continue to research the indigenous and European cultural values of the park by involving the local community, including the Gooreng Gooreng people and heritage societies in identifying places of cultural heritage significance. Ensure the involvement of local Aboriginal people in any proposal to implement any major development action or interpretive program, to ensure that such activities are appropriate and compatible with the area's cultural values. Surface archaeological investigations will be undertaken prior to any site development work and track realignments. Protection and identification of any significant Aboriginal sites will be undertaken as required under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>. The possibility of a project will be explored, to assess and record any information on historical places and events by actively seeking out people knowledgeable in the history of the area and developing a resource guide based on their recollections and experience. Protection of any significant historical places will follow principles set out in the Burra Charter. Identify and nominate those places which would be suitable for inclusion in the Queensland Heritage Register.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Visitor use: Recreation occurs mainly in the coastal sections and is generally associated with fishing and beach-based activities. Some bushwalking occurs along the coast and creeks. Visitor numbers are seasonal and peak at holiday times. Whilst no figures are available for annual day use, in 1996-97 the park was used by 1288 campers. The most common length of stay is three nights, but this falls to two nights during winter. The size of camping groups is closely allied to public holidays, when the group sizes increase to a mean of 4.5 from the normal mean of 3.0. Groups generally include local residents and visitors from regional centres such as Rockhampton, Gladstone and Bundaberg. Interstate and overseas visitor numbers are low. Visitor use is concentrated at Bustard Beach where a camping area is provided. Low levels of camping occur at Pancake Creek, Point Richard and Mort Creek, which are traditional bush camping spots on Rodds Peninsula, accessed by boat. The beaches and estuaries adjacent to the park are the major attraction and use zone. The natural park environment is one of the main values on which the quality of the visitor experience depends. High visitor numbers can cause environmental degradation.	An appropriate range of nature-based recreation opportunities, which highlight the park's character and complement other local and regional settings. Camping on the park is complementary to existing opportunities offered off-park and is directed towards self-reliant low impact camping. Visitors behave responsibly towards the park's natural and cultural features and ensure their own and other visitors' safety.	Develop co-operative liaison with: - neighbours and local communities regarding access, promotion and use of park areas; - local government on the promotion and use of off-park recreation areas; and - user groups to evaluate attitudes and expectations. Develop a master plan for the area with a natural/recreation management setting, considering places of cultural heritage. Continue to evaluate and document the park's regional economic impact. Continue to monitor visitor numbers. Such monitoring will involve vehicle counts, permit statistics and traffic counters. Close areas for rehabilitation if damage to sites and surrounding vegetation communities occurs. Regular Ranger patrols of high visitation sites including camping areas and beach access tracks to be undertaken. Ensure pre-visit information makes visitors aware of appropriate nature-based activities that are permitted on the park, and of regulations regarding fire, generators and domestic animals. Incorporate visitor behaviour issues into interpretive programs and provide information to local accommodation centres and tourist operators on regulations for park use. Monitor recreational impacts on the park against a set of acceptable limits for each setting. There will be no campfires permitted in the coastal section of this park to minimise the risk of bushfires resulting from campfire escapes.
Recreation and tourism Visitor facilities: There is a site plan for the Bustard Beach area. The present camping area at Bustard Beach has a composting toilet, rainwater and washing water, picnic tables, boat ramp and a self-registration station. Sixteen permanent sites and four overflow sites are available. This capacity is sufficient to accommodate demand except for peak use times and is consistent with the overall setting. The existing toilet is coping with current use. A small area adjacent to the campground serves as a day-use site but has no facilities. There is a lookout area at Ganoonga Noonga but there is no built viewing structure. The track to the lookout does not meet classification standards. Informal camp sites are available on Rodds Peninsula but there is no self-registration station.	Recreational facilities do not compromise the park's natural and cultural heritage values.	The site plans for the main visitor use areas are revised. A set of maintenance standards applying to park infrastructure will be developed and implemented. Human waste and wastewater management at Bustard Beach will be reviewed in accord with acceptable standards and usage patterns. No picnic or public amenities will be provided on the Arthurs Seat and Rodds Peninsula sections of the park. Consideration will be given to the installation of a self-registration station off park to cover the main boat launching points and track entrances. The track to Ganoonga Noonga lookout will be progressively upgraded to a suitable standard.

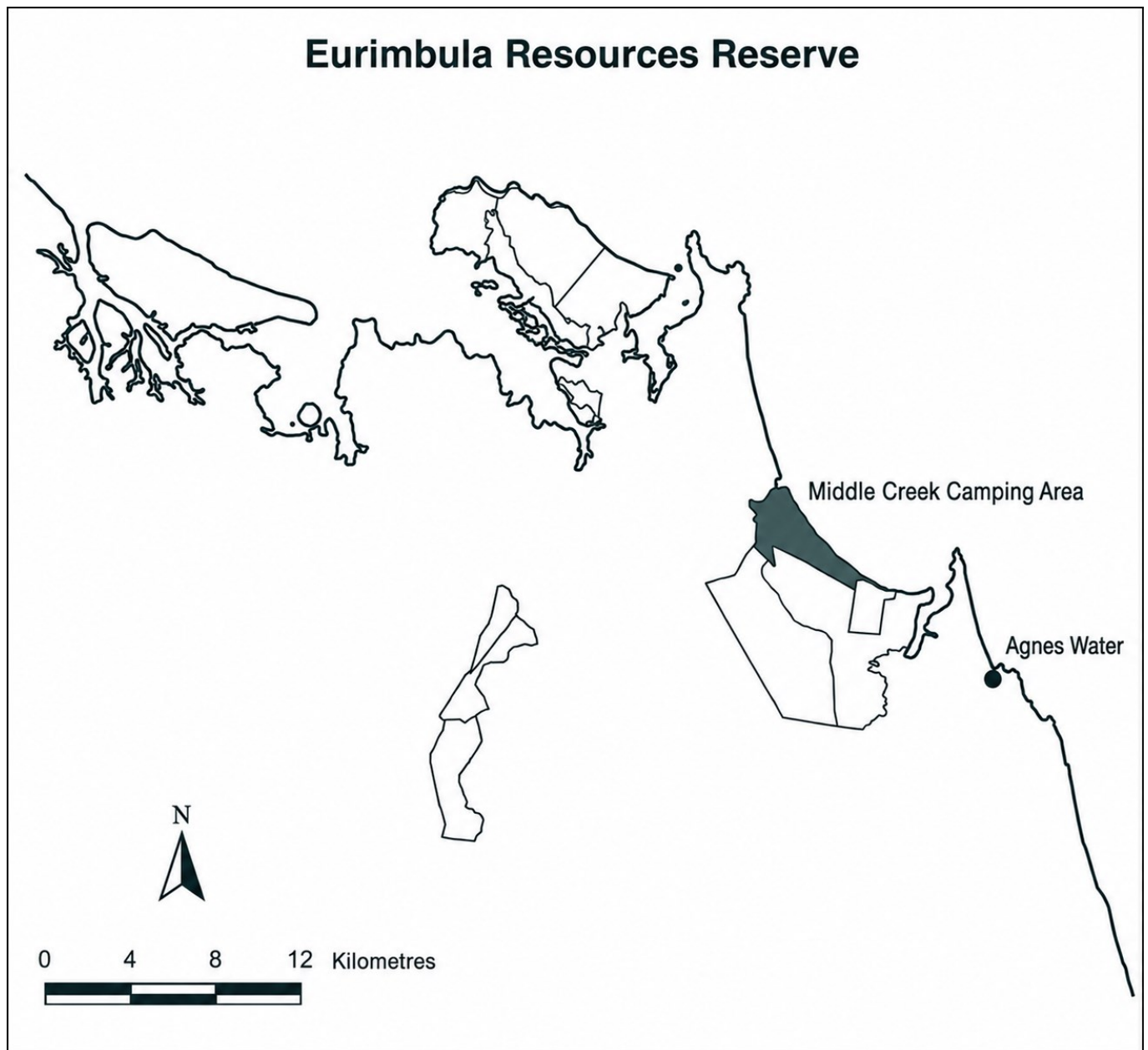
Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Recreation access: A number of submissions have identified ease of access as a problem, especially to Bustard Beach and Middle Creek. There are roads to these areas. The road to Middle Creek is suitable only for 4WD vehicles, however conventional drive vehicles regularly access Bustard Beach when conditions are suitable. Access to the Rodds Peninsula and Arthurs Seat sections of the park is closed to vehicles. These sections of the park are managed as remote natural areas. Boats are launched behind Bustard Beach into Eurimbula estuary. Visitors occasionally access the park by boat from the Town of 1770. A transport and services corridor has been identified to the west of the coastal section of the park. The beaches adjacent to the park sections are managed by the DNRMMRRD with motor vehicle use controlled by the Miriam Vale Shire Council.	Recreational access does not compromise the park's natural or cultural conservation values.	Take measures, including the use of signs, gates and barriers to prevent off-road driving and unauthorised beach access. Information outlining the prohibition of off-road driving within the park due to the effects it can have on the natural and cultural values will be incorporated in park visitor information. No vehicles will be allowed beyond the Bustard Beach parking areas, except for those authorised by the Miriam Vale Shire Council. The Middle Creek track will remain a 4WD track and will not receive any special upgrading for recreational use. Close the Middle Creek track north of the Bustard Beach access to unauthorised vehicle use in extreme wet weather or high danger fire conditions. Access to the Rodds Peninsula section will remain boating and walk-in only. This will be enforced by a regulatory notice and/or a traffic control notice. Arthurs Seat section will remain walk-in only, subject to the issue of a regulatory notice. When the proposed service corridor between Agnes Water and Turkey Beach is constructed, the Middle Creek 4WD access track will be diverted to this road and the current track north of the Bustard Beach access will be closed.
Recreation and tourism Visitor safety: DETSI has an obligation to minimise risks to the public on the park. Activities occurring adjacent to the park in timber reserves and between high and low water marks are the responsibility of the DNRMMRRD and the Miriam Vale Shire Council Visitor safety issues include cliff edges on rocky outcrops in the Arthurs Seat section of the park, boating and fishing in the creeks especially at night, swimming in dangerous tidal conditions and fire from bushfires or prescribed burns creating a risk to visitors or the public and/or property adjacent to the park.	The exposure of park users to perceived risks is reduced.	Minimise the potential for visitor injuries through signs including warning signs; safety messages in all brochures and displays; verbal messages in the Town of 1770 information centre; and law enforcement. Maintain all built structures and controlled beach access surfaces in a safe condition through regular inspections and maintenance as part of a risk management program. During extreme park-wide events, such as in bushfire, provide information at entrances and implement an evacuation plan. At other times, inform visitors of the danger, the possible consequences and safe behaviour to adopt.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Commercial operations: Commercial activities conducted on a national park require permits. Permit holders are required to abide by conditions of the permit in relation to the use of the park, activities conducted, access, visitor safety and behaviour. Commercial activity permits that include Eurimbula National Park are current for three tour operators. Tour activities are concentrated along the main access track to Bustard Beach. Enquiries have been made about using an amphibious vehicle to conduct a commercial tour operation in the coastal section of the park, including Eurimbula Creek.	Park use by commercial operators complies with Departmental guidelines and causes minimal environmental impact to the park and is in keeping with other visitor use plans.	Commercial use of the park will be monitored to identify any associated degradation of resources. Findings will be used to control, and if appropriate restrict, commercial activities. Continue to liaise with operators to ensure they all hold current permits. Encourage nature-based commercial activities. Ensure tour operators have correct information on the natural environment and cultural heritage significance of the park. Vehicle-based tours will be restricted to the coastal section of the park using only small 4WD type vehicles. Commercial activities in the Rodds Peninsula section will be camper and visitor drop off and non-motorised land-based tours only. Review permit system annually in terms of numbers, Departmental regulations and available facilities. Develop a set of criteria for permit application assessment.
Education and interpretation Limited interpretive material is provided for Eurimbula National Park. Visitor information is available on-site at the camping areas with specialised education and interpretive material available from the DETSI information centre at the Town of 1770. On-site opportunities exist for interpreting the geomorphology and diversity of habitats across the park. Off-site extension programs on the park's identity and low impact visitor use could be beneficial not only for visitor expectations, but also for feedback on matters relating to the management of the park.	To have community involvement in the protection of the natural ecosystems and cultural sites through an increased awareness of their significance. Raised community awareness and support for the park's management.	Any provision of off-site interpretive material to be part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas around Agnes Water/1770. Improve directional interpretation and risk management signs for safety hazards and ensure that proposed interpretive services enhance park management. Improve visitor behaviour, understanding and support of management initiatives through: • increased Ranger patrols on weekends and public holidays; and • installing management signs appropriate to the setting at problem sites. Improve on-site interpretation at Ganoonga Noonga lookout. Develop co-operation with stock grazing lessee and neighbours with respect to fires, stock control, water quality, feral animals and weed invasion.
Resource use Scientific research and monitoring: Inventory work of basic species listings for the park has been undertaken. More work is required on the distribution and abundance of species on the park and their habitat requirements. Research and monitoring is important for management of rare and threatened species that occur on the park. Ongoing cultural heritage research is being conducted in the Bustard Bay area. Further inventory work identifying the cultural heritage resources and related management considerations needs to be undertaken.	To have an expanding knowledge of park ecology on which to base management decisions. To have increased knowledge of the cultural values of the park on which to base management decisions.	Assess and monitor the effects of planned burning on the park's resources. Assess and monitor the effects of recreational use on the park's resources. Conduct long-term monitoring of communities and significant species to maintain or enhance biological diversity. Continue investigations by a qualified archaeologist in collaboration with local communities to identify the cultural heritage of the park. External research projects will be allowed where they are of acceptable impact, applicable to management and have appropriate permits.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Resource use Grazing: A special lease covers approximately 2600ha of the western side of the coastal section of the park and has a recommended stocking rate of one beast per eight hectares. The lease expires in September 2028. It is used over approximately a six-month period each year as relief grazing country - generally around June to November. The lease conditions were formulated to balance the park's conservation values with the economic and physical requirements of a grazing enterprise. This was achieved by excluding from the lease area, those vegetation communities sensitive to the trampling of stock and annual burning. Vegetation on the lease is principally composed of <i>Melaleuca viridinora</i> - <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>, low open woodland providing extensive areas of native grasses. DETSI has negotiated with the stock grazing lessee to fence the stock to a working lease area and has supplied materials for this work. Whilst a majority of the area has been fenced, a small area adjacent to the Eurimbula Resources Reserve is yet to be completed. A stock grazing permit has been issued for the Swan Point area of Rodds Peninsula section of the park. The permit will expire in 1999.	Any grazing in the park is ecologically sustainable and conducted in accordance with lease conditions.	Liaise with the lessee on: • developing a co-operative and sustainable lease management plan; • keeping stock to the lease area; and • compliance with the lease conditions, especially with regard to stocking rates, weed control and use of fire. Ensure lessee or a contractor completes lease boundary fencing by December 1998. Develop and implement a monitoring project with the objective of measuring over time the interrelationships between vegetation/habitat, fire frequency and cattle grazing pressures. No grazing on any sections of the park other than the lease or permit area. Grazing will cease on the leased section of the park no later than 2028. Grazing will cease on the stock grazing permit area at Swan Point and cattle will be removed by the end of 1999.
Resource use Community access and infrastructure: Urban and tourist growth in the Agnes Water/1770 area, with perceived mining needs, has created a demand for development of associated infrastructure including service corridors. The Miriam Vale Shire Council has surveyed a route for a service corridor along the western boundary of the coastal section of the park. This route will run through the proposed link between the coastal section and Arthurs Seat section, and in one area - due to physical constraints - may impinge on the park.	New public infrastructure is not approved without detailed impact assessment. Disturbance to national park areas resulting from construction and operation of proposed services corridor is minimised.	Liaise with the relevant authorities in relation to the design, construction and maintenance of the service corridor in relation to: • the design of culverts, fences, power lines and embankments in order to minimise impacts on native animal movements; • the retention and disposal of vegetation from corridor locations; • drainage patterns; and • disturbance to adjacent areas during construction. New public infrastructure which is proposed to be placed on the park will be considered only if it is necessary for public safety, there are no alternative sites, it has no visual impact on the park and it does not impact upon the park's conservation or heritage values.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been a draft management plan for Eurimbula National Park. The off-peak demand for recreational use is increasing, creating additional demand for access and facilities, and competition between visitor groups.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. The re will be a triennial audit/review by DETSI resource management professionals to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within ten years from approval in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>. Opportunities to broaden park management achievements will be considered, such as optimising the use of contractors, initiatives with local government and use of volunteers for appropriate projects. Balance staff time on duties related to the management of the natural and cultural values relative to visitor management and maintenance of recreational infrastructure.

9. Eurimbula Resources Reserve Management Plan



Purposes of management

Eurimbula Resources Reserve will be managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (DNRMMRRD) as joint trustees. The reserve will be managed as a multiple use area for the following purposes:

- to conserve its ecological values;
- to preserve its cultural heritage values in consultation with relevant community representatives;
- to provide nature-based recreation;
- to allow for environmentally responsible mining if this proves economic in the future; and
- to protect the reserve's complex drainage system.

Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native plants and animals The reserve contains areas of closed forest on low stranded beach ridges. These areas contain rare or threatened plants <i>e.g. Cupaniopsis shirleyana</i>, of which little information is known. Current impacts on the closed forest include weed invasion of disturbed areas - in particular, areas subject to grazing and 4WD vehicle use. The reserve contains areas of foredunes with beach strand vegetation. There is very little information on the fauna of the reserve. Low density turtle nesting occurs on foredune areas.	Adequate information for the management of plant communities and species composition for both flora and fauna. Maintenance of the communities that exist on the reserve and protection of these communities against disturbances caused by recreational use and grazing. Continued occurrence of viable fauna populations within the reserve.	Assess vegetation in order to develop an extensive species composition list: - locate and map the known rare and endangered species; - record any new rare and endangered species and determine the management requirements and critical population levels of such species. Conduct a fauna survey and map the distribution of species of significance. Continue with incidental fauna recordings.
Introduced plants and animals The reserve contains significant populations of groundsel, giant rats-tail grass and rubbervine. The reserve contains populations of foxes and cats. Visitors occasionally bring domestic animals. Lack of fencing on the boundary of the adjacent grazing lease results in cattle entering the reserve. This causes significant impacts on the vegetation, especially the wetlands and dunes.	A continual reduction in the area of introduced plants. A continual reduction in the numbers of feral animals on the reserve. No domestic animals entering the reserve. That the reserve's boundary is adequately fenced. No impacts from cattle grazing on the reserve.	An ongoing program will be instigated to reduce the area of groundsel infestation to a manageable size. Giant rats-tail grass and rubbervine will be managed. A regular baiting program for feral animals will be implemented for turtle conservation. Regular enforcement of <i>Nature Conservation Regulations 1994</i>. Boundary fencing will be completed as a high priority project. A policy of no cattle grazing on the reserve will be adopted as a performance measure.
Fire management There is no fire management strategy for the reserve.	Human life and property are protected from bushfires. Fire sensitive vegetation communities are protected from the destructive effects of high intensity fires. A range of natural communities and a diversity of plant and animal species is maintained through effective fire management.	Develop and implement a fire management plan which will include a fire management strategy, a fire management program and a set of bushfire response procedures. Review this plan on an annual basis.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Landscape, soil and catchment protection The reserve lies between two major estuarine systems - Middle Creek and Eurimbula Creek.	Protection of the reserve's estuarine systems, creek systems and wetlands from disturbance.	Access tracks through the reserve will be closed during extensive periods of wet weather. Chemical leaching from the weed control program will be monitored. Vehicles will be excluded from foredune areas and creek banks except in the case of emergencies. Boat ramps at Middle Creek will be formalised to reduce bank erosion.
Cultural heritage Little is known about the Aboriginal cultural significance of the reserve. The University of Queensland is currently undertaking a site recording program of Aboriginal cultural resources in the area.	Identification, documentation and protection of any significant cultural values within the reserve.	Consult with relevant Aboriginal groups to identify cultural values. Surface archaeological investigations undertaken prior to any site development work. Protection of any significant Aboriginal sites will follow guidelines set out in the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> Collect and analyse any data on cultural sites gathered by the site recording program to use in management of the reserve.
Recreation and tourism The reserve is currently used for camping and as a site to launch small boats which travel up Middle Creek into Pancake Creek. There are no facilities, except for a self-registration station. There is a low level of recreation on the reserve - the main activities are fishing and boating.	To provide for low key, self- reliant recreation which has minimal impact on the reserve.	Develop a site plan for the campground and boat launching area. Recreational facilities will be located away from potential mining areas. Campground development will cater only for self-reliant visitors. Facilities will be minimal. No special upgrading or widening of the access track will be undertaken to allow for recreational use.
Education and interpretation Currently, directional signs only have been installed on the track to Middle Creek campground.	To provide minimal interpretive facilities and services on the reserve.	Signs will be restricted to essential resource management and regulatory needs. All other information will be provided off-site. Any provision of off-site interpretive material to be part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas of Agnes Water/1770.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Resource use The Middle Creek campground and access track are often used by persons involved in commercial fishing and crabbing. A small deposit of mineral sand is within the beach ridges and is subject to mining leases held by BHP Titanium Minerals Pty Ltd. Its small size and predominant content of low value ilmenite (in contrast to rutile and zircon) would probably make mining uneconomic to mine on its own. However, it would contribute to a broader mining program based on larger reserves on the central Queensland coast. Once commenced, the mining operation should be relatively short-lived - approximately 2 to 6 years. Future mineral exploration in the reserve is unlikely as a mining lease application inland from the existing leases has been abandoned.	To maximise mineral production from the area to the greatest extent compatible with a program of high standard rehabilitation of mined areas including maintenance of the stability of the coastal and estuary foreshores; Any mining activity to have minimal impact on significant cultural sites and the natural values of the reserve. Recreation facilities and activities will have minimal impact on any future mining activities.	An Environmental Overview Strategy (EMOS) and a Plan of Operations will be required before any mining operation commences. Such plans must cover means to minimise erosion and disturbance to the natural and cultural values of the reserve. DNRMMRRD will consult with DETSI on these before they are approved. The only mining company access to areas within the reserve, but outside the mining lease, will be for specific permitted infrastructure purposes such as underground water bore fields and pipelines to supply water to the dredging operations. Access routes will be minimised. All other general site infrastructure such as accommodation must be located within the mining leases or preferably outside the reserve. The mining company must obtain all relevant permits required under the <i>Nature Conservation Regulations 1994</i> for activities not authorised under the <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>.
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been a draft management plan for Eurimbula Resources Reserve.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by management professionals from DETSI and DNRMMRRD to assess compliance with and effectiveness of the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within ten years in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>. Such review will be undertaken sooner should the mining leases be surrendered or the mining completed

10. Deepwater National Park Management Plan (includes the amalgamated/obsolete Deepwater Resources Reserve area)

Purposes of management

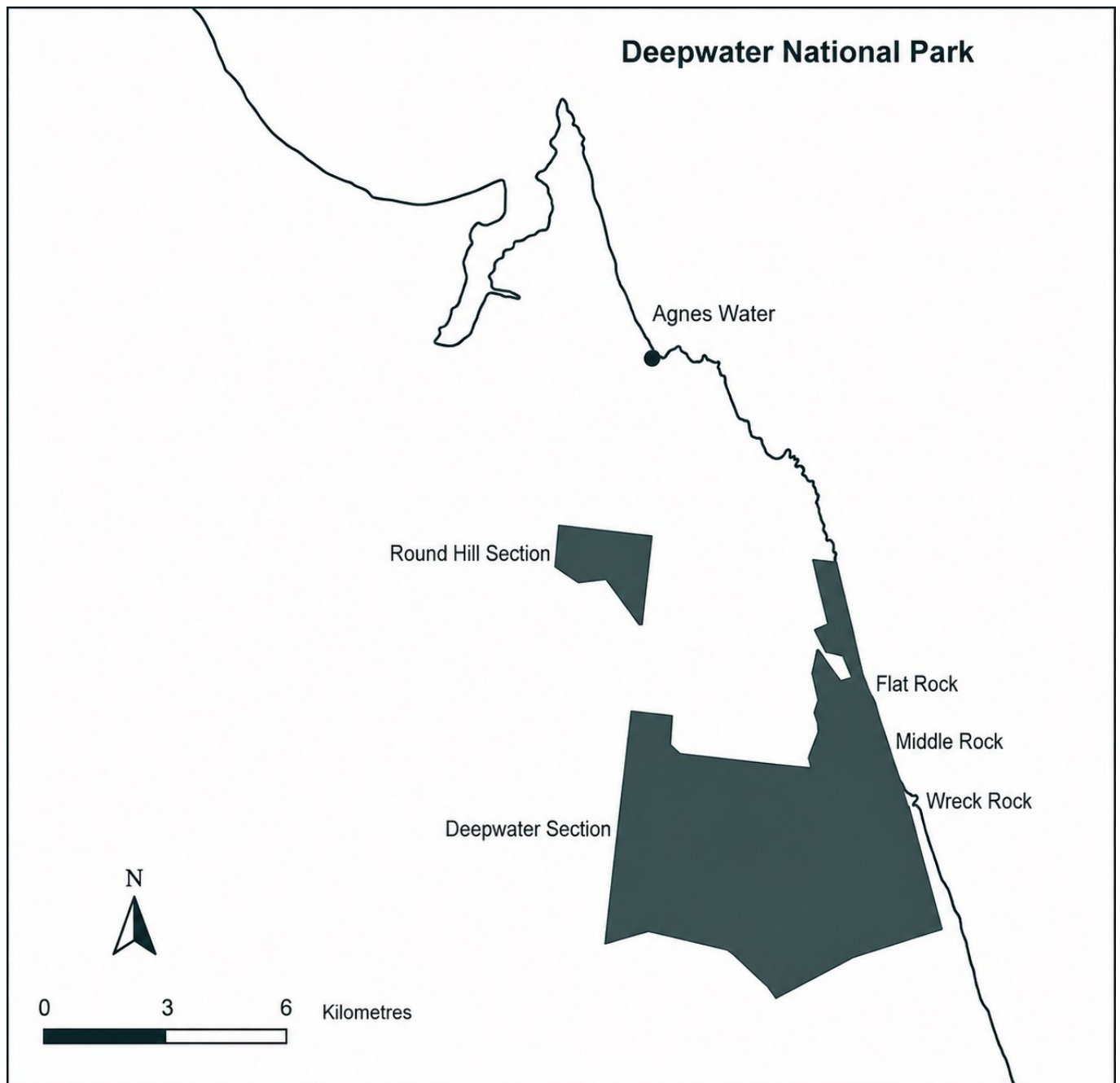
Deepwater National Park will be managed for the following purposes:

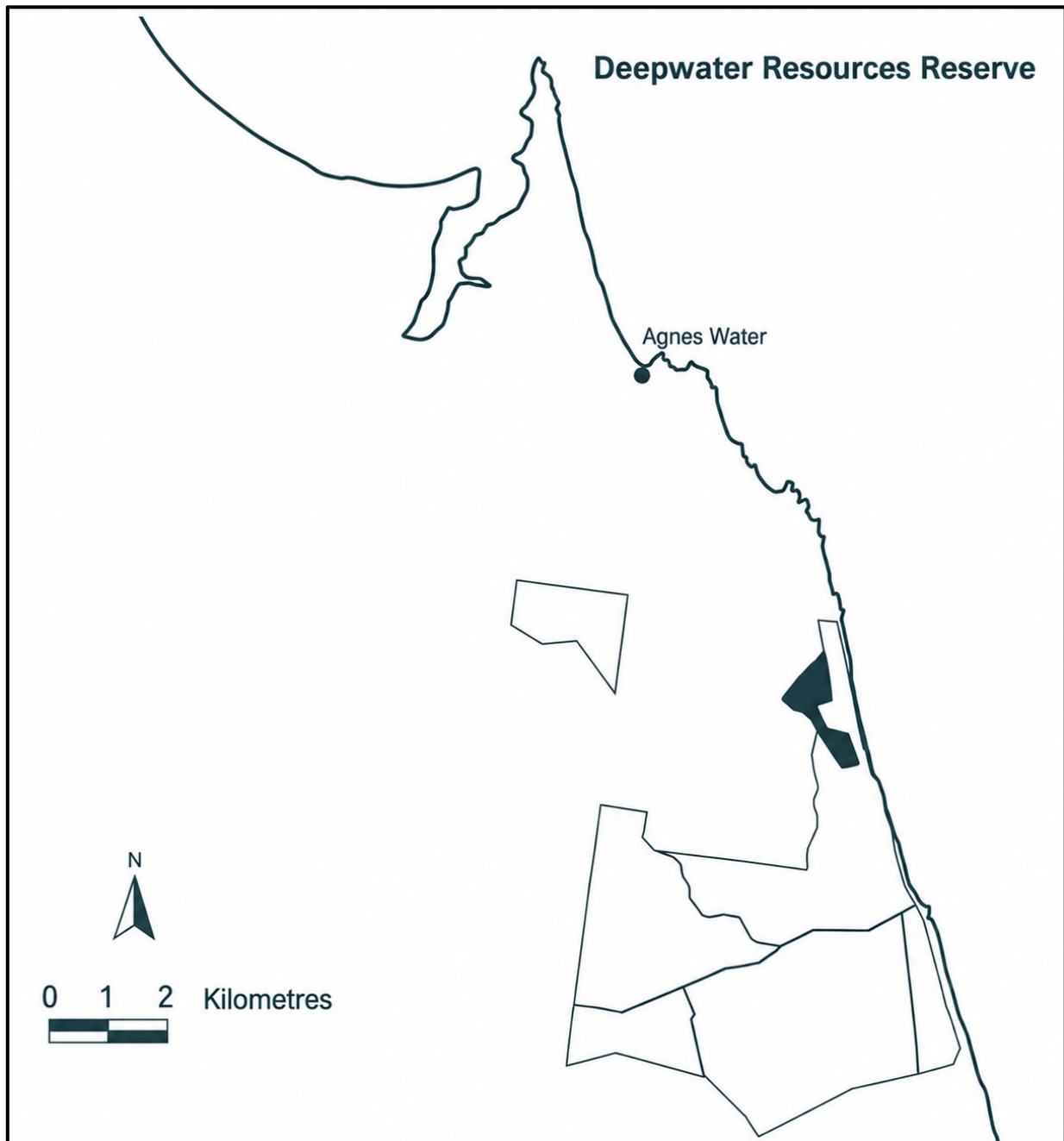
- maintaining the integrity of the park's freshwater system, by ensuring as far as possible that the current extent, depth and drainage regime are not harmed by activities inside and outside the park;
- protecting all landforms and geological features and processes that sustain them;
- maintaining the variety of vegetation communities that currently exist, subject to natural change;
- maintaining viable populations of native plant species, emphasising rare and threatened species and those with a key role in plant community structure;
- maintaining viable populations of native fauna species, with an emphasis on those that are vulnerable to disturbance;
- assessing and protecting the park's cultural heritage values in consultation with relevant community representatives;
- maintaining the scenic and wild nature of the park landscape free from unwanted human disturbances;
- providing a variety of recreation opportunities ranging from self-reliant camping in low use recreation areas to bushwalking and camping in remote areas where isolation and solitude is high;
- providing information to assist in determining management strategies for the conservation of turtles, coastal freshwater systems and the rehabilitation of degraded areas; and
- complementing the conservation of natural elements within the district in general and adjacent private land and local government reserves, unallocated State lands and townships in particular.

The management purposes are listed in priority order. This ranking reflects a hierarchy for planning and management decisions and actions.

The Deepwater Resources Reserve area, which was amalgamated with the national park in 2001, will continue to be managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) as part of the national park, for the following purposes:

- to conserve its ecological values;
- to preserve its cultural heritage values in consultation with relevant community representatives;
- to provide for nature-based recreation;
- to maintain the high dune complex in the reserve;
- protecting the springs, swamps and fernfields in the reserve; and
- to allow for sustainable water extraction subject to environmental impact assessment.





Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Deepwater National Park		
Native plants Seventeen plant community types have been identified. These form a largely intact mosaic of dune and wetland vegetation systems. Seven of the plant communities are biogeographically important because of their limited occurrence, geographic range, biological value or sensitivity to disturbance. Of particular value is the closed forest which occurs in a small area west of Flat Rock and, to a larger extent, south of Wreck Rock behind the dunes. The park's vegetation is floristically abundant with at least 490 recorded native plant species and over 120 plant families, displaying an overlap of species with northern and southern affinities. The major families represented are Myrtaceae (41), Euphorbiaceae (33) and Cyperaceae (31). Nine plant species are at, or near, the limits of their natural range of occurrence. This includes one species of <i>Dansiea elliptica</i> (near threatened status).	Additional assessment of vegetation communities and species distribution is undertaken. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated where appropriate. Ongoing evaluation to assess the effectiveness of management action is undertaken.	Areas subject to human disturbance will be revegetated with species propagated from local plants occurring naturally on the park. Areas subject to natural erosion processes will not be revegetated unless such erosion threatens facilities, infrastructure or the long-term viability of restricted vegetation communities or significant flora. Specific vegetation communities that are restricted to the park, or are uncommon on the protected area estate, will be monitored to determine their status and conservation requirements and strategies needed to ensure their long-term viability. Recreational use of areas containing restricted vegetation communities and/or significant plants will be monitored and use patterns modified as and where necessary. An assessment of the status of species identified as having special significance will be undertaken at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native animals The complex of habitat types on the park and adjoining areas provides viable habitats for an abundance of native fauna, particularly arboreal mammals, birds and a yet undescribed giant burrowing cockroach <i>Macropanesthia</i> sp. Deepwater Creek and its tributaries provide a valuable acid freshwater habitat. Little is known of the freshwater fauna in this locality. The park acts as a buffer to the eastern beaches which are important turtle nesting sites. The second largest aggregation of breeding turtles on mainland Australia use these beaches, which includes one of only a few Australian nesting sites for the loggerhead turtle. Species include the endangered loggerhead turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> and the endangered leatherback turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, the vulnerable flatback turtle <i>Natator depressus</i> and the vulnerable green turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>. The strip of beach and foredunes between Wreck Rock and Agnes Water is the only mainland Australian place with repeated records of nesting by leatherback turtles.	The diversity of native fauna is protected by maintaining natural habitats and reducing the effects of introduced species, fire and human activities. Species recognised as being of special significance are protected.	Detailed fauna surveys, with emphasis on freshwater fauna, will be undertaken to: • identify and determine the extent of key taxa; • identify specific habitat size and requirements of key taxa; • determine the role of critical ecological influences such as fire in ensuring • the continued critical population levels of key taxa; and • establish a species database. Status of species identified as having special significance will be assessed at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices.
Introduced plants and animals Weed infestation levels are low. Affected areas are around tracks, camping areas and survey and fire lines. Prickly pear occurs on the foredunes. The cactoblastis moth is evident. The effects of salt spray is also evident. Small infestations of lantana exist, especially adjacent to the closed forest in the northern sector of the park. Mossman River burr grass is found in areas subject to heavy visitor use. No aquatic weeds have been recorded. The extent of introduced animals is unknown. Populations of foxes, wild dogs and cats exist on the park. There are no confirmed sightings or signs of feral pigs. Foxes favour open areas such as tracks, camping areas and beach fringes. Predation rates of up to 90% of turtle clutches on the beaches at Wreck Rock were recorded in the 1970s and 1980s. If this intense fox predation were to continue over the next 10-20 years, turtle population levels could be further impacted. Other fauna which are susceptible to introduced animals include ground nesting birds such as bush thick-knee; small ground mammals such as pale field rat and fawn-footed melomys; and small reptiles.	The numbers and impacts of introduced species on the park are reduced. No new introduced species become established on the park. A program is established to monitor and control the distribution and abundance of weed species on the park.	An action plan for the control of introduced plants and animals, particularly those identified as a threat to the park, will be developed and implemented. This plan shall: • investigate cost effective control means; monitor weed and feral animal populations; • assess results of monitoring to gauge effectiveness of control programs; ascertain threats to rare and threatened species; and • consider increasing control programs for foxes while minimising detrimental effects of control mechanisms on the park environment. Establish a joint program with neighbours for control of introduced species.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Fire management The impact of fire on the diversity of habitats and species on the park is not fully understood. The occurrence of fires in the park has been random and often of an intense nature. Management has been - and in the short term must continue to be based on analysis of the effects of past fires. Fire history records have not been kept until recently. Permanent fire monitoring points have now been established in the park. A fire management strategy and bushfire response procedures have been developed for the park.	Park visitors, infrastructure and adjacent property are protected from the impacts of fire. Species diversity within communities is maintained and populations of rare and threatened wildlife are protected.	Maintain and implement a fire management plan which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and bushfire response procedures. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Continue to monitor and document the fire history of the park including date, source of ignition, extent, intensity and recovery. Ranger-in-Charge to regularly liaise with neighbours and local rural fire brigades on DETSI fire management practices. Incorporate a fire management component in education programs.
Landscape, soil and catchment protection Soils on Deepwater National Park are erosion prone. Camping areas, vehicle tracks and beach access paths are areas of concern. The wetland areas are also susceptible to compaction from pedestrian and vehicle use. Revegetation of the disturbed areas has relied upon natural rehabilitation. Development within catchments threatens water quality. This in turn has an impact on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, and fisheries. Within the Deepwater Creek catchment area, threats are posed by urban and residential development; sewage disposal; the presence of transport corridors; and use of water for agriculture and human consumption.	The character of the park's landscapes is maintained. Visual intrusion of existing or future developments on the landscape is minimised. Foreshore and dune areas are protected from erosion, particularly that resulting from human interference. The park is protected from the negative impacts of adjacent land management. The park is protected from the negative impacts of upstream catchment management practices.	Vehicles, camping, built structures and fires will be excluded from areas prone to erosion. Advice on best practice will be sought on appropriate actions for limiting damage to foreshore areas. Controlled access points will be constructed to minimise damage to foreshores by park visitors. Existing and proposed structures will be assessed to ensure that the visual character of the landscape is not compromised. Existing structures that are visually obtrusive will be removed or screened by vegetation. Maintenance works on access roads, fire lines, camping areas and pedestrian paths on the park will be undertaken in a manner that creates a minimum amount of disturbance to surrounding vegetation. Water quality in Deepwater and Reedy Creeks will be monitored through standard procedures established by DETSI, DNRMMRRD and DPI. Liaise with the Miriam Vale Shire Council on: • developing a co-operative environmental management plan for Lots 20 and 21 adjacent to the park; • not using natural wetland areas, especially those along Reedy Creek and Deepwater Creek lagoons, as sediment traps for the uptake of nutrients; • ensuring control mechanisms for runoff from neighbouring properties or other agricultural/aquaculture developments do not use natural wetlands; and • liaising with landholders along the park boundary on conservation measures to protect the natural vegetation.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Cultural heritage The coast and hinterland are known to have been inhabited by the Gooreng Gooreng people for at least 3000 years. Though some midden and quarry sites have been recorded, no comprehensive data is available indicating the cultural heritage values of the park. In recent years Aboriginal presence in the district has increased as a result of the efforts of the Gurang Land Council.	Park management reflects the interests of Aboriginal people. Cultural heritage values of the park are identified.	Continue to research the indigenous and European cultural values of the park by involving the local community, including the Gooreng Gooreng people and heritage societies in identifying places of cultural heritage significance. Ensure the involvement of local Aboriginal people in any proposal to implement any major development action or interpretive program, to ensure that such activities are appropriate and compatible with the area's cultural values. Surface archaeological investigations will be undertaken prior to any site development work and track realignments. Identification and protection of any significant aboriginal sites will be undertaken as required under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>.
Recreation and tourism Visitor use Recreation occurs mainly in the coastal sections and is generally associated with fishing and beach-based activities. Some bushwalking occurs along the coast and creeks. Visitor numbers are seasonal and peak at holiday times. Whilst no figures are available for annual day use, in 1996- 97 the park was used by 3782 campers. The most common length of stay is two nights, but this declines to one night during winter. The size of camping groups is closely allied to public holidays, when the group sizes increase to a mean of 4.0 from the normal mean of 3.0. Visitor groups generally include local residents and visitors from regional centres such as Rockhampton, Gladstone and Bundaberg. Interstate and overseas visitor numbers are low. Visitor use is concentrated around Wreck Rock where camping is provided, Middle Rock which is a traditional bush camping area, and at Flat Rock, a day use area. The beaches adjacent to the park are the major use zone. The natural park environment is one of the main values on which the quality of the visitor experience depends. High visitor numbers can cause environmental degradation. Visitor use and behaviour has been regulated in a number of instances.	An appropriate range of nature- based recreation opportunities, which highlight the park's character and complement other local and regional settings. Camping on the park is complementary to existing opportunities offered off-park and is directed towards self-reliant low impact camping. Visitors behave responsibly towards the park's natural and cultural features and ensure their own and other visitors' safety.	Develop co-operative liaison with: - neighbours and local communities regarding access, promotion and use of park areas; - local government on the promotion and use of off-park recreation areas; and - user groups to evaluate attitudes and expectations. Review the existing landscape site plans and consolidate into a master plan, considering suitable setting classes and Departmental standards and taking into account places of cultural heritage. Continue to evaluate and document the park's regional economic impact. Continue to monitor visitor numbers. Such monitoring will involve vehicle counts, permit statistics and traffic counters. Close areas for rehabilitation if damage to sites and surrounding vegetation communities occurs. Undertake regular Ranger patrols of high visitation sites, including the camping areas and beach access tracks. Ensure pre-visit information makes visitors aware of appropriate nature-based activities that are permitted on the park and of regulations regarding fire, generators, rubbish and domestic animals. Incorporate visitor behaviour issues into interpretive programs and provide information to local accommodation centres and tourist operators on regulations for park use. Monitor recreational impacts on the park against a set of acceptable limits for each setting. Establish a campground host program for Wreck Rock camping area.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Visitor facilities: The Wreck Rock camping area has a composting toilet, outdoor shower, rainwater and washing water, picnic tables and a self-registration station. Fourteen sites are available. This capacity is sufficient to accommodate demand except for peak use times and is consistent with the overall setting. The existing toilet will not cope with increased usage. Informal camp sites are available at Middle Rock where there is a self-registration station and walking access to the beach. Flat Rock serves as a day-use area but has no facilities.	Recreational facilities do not compromise the park's natural or cultural conservation values.	Site plans for the main visitor use areas will be reviewed with particular emphasis on Wreck Rock. A set of maintenance standards applying to park infrastructure will be developed and implemented. Human waste and wastewater management at both Middle Rock and Wreck Rock will be reviewed in accordance with acceptable standards and use patterns. No picnic or public amenities will be provided on the Round Hill section of the park.
Recreation and tourism Recreation access: A 4WD sand track traverses the park from north to south and provides access to Flat Rock, Middle Rock and Wreck Rock. Access to the park is from Agnes Water in the north or via a council-controlled gazetted access attached to the Bundaberg-Lowmead-Rules Beach Road to the south. Conventional drive vehicles can access the Wreck Rock camping area from the south when conditions are suitable. A number of submissions have identified ease of access as a problem, especially to Wreck Rock and the beaches. A connecting road has been proposed in the past from Wreck Rock through to Agnes Water. Given that a shorter, alternative transport corridor has been identified to the west of the park, it is preferable that the present gazetted road terminates at Wreck Rock, with reasonable access available to conventional drive vehicles to the south. A significant part of the beach adjacent to the park is esplanade, managed by the DNRMMRRD. This esplanade is not continuous with any road system and does not provide dedicated access to any private lands. Vehicle use of the adjacent beaches is incompatible with turtle nesting at these locations. Unused and unmade road reserves exist on the park and follow an impractical east- west alignment through the wetlands.	Recreational access does not compromise the park's natural or cultural values. Reduce recreational impacts on foredunes and turtle nesting.	The track from Wreck Rock north to Red Rock and beyond will have no special upgrading for recreational use. Such an approach will limit pressure on management resources and minimise impacts such as road kills, weed invasion, litter and bushfires. Take measures including the use of signs, gates and barriers to prevent off-road driving and unauthorised vehicular beach access. Information outlining the prohibition of off-road driving within the park and the effects it can have on the natural and cultural values will be incorporated in park visitor information. No vehicles will be allowed beyond the Flat Rock, Middle Rock and Wreck Rock parking areas towards the beach, except for those authorised by the Miriam Vale Shire Council. Any revocation of the park for road purposes will not be supported. Close the eastern esplanade adjacent to the park. DETSI will apply to DNRMMRRD to have this area closed and transferred to DETSI subject to current government policy. Close the unused road reserves within the park and include them in the park. After further discussions with the Miriam Yale Shire Council, DETSI will apply to DNRMMRRD to have this area closed and transferred to DETSI subject to current government policy.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Commercial operations: Commercial activities conducted on national parks require permits. Permit holders are required to abide by conditions of the permit in relation to the use of the park activities conducted, access, visitor safety and behaviour. Commercial activity permits that include Deepwater National Park are current for three tour operators. Tour activities are concentrated along the main access track and at Wreck Rock. Enquiries have been made in relation to commercial turtle watching at Wreck Rock but, given the low nesting density and access constraints, this has not been supported. The DETSI facilities at Mon Repos are better suited to this specialised activity.	Park use by commercial operators complies with Departmental guidelines and causes minimal environmental impact to the park.	Commercial use of the park will be monitored to identify any associated degradation of resources. Findings will be used to manage commercial activities. Continue to liaise with operators to ensure they all hold current permits. Encourage nature-based commercial activities. Ensure tour operators have correct information on the natural environment and cultural heritage significance of the park. Where possible, work with relevant Aboriginal groups to identify appropriate cultural information. Vehicle-based tours will be restricted to using only small 4WD type vehicles. Applications for commercial turtle watching at Wreck Rock will not be supported. Review permit system annually in terms of numbers, Departmental regulations and available facilities. Develop a set of criteria for permit application assessment.
Education and interpretation Limited interpretive material is provided for Deepwater National Park. A visitor information sheet is available on-site at the camping areas with specialised education and interpretive material available from the DETSI information centre at the Town of 1770. Opportunities exist for interpreting turtle ecology and nectar feeding birds at sites at Wreck Rock, and the wildflower heathlands in the southern and western sectors. Off-site extension programs on the park's identity and low impact use could be beneficial not only for visitor expectations, but also for feedback on matters relating to the management of the park and the Deepwater Creek catchment.	To have community involvement in the protection of the natural ecosystems and cultural sites through an increased awareness of their significance. Raised community awareness and support for the park's management.	Any provision of off-site interpretive material to be part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas around Agnes Water/1770. Improve directional, interpretation and risk management signs for safety hazards and ensure that proposed interpretive services enhance park management. Improve visitor behaviour, understanding and support of management initiatives through: - increased Ranger patrols on weekends and public holidays, and - installing management signs appropriate to the setting at problem sites. Assess the need for a volunteer network. Develop co-operation with neighbours with respect to fires, stock control, water quality, feral animals and weed invasion.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Resource Use Water extraction: A small amount of water is extracted from a bore at Wreck Rock for use in the camping area Miriam Vale Shire Council proposes to extract up to 70ML per annum from the permanent lagoon in the park's north- west corner. This would supplement the town supply to Agnes Water during dry times. The lagoon is the only permanent water in this area during the dry season and acts as an important refuge for wildlife.	Water, as a natural resource, is permanently preserved on the park.	Commercial water extraction from the park will not be supported.
Resource use Scientific research and monitoring: Inventory work of basic species listings for the park has been undertaken. More work is required on the distribution and abundance of species in the park and their habitat requirements. Research and monitoring is important for management of rare and threatened species that occur in the park. Ongoing turtle research is conducted at Wreck Rock. Further inventory work identifying cultural heritage resources and related management considerations needs to be undertaken.	To have an expanding knowledge of park ecology and cultural heritage values on which to base management decisions	Assess and monitor the effects of planned burning on the park's resources. Assess and monitor the effects of recreational use on the park resources. Monitor Deepwater Creek water quality. Conduct long-term monitoring of communities and significant species e.g. sea turtles, acid frogs and rare fish, to ensure continued biological diversity: Cultural heritage values of the park will be investigated by a qualified archaeologist in collaboration with local communities and groups. External research projects will be permitted where they are of acceptable impact, applicable to management or otherwise appropriate.
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been a draft management plan for Deepwater National Park. The off-peak demand for recreational use is increasing, creating additional demand for access and facilities, and competition between visitor groups.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by DETSI resource management professionals to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within ten years from approval in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>. Opportunities to broaden park management achievements will be considered, such as optimising the use of contractors, initiatives with local government and use of volunteers for appropriate projects. Balance staff time on duties related to the management of the natural and cultural values relative to visitor management and maintenance of recreation infrastructure.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Deepwater Resources Reserve (amalgamated with Deepwater National Park in 2001)		
Native plants and animals The former Deepwater Resources Reserve area has areas of closed forest, open eucalypt forest and heath on old high parabolic dunes and sand plains with melaleuca woodlands on associated drainage lines and swamps. The closed forest contains a rare plant <i>Dansia elliptica</i>, of which little is known. Impacts on the vegetation communities include weed invasion, especially of disturbed areas, areas subject to 4WD vehicle use, and exploration lines. There is little information on the fauna of the area but the vegetation communities do provide valuable arboreal habitat for gliders. The area contains a number of sites where a species of giant burrowing cockroach <i>Macropanesthia</i> sp. has been recorded.	Adequate information for the management of plant communities and flora and fauna species composition. Maintenance of communities against disturbances such as recreational access and resource extraction. Continued existence of viable fauna populations within the area.	Assess vegetation to develop an extensive species composition list; locate and map the known rare and endangered species; record any new rare and endangered species; determine the management requirements of such species; and determine critical population levels for any rare and threatened species. Access routes to any future mining or resource extraction operations should be clearly defined and kept to the necessary minimum. Restrict access to sensitive areas such as rainforest and wetlands. Undertake a fauna survey and continue with incidental fauna recordings.
Introduced plants and animals The area contains populations of cactus, lantana and giant rats-tail grass. The area contains populations foxes and cats. Visitors often bring domestic animals.	A continuing reduction in the area of introduced plants. A continual reduction in the numbers of feral animals on the area. No domestic animals entering the area.	Giant rats-tail grass will be eliminated. Undertake an ongoing program to reduce the area of lantana infestation to a manageable size. Cactus populations will be monitored for presence of cactoblastis moth. A regular baiting program to reduce feral animal numbers will be implemented seasonally. Regular enforcement of <i>Nature Conservation Regulations 1994</i>.
Fire management Fire management is undertaken jointly with operations on Deepwater National Park.	Human life and property are protected from bushfires. Fire sensitive vegetation communities are protected from the destructive effects of high intensity fires. A range of natural communities and a diversity of plant and animal species is maintained through effective fire management.	Develop and implement a fire management plan which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and bushfire response procedures. Implementation of this plan to be undertaken jointly with fire management on the adjacent national park. Review this plan on an annual basis.
Landscape, soil and catchment protection The area's geomorphological characteristics include an important aquifer, especially in the high dune formations.	Protection of the dunal systems, drainage systems and wetlands from unnecessary disturbance.	Exclude cattle from the area. Travel through the area will be on the existing designated track. Chemical leaching from the weed control program will be monitored. All vehicles will be excluded from wetland areas and fernfields except in the case of emergencies.

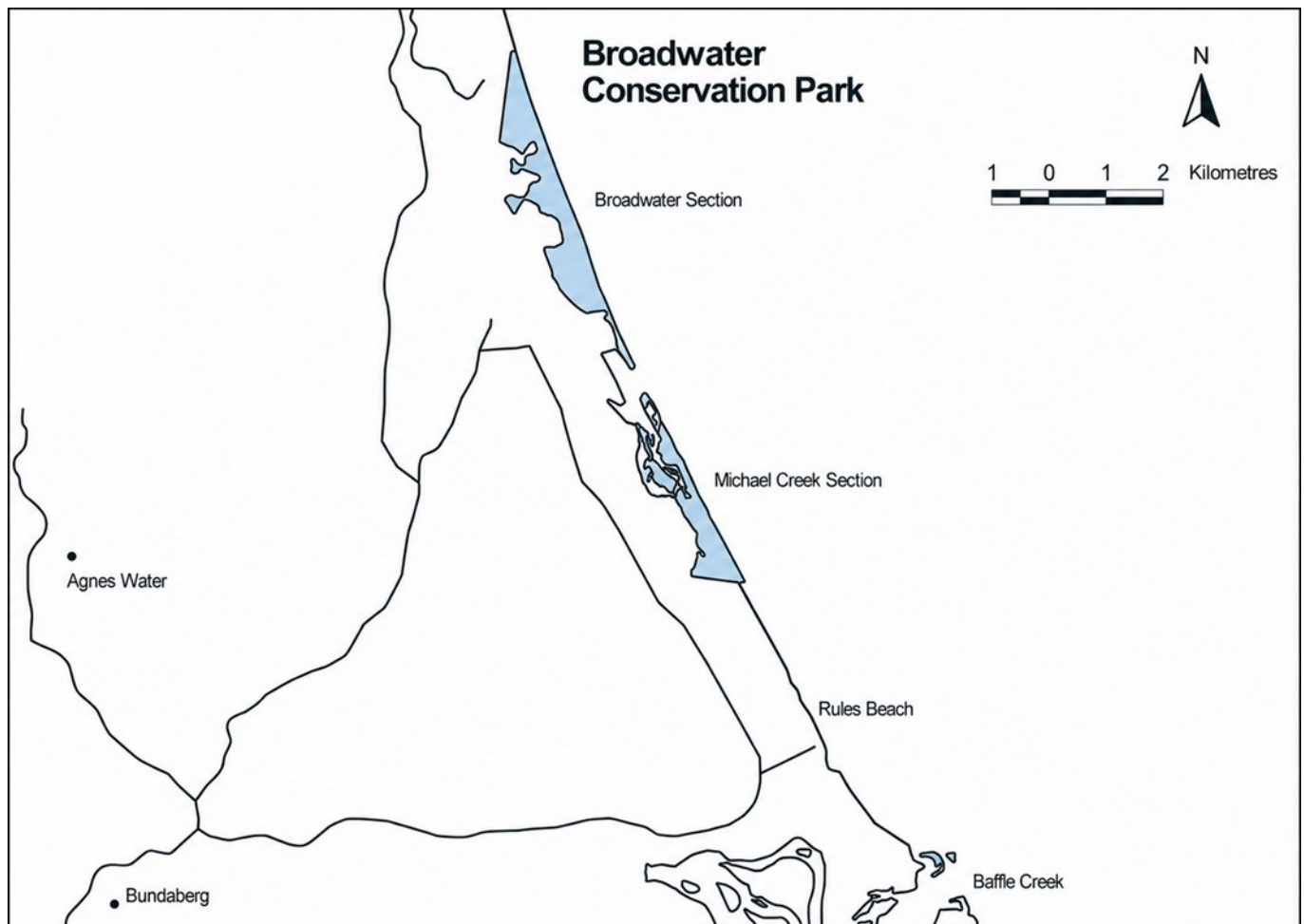
Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Cultural heritage Little is known about the cultural heritage values and significance of the area to Aboriginal people.	Identification, documentation and protection of any significant cultural sites within the area.	Consult with relevant Aboriginal groups to identify cultural values. Surface archaeological investigations will be undertaken before any site development work. Protection of any significant Aboriginal sites will follow guidelines set out in the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> . Collect and analyse cultural sites data gathered by site recording programs.
Recreation and tourism The area is used to gain access to Deepwater National Park from the north. There are no facilities. There is a low level of use and the main recreational activity within the area is nature study and bushwalking.	To provide for low key, self-reliant recreation which has minimal impact on the area.	No recreational facilities will be provided. No special upgrading or widening of the access track through the area will be undertaken for recreational use.
Education and interpretation Some management signs are located on the track through the area.	To provide appropriate interpretive facilities and services.	Signs will be restricted to essential management and regulatory needs. All other information will be provided off-site. Provision of off-site interpretive material to be part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas around Agnes Water/1770.
Resource use Since amalgamation with the Deepwater National Park, all mining has ceased withing the former Deepwater Resources Reserve area. The area's parabolic dunes contain an extension of a sizeable deposit of mineral sand which tends southwards in the dunes from near Agnes Water. This was previously held under mining lease by BHP Titanium Minerals Pty Ltd. The main deposit is the most northern on Australia's east coast with appreciable contents of the valuable rutile and zircon (in contrast to others with mainly ilmenite). The dune systems contain water reserves. The Miriam Vale Shire Council has also indicated an interest in water extraction from the area to supplement their proposed water supply scheme for Agnes Water.	Any water extraction will be ecologically sustainable and meet best practice guidelines. Recreation activities will have minimal impact on any future mining.	Water is a natural resource and its use must be consistent with the management principles of this protected area class in the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> . Any proposed use other than for mining will be subject to an environmental impact assessment -. Any water approved for extraction, , must be sustainable, cause minimal disturbance to the vegetation, be monitored and will be subject to appropriate fees and charges.
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been a draft management plan for the former Deepwater Resources Reserve.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by DETSI and management professionals to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within ten years from approval in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> .

11. Broadwater Conservation Park Management Plan

Purposes of management

Broadwater Conservation Park will be managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and any future trustee to ensure that: the natural vegetation and coastal geomorphology are protected;

- habitat and significant species are conserved by reflecting their requirements in management programs;
- sites and landscapes of special significance are managed in consultation with local communities including representatives of trustees and Aboriginal groups; there are appropriate fire strategies to protect wildlife communities and neighbours from the adverse effects of bushfires;
- pest plant and animal control plans are developed and implemented with assistance and support from trustees and local communities;
- nature-based recreation opportunities are provided to complement recreation opportunities in surrounding protected areas, local government reserves and foreshore reserves;
- community awareness and appreciation of the area's natural coastal communities and cultural heritage values are raised to foster support for their protection;
- neighbours are aware of the impact of development on the park environment and the necessity for fire management, feral and domestic animal management and weed control programs; and
- opportunities are provided to residents, local interest groups and Aboriginal people to be consulted and involved in the management of the park.



Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native plants Coastal casuarina low, open forest covers the primary and secondary dunes while mixed eucalypt open forest blends with melaleuca woodlands further inland. The western boundaries are at the mangrove interface with the two creek systems. No rare or threatened plant species have been identified on the park. The park's vegetation has been considerably altered by natural events and by visitor activities.	The variety and extent of the park's natural communities are protected.	Measures such as the regulation of visitor activity, control of introduced plants and animals, and fire management will be adopted to maintain the natural abundance and ecological diversity of the park's native vegetation. Sensitive communities, such as the foredune areas, will be included in a broad program to monitor visitor use and habitat disturbance.
Native animals The park contains a variety of habitats extending from intertidal estuarine mangrove to beach strand communities. Accordingly, the park has a considerable variety of native fauna. These are yet to be assessed thoroughly. Marine turtles, including leatherback turtles, nest in the foredunes.	The abundance and diversity of the park's native fauna are protected.	Assess the level of usage of the beaches and foredunes as turtle nesting areas and develop appropriate management actions. Assessment of the population of native animals on the park will be encouraged. Measures such as the regulation of visitor activity, control of feral animals, and fire management will be used to maintain the natural abundance and ecological diversity of native animals. Enforcement activity will be undertaken to ensure that domestic animals do not threaten native animal populations.
Introduced plants and animals Weeds are a minor problem on the park. Problem weeds include lantana and groundsel bush. Feral animals pose a threat to the existing native fauna, through predation of native species, and through competition for food resources and habitat. Feral animals on the park include foxes, cattle, dogs and cats. Foxes are periodically active during the turtle season.	Weed species are actively managed using planned control methods. Feral animal species are actively managed using planned control methods.	Monitoring will continue to determine the distribution and status of introduced species of plants and animals. Action plans to control the spread of introduced plants and eradicate feral animals, especially foxes, will be developed and implemented annually. Visitors will be advised of the restrictions applying to the entry of domestic animals. Domestic animals found on the park will be removed.
Fire management There is a relatively small area of eucalypt woodland on the park which has involved in the presence of fire. Most of the park is covered by vegetation which is periodically inundated with water, e.g. mangroves or which is highly susceptible to damage by fire, e.g. foredune communities. There is no fire management plan for the park.	To manage fire in co-operation with adjacent landholders to minimise risk to users of the park and adjacent property and to conserve existing habitats within the park.	Develop, maintain and implement a fire management plan for the park, which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and a bushfire response procedure for the park. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Assist neighbours in the maintenance of boundary fire lines. Participate in co-operative protection burns. Lighting of fires (prescribed burning) in the beach strand communities will not be permitted. Campfires will not be permitted to minimise bushfires resulting from campfire escapes. A regulatory notice will be issued to this effect.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Landscape, soil and catchment protection The park's most fragile areas are the estuary banks and foredunes. These protect the relic dunes and the remainder of the park. These fragile areas are in an ongoing process of natural change. Visitor activities, such as uncontrolled camping, boat launching and vehicle access, can cause serious accelerated erosion in these types of systems.	Visitor activity is controlled to minimise impacts on the park's fragile areas. There is rehabilitation of disturbed areas using natural processes and local native species.	Foredune systems will be maintained, in a well vegetated state by controlling access across the dunes. No further developments within the foredune system will be permitted. Monitoring of the foredune system will be implemented and expert advice will be sought with regard to dune rehabilitation matters including which species to plant. Camping and boat launching will be permitted only in designated areas.
Cultural heritage Midden sites are known to be present, but there is no available data indicating the extent and significance of the cultural heritage values of the park.	Management reflects the cultural heritage significance of the park's landscape.	Establish the indigenous cultural values of the park by involving the local community. Including the Gooreng Gooreng people, in identifying places of cultural heritage significance. Ensure the involvement of local Aboriginal people in any development proposals to ensure that it is appropriate and compatible with the cultural values associated with the landscape to be protected.
Recreation and tourism Current vehicle access is via Rules Beach. The beach south of the park is freehold title. The beach adjacent to the park is controlled by the Miriam Vale Shire Council in relation to vehicle use. Visitors can also gain access to the park by boat or by walking from Fingerfield Road down Mitchell Creek. The park provides suitable sites for camping. No facilities are provided. Camping in the park occurs on the dunes adjacent to the sand spits. These areas are attractive as campsites for beach and boat access but are sensitive to uncontrolled vehicle use. Two areas have been designated as a self-registration campground with permits available at Rules Beach and Wreck Rock. Broadwater Conservation Park provides for a range of recreation pursuits including beach activities, fishing and boating.	The park has minimal infrastructure and visitors require a high level of self-reliance. Recreational access and facilities do not compromise the park's natural or cultural values. Visitors behave responsibly towards the park's natural and cultural features and ensure their own and other visitors' safety.	Within the park boundary, vehicles are restricted to the southern Mitchell Creek camping and boat launching area. Consideration will be given to providing an access road and carpark closer to Fingerfield Road to provide an alternative to beach access. Camping will be permitted in two designated self-registration camping areas only. Campfires and generators will not be permitted. Vehicle-based camping is available in the southern Mitchell Creek section of the park and walking and boat-in camping are available in the northern Broadwater section. The self-registration camping notice will limit the length of stay to a maximum of 14 days. Facilitate co-operative liaison between neighbours, local communities and the local government regarding the current situation affecting beach access and driving. No visitor amenities will be constructed on the park. Seasonal closure of any camping area may be considered due to extreme weather conditions and/or turtle nesting. Due to access constraints, and the sensitive nature of the foredunes within the park, the long-term sustainability of camping will be reviewed on an annual basis. Ensure pre-visit information is available to visitors regarding types of nature-based activities that are permitted on the park, and regulations regarding fire, vehicles and domestic animals. Monitor visitor numbers and recreational impacts on the park. Areas may be closed for rehabilitation if damage to sites, tracks and surrounding vegetation communities occurs. Visitors must have their vehicles registered when on the park.

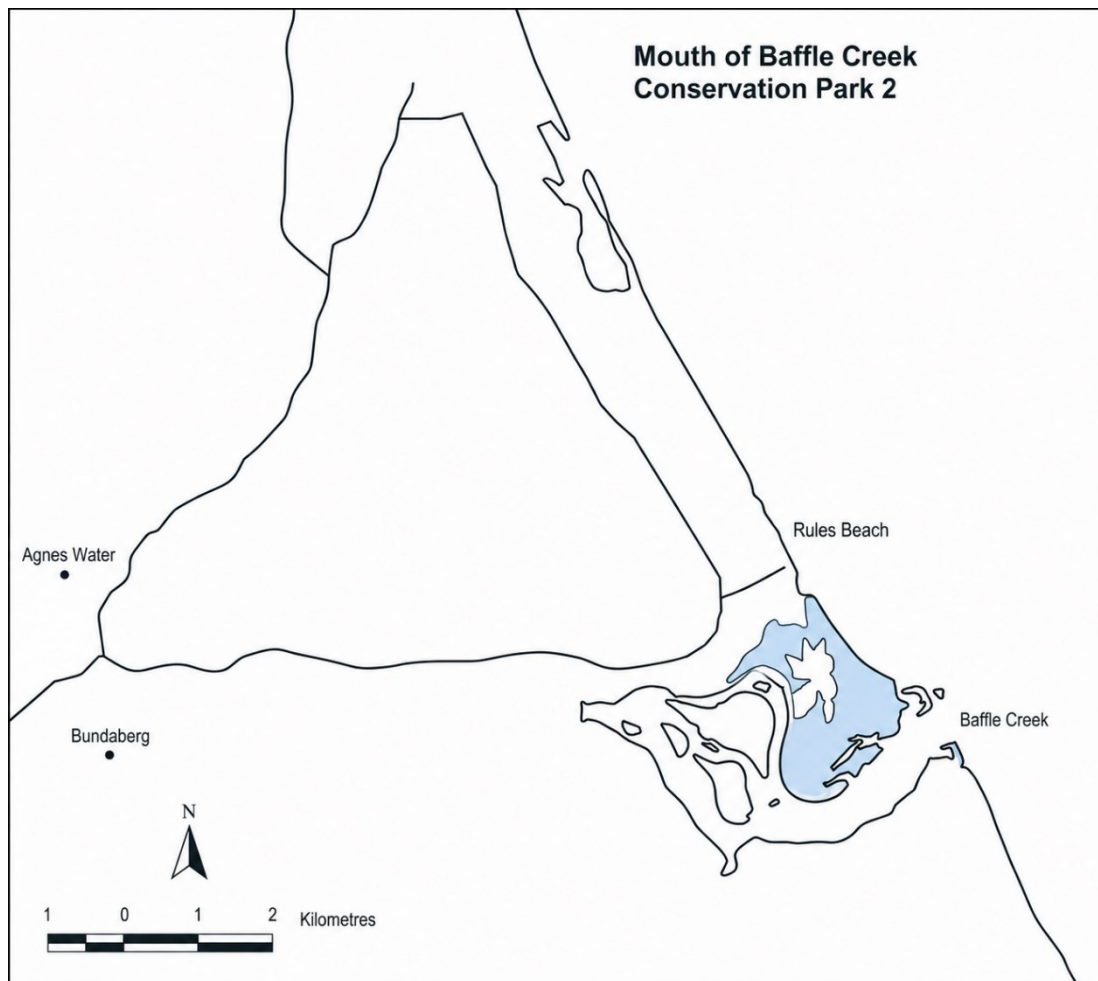
Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Education and interpretation Limited interpretive material is provided for Broadwater Conservation Park.	Off-park interpretation and pre-visit information is provided.	Park boundaries will be marked. Provision of off-site interpretive material is under consideration as part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas around Agnes Water/1770.
Resource use Very little grazing has occurred on the park. The park landscape is susceptible to grazing pressure.	Cattle grazing is excluded from within the park's working boundary.	Liaise with neighbours over the condition of boundary fences.
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been no management plan for Broadwater Conservation Park.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by park management professionals and any future trustees to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Re view of the management plan within 10 years from approval in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> .

12. Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2 Management Plan

Purposes of management

Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2 will be managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and any future trustee to ensure that:

- the natural vegetation and coastal geomorphology are protected;
- habitat and significant species are conserved by reflecting their requirements in management programs;
- sites and landscapes of special significance are managed in consultation with local communities including representatives of trustees and Aboriginal groups;
- there are appropriate fire strategies to protect wildlife communities and neighbours from the adverse effects of bushfires;
- pest plant and animal control plans are developed and implemented with assistance and support from trustees and local communities;
- nature-based recreation opportunities are provided to complement recreation opportunities in surrounding protected areas, local government reserves and foreshore reserves;
- community awareness and appreciation of the area's natural coastal communities and cultural heritage values are raised to foster support for their protection;
- neighbours are aware of the impact of development on the park environment and the necessity for fire management, feral and domestic animal management and weed control programs; and
- opportunities are provided to residents, local interest groups and Aboriginal people to be consulted and involved in the management of the park.



Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native plants Coastal casuarina low, open woodland covers the primary and secondary dunes with melaleuca woodlands further inland. The western boundaries are at the mangrove interface with the Baffle Creek system. No rare or threatened plant species have been identified on the park. The vegetation on the park has been altered by natural events, cattle grazing and by visitor activities.	The variety and extent of the park's natural communities are protected.	Measures such as the regulation of visitor activity; control of introduced plants and animals; and fire management will be adopted to maintain the natural abundance and ecological diversity of the park's native vegetation. Sensitive communities, such as the foredune areas, will be included in a broad program to monitor visitor use and habitat disturbance. Assessment of the native plant communities on the park will be encouraged.
Native animals The park contains a variety of habitats extending from intertidal estuarine mangrove to beach strand communities. Accordingly, the park has a considerable variety of native fauna. These are yet to be assessed thoroughly. Marine turtles nest in the beach foredune area. The adjacent creek and marine areas support significant fish and marine resources.	The abundance and diversity of the park's native fauna are protected.	Assess the level of usage of the beach fishery (seasonal mullet) and use of the foredunes for commercial fishing purposes and develop appropriate management actions in consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. Assessment of the population of native animals on the park will be encouraged. Measures such as the regulation of visitor activity, control of feral animals, and fire management will be used to maintain the natural abundance and ecological diversity of native animals. Enforcement measures will be undertaken to ensure that domestic animals do not threaten native animal populations.
Introduced plants and animals Weeds are a minor problem on the park. Feral animals pose a threat to the existing native fauna of the park through predation of native species and through competition for food resources and habitat. Feral animals on the park include foxes, cattle, dogs and cats. Foxes are periodically active during the turtle season.	Weed species are actively managed using planned control methods. Feral animal species are actively managed using planned control methods.	Monitoring will continue to determine the distribution and status of introduced species of plants and animals. Action plans to control the spread of introduced plants and eradicate feral animals, especially foxes, will be developed and implemented annually. Visitors will be advised of the restrictions applying to the entry of domestic animals. Domestic animals found on the reserve will be removed. Liaise with the neighbour to ensure boundary fencing will be maintained in good order to prevent cattle from straying onto the park.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Fire management There is no plant community on the park which is adapted to fire. Most of the park is covered by vegetation which is periodically inundated with water, e.g. mangroves, or which is highly susceptible to damage by fire, e.g. foredune/sand accretion communities. There is no fire management plan for the park.	To manage fire in co-operation with adjacent landholders. To minimise risk of bushfire to users of the park and adjacent property, and to conserve existing habitats within the park.	Maintain and implement a fire management plan for the park which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and a bushfire response procedure for the park. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Assist neighbours in the maintenance of boundary fire lines. Participate in cooperative protection burns and other effective fire protection measures. Lighting of fires (prescribed burning) in the beach strand communities will not be permitted. Campfires will not be permitted to minimise bushfires resulting from campfire escapes. A regulatory notice will be issued to this effect.
Landscape, soil and catchment protection The most fragile areas within the park are the estuary banks, samphire flats and foredunes. These protect the relic dunes and the remainder of the park. These fragile areas are in an ongoing process of natural change. Experience has also shown that visitor and commercial activities, such as uncontrolled camping, boat launching and vehicle access, can cause serious accelerated erosion in these type of systems. A Coastcare project to monitor coastal processes on Rules Beach has commenced.	Visitor and commercial activity 1s controlled to minimise impacts on the park's fragile areas. There is rehabilitation of disturbed areas using natural processes and local native species.	Foredunes system will be maintained in a well vegetated state by controlling grazing and vehicle use No further developments will be permitted within the foredune system. Monitoring of the foredune system and expert advice with regard to dune rehabilitation matters including which species to plant will be sought. Camping and boat launching will be permitted only in designated areas.
Cultural heritage There is no available data indicating the extent and significance of the cultural heritage value of the park.	Management reflects the cultural heritage significance of the park's landscape.	Establish the indigenous cultural values of the park by involving the local Aboriginal community in identifying places of cultural heritage significance. Ensure the involvement of local Aboriginal people in any development proposal to ensure that it is appropriate and compatible with the cultural values associated with the landscape to be protected.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Current vehicle access to the park is via Rules Beach. Most of the beach adjacent to the park is controlled by the Miriam Vale Shire Council in relation to vehicle use. A small section of the beach and water - Lot 1 on plan RP90422 Baffle - is part of the conservation park. A significant part of the beach and creek bank adjacent to the park is esplanade controlled by the DNRMMRRD. The western esplanade provides legal access to a freehold inholding. The eastern esplanade is not continuous with any road system and does not provide dedicated access to any private lands. The park provides many suitable sites for camping. No facilities are provided. Camping in the park occurs on the dunes adjacent to the sand spit. This area is attractive as a campsite for beach and boat access but is sensitive to uncontrolled vehicle use. No area has been designated as a self-registration campground but camping permits are available at the access to Rules Beach. The park provides for a range of recreation pursuits including beach activities, fishing and boating. Visitors come mainly from the local area.	The park has minimal infrastructure and visitors require a high level of self-reliance. Reduce camping and recreational impacts on foredunes by converting unnecessary esplanades to protected area tenure. Recreational access and facilities do not compromise the park's natural or cultural values. Visitors behave responsibly towards the park's natural and cultural features and ensure their own and other visitors' safety.	Above the high tide mark, vehicle use within the park boundary will be restricted to the camping, day use and boat launching area. Close the eastern esplanade and include it within the park. Make application to the DNRMMRRD to have the esplanade closed and transferred to DETSI subject to current government policy. A self-registration camping area will be designated. No camping in the park other than in designated self-registration camping areas. Campfires and generators will be prohibited by a regulatory notice. The self-registration camping notice will limit the length of stay to a maximum of 14 days. Facilitate co-operative liaison between neighbours, local communities and the local government regarding the current situation affecting beach access and driving. No built facilities will be constructed on the park. Seasonal closure of any camping area due to extreme weather conditions and/or turtle nesting will be considered. Due to access constraints and the sensitive nature of the foredunes, review the long-term sustainability of camping on the park on an annual basis. Ensure pre-visit information is available to visitors regarding types of nature-based activities that are permitted in the park and regulations regarding fire, vehicles and domestic animals. Monitor visitor numbers and recreational impacts on the park. Close areas for rehabilitation if damage to sites, tracks and surrounding vegetation communities occurs. Visitors must have their vehicles registered when on the park.
Education and interpretation Limited interpretive material is provided for Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2.	Off-park interpretation and pre-visit information is provided.	Boundaries will be marked. Provision of off-site interpretive material to be part of a wider pre-visit publication for the protected areas around Agnes Water/1770.
Resource use Grazing has occurred on the park. The park landscape is susceptible to grazing pressure. Cattle have been fenced out of the park. There is an arrangement between the owners of an inholding and the DETSI to allow cattle to cross the park on a fenced lane between the inholding and an adjacent freehold property. The park has been used as a campsite for commercial fishers on a seasonal basis. They fish for mullet. Some of this commercial fishing occurs on the park.	Cattle grazing excluded from within the working boundary of the park (other than the fenced lane).	Liaise with the neighbour over the condition of boundary fences and the fenced lane. Commercial fishers wishing to camp on the park will conform with recreational use and camping policies, guidelines and actions.

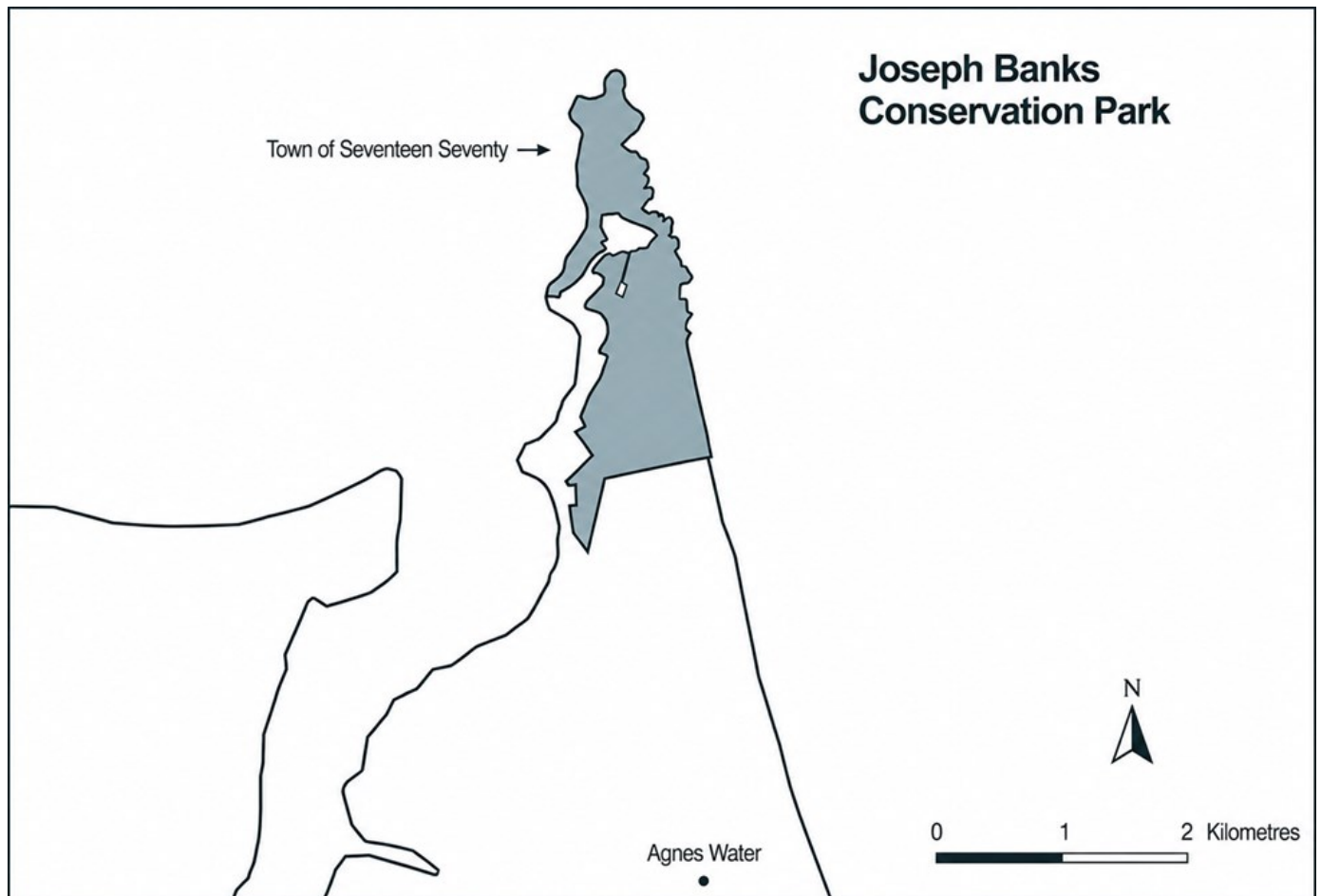
Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been no management plan for Mouth of Baffle Creek Conservation Park 2.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by park management professionals and any future trustees to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within 10 years from approval in accordance with section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>.

13. Joseph Banks (Round Hill Head) Conservation Park Management Plan

Purposes of management

Joseph Banks Conservation Park will be managed by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) and any future trustee to ensure that:

- the natural vegetation and geological formations are protected;
- habitat and threatened species are conserved by reflecting their requirements in management programs;
- sites and landscapes of special significance are managed in consultation with local communities, including representatives of trustees, Aboriginal groups and local heritage societies;
- there are appropriate fire strategies to protect wildlife communities and neighbours from the adverse effects of bushfires;
- pest plant and animal control plans are developed and implemented with assistance and support from trustees and local communities;
- a range of nature-based recreation opportunities is provided to complement recreation opportunities in surrounding protected areas, local government reserves and foreshore reserves;
- environmentally sensitive interpretive facilities are provided;
- public access is mostly pedestrian, except at the existing carparks at Round Hill Head and Monument Point;
- community awareness and appreciation of the area's coastal communities and cultural heritage values are raised to foster support for their protection;
- neighbours are aware of the impact of residential development on the park environment, and the necessity for fire management, feral and domestic animal management and weed control programs; and
- opportunities are available for residents, local interest groups and Aboriginal people, to be consulted and involved in the management of the park.



Management strategies and outcomes

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Native plants Several species and communities on the park have special significance and some may require active management if their long-term viability is to be maintained. Recent and rapid change in vegetation community boundaries is apparent. This is a result of several factors, including changes to fire regimes. Such changes can have a significant impact on plant communities, including rare and threatened plants. Pares of the park have been disturbed by clearing activities and erosion, including wind damage associated with exposed coastal locations.	Additional assessment of vegetation communities and species distribution is undertaken. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated where appropriate. Ongoing evaluation is undertaken to assess the effectiveness of management actions.	Areas subject to human disturbance will be revegetated with species propagated from local plants occurring naturally on the park. Areas subject to natural erosion processes will not be revegetated unless such erosion threatens facilities, infrastructure, the long-term viability of restricted vegetation communities, or significant flora. Specific vegetation communities that are restricted to the park, or are not common on the protected area estate, will be monitored to determine their status and conservation requirements and strategies needed to ensure their long-term viability. Recreational use of areas containing restricted vegetation communities and/or significant plants will be monitored and use patterns modified where necessary. Monitoring of species identified as having special significance will be undertaken at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices.
Native animals Detailed knowledge on species distribution, abundance and habitat requirements for native fauna is limited. Such information is needed to ensure that fauna populations are managed on an ecologically sustainable basis.	The diversity of native fauna is protected by maintaining natural habitats and reducing the effects of introduced species and human activities. Species recognised as being of special significance are protected.	Fauna will not be relocated onto the park without the approval of the Ranger- in-Charge. Approval will be given only where animals are healthy, pose no risk of introducing or spreading disease and are known to occur naturally in the park. Detailed fauna surveys will be undertaken to establish a species database. An assessment of the status of species identified as having special significance will be undertaken at regular intervals to determine if present management is appropriate. Findings will be used to amend management practices.
Introduced plants and animals The presence of weed species on the park is often directly related to the surrounding land use. Weed infestations are of concern in areas adjacent to residential development and roads. Local community involvement and co-operation is essential to help limit the number of weed species introduced to the park. Control of the spread of weeds from residential garden rubbish dumped on park edges and the import of seeds of weed species by staff and visitors, their vehicles and machinery are important management issues.	The numbers and impacts of introduced species in the park are reduced. No new introduced species become established in the park. A program is established to monitor and control the distribution and abundance of weed species on the park.	An action plan for the control of introduced plant and animal species, particularly those identified as a threat, will be developed and implemented. A program of periodic contact with resident park neighbours, on a six-monthly basis, will be established. A joint park/neighbour control program for introduced and domestic species, where appropriate, will be established.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Fire management Residential development close to the park has major implications for fire management as potential fire hazards exist in the buffer areas to such development. Establishing and maintaining low fuel zones around residential development has been a priority, with hazard reduction burns undertaken regularly in certain areas of natural vegetation. The ecological focus has been on protecting closed forest communities, low grasslands and shrublands from the adverse impacts of fire. Fire has been used to manage weed invasion also in these vegetation types.	Park visitors, infrastructure and adjacent property are protected from the impacts of fire. Species diversity within communities is maintained and populations of rare and threatened wildlife are protected.	Develop and implement a fire management plan which is composed of a fire management strategy, a fire management program and bushfire response procedures. This will be undertaken in consultation with neighbours and any future park trustees. This plan will be reviewed on an annual basis. Continue to document the fire history of the park including date, source of ignition, extent, intensity and recovery. Incorporate a fire management component in education programs. Picnic and other fires and fireplaces will not be permitted, to minimise bushfires resulting from picnic and other fire escapes.
Landscape, soil and catchment protection The park conserves a geologically diverse and scenic landscape. Development of visitor facilities and visitor use of the park may impact upon landscape values, with some landscapes being more sensitive to interference. Encroachment from local residences, particularly to improve views, is an ongoing problem. Foreshore and cliff line areas present some of the park's most important landscape vistas. They are heavily used for recreation. Strong winds and heavy seas have affected vegetation in these areas. This erosion should be regarded as a natural part of the landscape, so long as it is not exaggerated by human activity. An approved Master Landscape Plan (1995) for the main visitor use areas in the park is being implemented progressively. Urban pressures on catchments and aquifers threatens water quality. This has an impact on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, fisheries and water extraction. Within the Town of 1770 catchment, threats are posed by residential and tourist development, sewage disposal, the presence of transport corridors (including marine), and use of the water supply for human consumption.	The character of the park's landscapes is maintained. Visual intrusion of existing or future developments on the landscape is minimised. Foreshore and cliffline areas are protected as far as possible from erosion, particularly that resulting from human interference. The park is protected from the negative impacts of adjacent aquifer use.	Advice on best practice will be sought on appropriate actions for limiting damage to foreshore areas. Where necessary controlled access points will be constructed to minimise visitor damage to foreshores. Existing and proposed structures will be assessed to ensure that the visual character of the coastal heritage landscape is not compromised. Queensland Heritage Council approval will be sought for major projects. Existing structures that are visually obtrusive will be removed or screened by vegetation. Maintenance works on access roads and walking tracks through the park will be undertaken with a minimum amount of disturbance to surrounding vegetation. Clearing of regrowth under power lines, along water pipelines and around water extraction trenches will be undertaken in accordance with DETSI guidelines and any relevant authority in place. Liaise with the Miriam Vale Shire Council on: • connecting residences of the Town of 1770, which are on septic systems, to the main plant sewerage system; • not using natural wetland areas, especially adjacent to the caravan park and marina, as sediment traps for the uptake of nutrients and as reclamation sites for recreation and associated hard stand areas; and • ensuring control mechanisms for runoff from residential or other developments do not use the park's aquifers. Liaise with landholders along the boundary of the park on conservation measures to protect the natural vegetation.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Cultural heritage Round Hill Head has a variety of sites with cultural significance, including a quarry site and other evidence of past occupation by Aboriginal people. It is expected that the park area, with its outstanding landscapes and plentiful food sources, would have had spiritual and cultural values for the original inhabitants of the area. Joseph Banks Conservation Park is listed in the Queensland Heritage Register. Captain Cook landed in the lee of this headland in 1770. This was the first landing in what is now known as Queensland. Eminent botanist Joseph Banks undertook a botanical collection in the area. The landscape itself forms part of the historical significance. There is a cairn on the park commemorating Cook's 1770 landing. The anchor of the immigrant ship the <i>Countess Russell</i>, which was recovered from the site of its demise near Wreck Rock, is displayed on the park. Though this anchor was restored before being placed on the park, it is deteriorating in this exposed coastal environment.	Park management reflects the interests of Aboriginal people. Park management reflects its historical significance.	Continue to establish the indigenous and European cultural values of the park by involving the local community, including the Gooreng Gooreng people and heritage societies, in identifying places of cultural heritage significance. Ensure the involvement of local Aboriginal people in any proposal to implement any major development action or interpretive program, to ensure that it is appropriate and compatible with the area's cultural values. Ensure the involvement of the local heritage groups in developing programs for protecting places of historical significance. Liaise with local and State museums with regard to the removal, restoration, and relocation of the <i>Countess Russell</i> anchor to a protected location at the local museum. Any major development proposed on the park requires approval from the Queensland Heritage Council under the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>.
Recreation and tourism Visitor use: The scenic, heritage and recreational opportunities of the Town of 1770 attract visitors. Joseph Banks Conservation Park is the most heavily visited park in the area. A large portion of its visitors come from the central Queensland area. Visitors can be categorised as follows: - day visitors use the park, particularly Round Hill Head to walk, view Bustard Bay, and to gain access to the coastline for swimming, surfing, snorkelling, sunbaking and fishing; - park neighbours who visit the park regularly for exercise on the walking tracks; and - commercial tour operators, who concentrate their activities around the main carpark. The majority of visitors concentrate on Round Hill Head, resulting in competing user expectations. The natural park environment is one of the main values on which the quality of the visitor experience depends. If not managed carefully, high visitor numbers can cause environmental degradation.	An appropriate range of nature-based recreation opportunities, which highlight the park's character and complement other local and regional settings.	Develop co-operative liaison with: - neighbours and local communities regarding access, promotion and use of park areas; - local government and trustees on the promotion and use of off-park recreation areas, and - user groups to evaluate attitudes and expectations. Further detail the existing landscape masterplan in accordance with management setting classes and DETSI standards, taking into account places of cultural and historic heritage. Continue to evaluate and document the park's regional economic impact. Continue to monitor visitor numbers. Such monitoring will involve vehicle counts, permit statistics and traffic counters. Close areas for rehabilitation if damage to sites and surrounding vegetation communities occurs. Regular Ranger patrols of high visitation sites including the lookouts and graded walking tracks to be undertaken. Ensure pre-visit information helps visitors become aware of appropriate nature-based activities that are permitted on the park and regulations regarding fire and domestic animals.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Visitor facilities: Joseph Banks Conservation Park is one of the most visited locations within the Miriam Vale Shire. Proper planning of access to facilities on the park is fundamental to delivering and maintaining the quality of the experience. Headquarters for the DETSI Miriam Vale management unit has been established at the park entrance. The role of this facility is to address the broader operational and information functions of the Shire's protected areas and offer a public contact point for the park. The main destination for visitors is Round Hill Head. This node has been partly upgraded in accordance with the Master Landscape Plan to emphasise on-site interpretive and safe walking and viewing opportunities. No toilet facilities are provided on the park - adjacent shire council amenities meet current demand. Camping is not permitted in the park. Private vehicles are restricted to developed roads. Use of firebreaks and tracks is not permitted as this causes damage to the environment.	Recreational access and facilities do not compromise the park's natural or cultural values.	The main visitor use areas will continue to be upgraded in accordance with the Master Landscape Plan. A set of maintenance standards applying to park infrastructure will be developed and implemented. No picnic facilities or public toilets will be provided on the Round Hill Head section of the park. Prohibition on camping in the park will be enforced. Signs, gates and barriers will be erected on the park to prevent off-road driving. Information justifying the prohibition of camping and of off-road driving on the park, and the effects it can have on the natural and cultural values, will be incorporated in visitor information.
Recreation and tourism Visitor safety: DETSI has an obligation to minimise risks to the public on the park. Part of the park boundary is the high-water mark. Activities occurring adjacent to the park on the unallocated State land between high and low water mark are the responsibility of the DNRRMMRRD and the Miriam Vale Shire Council. Visitor safety issues include cliff edges associated with the high rocky headland, fishers and other visitors using the headland at night and /or in dangerous wind conditions, and fire in the form of bushfires or prescribed burns creating a risk to visitors and property adjacent to the park.	Visitors behave responsibly towards the park's natural and cultural features and ensure their own and other visitors' safety. The exposure of park users to perceived risks is reduced.	Incorporate visitor behaviour issues into interpretive programs and provide information to local accommodation centres and tourist operators on park regulations. Minimise the probability of visitor injuries through signs including warning signs, safety messages in all brochures and displays, verbal messages in the information center, and law enforcement. Maintain all lookout structures and walking track surfaces in a safe condition through regular inspections and maintenance as part of a risk management program. Close unauthorised or unofficial tracks and erect warning signs. During extreme park-wide events, such as in dangerous wind and fire conditions, provide information at entrances and implement an evacuation plan. At other times, inform visitors of the danger, the possible consequences and safe behaviour to adopt.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Recreation and tourism Walking: Approximately 2km of walking tracks lead to lookouts and other features on the park. Beaches also provide access to features of interest. Access to some biologically and culturally sensitive parts of the park is not encouraged. A previously used rough trail from Agnes Water Beach to the Ocean Drive area has been closed as it is causing erosion and passes through some vegetation types sensitive to compaction. High use, coupled with periods of intense rainfall and soils prone to erosion and compaction, have created problems on track surfaces. Bitumen sealing has been used on steeper sections to prevent erosion. Potential exists for the construction of walking tracks around the headland to Monument Point. This will link with the shire council's Endeavour Way proposal and the park headquarters further upstream in Round Hill Creek.	Opportunities are provided for walking activities where it does not compromise the park's natural or cultural values. The extent of tracks should not exceed the capacity of management resources necessary to maintain safety standards.	A maintenance and construction plan based on the Master Landscape Plan will be developed to coordinate and rationalise track management. No new walking tracks will be constructed until existing tracks are upgraded to an acceptable standard. Construction of a walking track at the northern end of Agnes Water Beach will be investigated. Controlled beach access points will be constructed at Monument Point and Inside Beach. Construction of a track around the headland area from the carpark to Monument Point will not be supported unless there are sufficient resources to undertake construction to a suitable standard, and then only after an assessment of potential impacts has been undertaken and evaluated. Assess and evaluate public use of walking tracks and access points in terms of erosion, compaction and impacts to surrounding vegetation.
Recreation and tourism Special activities: Rock climbing, abseiling and hang-gliding activities have potential to damage natural and cultural resources, and impact on the visual amenity of the park.	Rock climbing, abseiling and hang gliding do not compromise park values and risks to park users are minimised.	Abseiling, rock climbing and hang gliding will not be permitted on the park.
Recreation and tourism Commercial operations: No commercial operators currently hold permits to use the park. However, some tour operators are using the park, especially the car park and lookout areas without permits. A gradual increase in this usage may be expected. There has been one application for an itinerant vendor permit on the park. This has been refused as being inconsistent with the requirements of the Department's policy on mobile food vendors.	Park use by commercial operators complies with Departmental guidelines and causes minimal environmental impact to the park.	Commercial use of the park will be monitored to identify any associated degradation of resources. Findings will be used to control, and if appropriate, restrict commercial activities. Continue to liaise with operators to ensure all hold current permits. Encourage nature-based commercial activities. Ensure tour operators have correct information on the natural environment and cultural heritage significance of the park.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Education and interpretation Joseph Banks Conservation Park is a key site for public contact within the protected areas of Agnes Water/1770. It attracts substantial visitor numbers and makes it a suitable location to interpret the natural features, cultural heritage and human use of the ocean and coast, and to illustrate important conservation themes. Public contact is closely allied with resource protection as it can reduce visitor impacts by making visitors more aware of park values and management actions. Apart from the common messages such as visitor impacts and safety, key interpretive topics include timelines, geological, cultural and historical information, navigation by the stars, and landform processes. Public contact facilities include a small information centre with interpretive and educational material, some orientation signs and viewing areas. An interpretive concept for the park has been developed in conjunction with the Master Landscape Plan but is yet to be implemented. Available resources do not permit continuous information services at the DETSI office.	Visitor information regarding recreation opportunities, facilities, safety issues and protected area values for the area is available. Appropriate use of the park and other protected areas is encouraged through interpretive material. There is community support for the implementation of management strategies.	The interpretive concept for park will be detailed and implemented. A pre-visit sheet will be developed for the protected area system and made available to visitors. Establish co-operative arrangements with traditional custodians of local customs and implement appropriate interpretation of this culture. Maintain and develop co-operation from neighbours and community groups. Assess the need for a volunteer network and identify areas where volunteers can support management, especially in relation to the provision of visitor services at the DETSI office. Seek appropriate sponsorship and external funding for interpretive/educational facilities, services and programs. Improve directional and risk management signs.
Resource use Community access and infrastructure: Powerlines cross the park in two areas, along part of the access road and from Tupia Street to Captain Cook Drive. Access by Ergon Energy Board for maintenance is necessary. The growth of the urban and tourism segments in the district has created traffic and pedestrian congestion along the access road to the park. A coastal ring road was conceived to meet future traffic demands, providing a one way exit out through the park across the high longitudinal dunes. This proposal does not follow a practical alignment and would have negative impacts on the park. There is a marine navigation aid on the park which is controlled and maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts . There is also an automatic weather station on the park, which is controlled and maintained by the Bureau of Meteorology. The Bureau has indicated that the present site is not ideal due to its exposure and that relocation to another site would be desirable. There is no formal agreement for the current situation.	Necessary clearing along the power lines has minimal impact on the park's natural, scenic and cultural heritage values. New public infrastructure is not approved without detailed impact assessment. No damage occurs to the navigation aid resulting from park management actions and no unnecessary impacts occurs to park values from maintenance of the navigation aid. The weather station is relocated off-park.	Prepare an agreement with the relevant electricity authority concerning maintenance of the power line. As and when appropriate, power lines through the park will be replaced with bundled cable, and/or placed underground, to reduce the impact of maintenance operations in the power line corridor. New public infrastructure which is proposed for the park must meet the following criteria: • it is part of an approved landscape masterplan and/or heritage conservation plan, it is necessary for public safety, there are no alternative sites, it has an acceptable visual impact and has minimal impact on the park's natural and cultural values; • visitor use of the track to the navigation aid will not be promoted; • clearing to maintain the navigation structure is minimal; and • precautions will be taken to ensure no weeds are introduced during navigation aid maintenance operations. When possible, the Ranger-in-Charge is to be notified a week prior to start of any navigation aid maintenance. Consult with, and support, the Bureau of Meteorology with regard to relocating the weather station to an alternative site as prescribed in an approved plan.

Current situation	Desired outcomes	Proposed actions and guidelines
Resource use Water supply: Water is extracted from an open trench on the park by the shire council under an authority which does not charge for or limit the water extracted. This authority also allows for a pipeline route from a proposed reservoir site adjacent to the park. The supply is limited and provides only enough water for the council-operated 1770 tourist park, marina area, approved motel site (not yet developed), sub-division, and the park headquarters. There is limited monitoring of water extraction and/or demand, and its long-term sustainability is a major management issue, especially during peak times. This demand will increase if the approved motel site is developed. Drawing water from this trench may have detrimental effects on the plants and animals in its vicinity and impede the freshwater exchange with the adjacent estuarine areas (State Marine Park and Fish Habitat) to the detriment of the local fish nurseries. The Miriam Vale Shire Council is planning a reticulated water supply scheme for the nearby town of Agnes Water. An alternative to the current Town of 1770 water supply may, in conjunction with improving water conservation measures such as on-lot storage, be to include the Town of 1770 within the proposed reticulated area. However, costs may be significant and prevent this being considered in the short-term.	Any water extraction from the park is ecologically sustainable. Any permitted use of water by interests outside the park is subject to appropriate authorities and charges.	The effect of the water harvesting on the habitat surrounding the trench will be monitored and will be considered in future decisions on the use of this water source. The existing trench system will not be permitted to expand beyond its present capacity. DETSI will continue to liaise with relevant authorities and will support the inclusion of the Town of 1770 in any planned reticulated water supply scheme for the area. If this occurs, the existing water extraction from the park will cease. Any extraction of water from the park by users, other than those under the existing scheme and authority, will not be supported. The current water extraction authority will be reviewed every three years.
Plan implementation and monitoring There has been no management plan for Joseph Banks Conservation Park.	Effective use of the management plan as a set of operational guidelines.	Ranger-in-Charge of the park to submit a brief annual report on the success of the plan implementation. There will be a triennial audit/review by DETSI management professionals and any future trustees to assess compliance with, and effectiveness of, the strategies outlined in the management plan. Review of the management plan within 10 years from approval according to section 120G of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>.